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Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

By George Clarke
November 7 marks the 34th anniversary of the great Russian Revolution. On that historic day, workingmen, soldiers and peasants fired of war, sick of poverty and hating the tyranny of the Czar, the landed nobility and the bankers, took their fate in their hands to form a government of their own.

It was the first time in history that a workers' government had been built on so vast a scale, on one-sixth of the surface of the earth. The Soviet Republic, as they called it, was clearly a class government. Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders who spoke in the name of Russian labor, frankly acknowledged it to be that.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT
Its outstanding achievement is the fact that it has proved the superiority of the system of planned economy over the anarchy and waste of capitalism. Within this brief span of time, Russia has been transformed from a backward farming nation into one of the leading industrial powers of the world.

It was this situation of poverty, of shortages, of general want, for which the "democratic" capitalist powers of the West are primarily responsible, that created the conditions for Stalin's rise to power. The Russian workers did not want the privileged and tyrannical caste of bureaucrats that finally came to rule over them.

Tito Regime Adjusts Its Policies To Suit Aims of U.S. Imperialism

By Michel Pablo
PARIS, Nov. 1 - From week to week the policy of the Yugoslav leaders brings actions and commitments binding Yugoslavia to the chariot of imperialism and preparing the liquidation of the anti-capitalist conquests achieved by the revolutionary struggle of the Yugoslav masses.

can play in one of two ways: Either to utilize the power conquered in a country in order to impel the international working class movement forward, subordinating the former to the vital interests of the latter; or, to consider this power as an end in itself and try to safeguard it by resorting to a policy of extreme opportunism.

power of the people's committees. The regime is being "liberalized" - but in the capitalist sense. And one must have the brazen cynicism of bureaucrats who exploit the confusion that they themselves sow among the rank and file in order to present all these liquidationist operations as comprising a greater "democratization" of the regime and a speeded-up "withering away" of the state into "socialism."

of circumstances which allow less and less room for ambiguity and which wipe out intermediate positions, Marshal Tito had to show his hand in such a way that he succeeded in shocking even a paper like Le Monde which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered as "socialist."



TROTSKY LENIN

Filipino Huk Movement: Its Origins and Growth

By John Black
Throughout the history of the Philippines the fight for social liberation has been closely linked with the struggle for independence. The great Filipino uprising at the turn of the century against Spanish rule culminated in the setting up of an independent, democratic republic at Malolos and also brought about a re-division of large estates. But with the U.S. conquest of the islands the movement for independence and agrarian reforms suffered a severe setback.

The chief difference between the Huks and the group operating under USAFFE (United States Armed Forces, Far East) was that the Huks combined their fight against the Japanese with a struggle for agrarian reforms. Whole areas of countryside came under their control. They proceeded to establish locally elected, democratic governments. They expropriated the land of absentee owners known to be Japanese collaborators, and divided it among the farmers and tenants.



MARSHAL TITO

CIO Foreign Policy

Delegates to the 13th annual CIO convention last week were given a lesson in political economy which pointed up the intimate connection between domestic and foreign policy. War and preparations for war, explained Economic Stabilization Administrator, Eric Johnston, are the main causes of inflationary pressures which have boosted prices and increased the cost-of-living.

SAM ADAMS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)
followed by a revolutionary war. The dispossessed reactionary classes, sometimes with foreign help, throw the weight of their remaining strength against the new regime.
In the American Revolution, the masses and their radical leaders started on the road to revolution some years before Concord and Lexington. By the time the war began, the framework of a new regime had already been elaborated. Since the historians would like to hide, or disregard as much as possible, the revolutionary past, they prefer to ignore the actual overthrow of the outlived regimes. They prefer to treat the revolution as a war between two sovereign states. In contrast to these historians, we will not be primarily concerned with the military stage of the revolution. We will be concerned with the process by which the new regime arose within the shell of the old. We will be concerned with the way in which the people sifted programs and parties, and found their way to the radical party, which they then built into the foremost political force.

THE CP ZIG-ZAGS

The Communist Party, which is being credited as the main inspirer and organizer of the current struggles, was not founded officially until 1930 and made little progress at the time not so much because of the harsh repressions as because of its sectarian line, which included, among other things, an attempt to set up dual "red" unions.
On the eve of World War II, the CP, like its counterparts in so many other countries in Asia, had become legal, dropped its original demand for independence and hastened to demonstrate its usefulness to the native ruling class and to the "democratic" imperialists. The period of the "People's Fronts" saw the Filipino Stalinists toying the line. Meeting in full legality on October 1938, the CP held its third national convention, the so-called Unity Convention, at which the CP tried to swallow up the Socialist Party. Among the resolutions adopted by this gathering was one which stated: "The right to separate from the U.S. does not place upon us the obligation to separate. . . The resolution then went on to plead that 'separation does not assure the best means towards the attainment of fuller democracy for the people and complete independence,' and added the following fraudulent warning:

Labor's Only Alternative

The AFL Building Trades Department, numbering some three million members, devotes its entire current monthly bulletin to the key question facing the whole organized labor movement, namely: "the alternative course of labor political action."

This bulletin starts from a correct premise, which is, that the Truman administration has "a terrible labor record," especially on such key issues as the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and civil rights legislation. The Democrats do not merit labor's support.

What then is the road for labor to follow? Four "possible alternatives" are listed. They are: 1 - form an independent labor party; 2 - elect our friends and defeat our enemies; 3 - vote Democratic; 4 - vote Republican.

The alternatives here posed are not at all four in number. The last three simply amount to one and the same proposition of voting for this or the other capitalist party and capitalist politician as against the real alternative of putting forward labor's own party and candidates.

There is a difference only in labels but not in substance between labor's voting a "split ticket" for its alleged "friends" among Democrats or Republicans and labor's voting a straight Democratic or Republican ticket. In each case the workers are duped into voting for capitalist politicians.

The AFL Building Trades "statesmen" pull another fraud in pretending that the formation of an independent labor party lies on the same level as the policy of "elect our friends and defeat our enemies." They dismiss both as "impractical."

What is there "impractical" about a labor party? In every major country where labor has organized its own political movement it has rallied millions of supporters. One need take only the example of Britain where the Labor Party is the biggest single party in the country. But the AFL officials, along with the rest of the official labor leadership, have long bitterly resisted making the test in practice of the power of labor's independent action on the political field.

They now admit that voting a capitalist split ticket, the traditional AFL policy since the days of Gompers, is "impractical." But what do they propose instead?
The bulletin does not say it openly, but does find a "very meritorious" argument in favor of labor's bolting the Democrats to vote for the Republicans in 1952. This "argument" reads as follows: "It would force the Democrats to respect us and after four years we would then be in a very advantageous position to obtain our demands."
In other words, these "practical" people are proposing to blackmail the Democrats into "respecting" labor and granting "us our demands" by putting the avowed enemies of labor, the Republicans, into the seats of power!
The CIO leaders' "alternative" is to hang on to the Truman administration at all costs. Their AFL opposite numbers have nothing to offer but a sell-out to the Republicans. Such "practical" politics has led labor up a dead-end street. So far as the millions of workers are concerned, they will find no way out of this blind-alley until they break completely from both the Democrats and the Republicans and build their own independent labor party.

