
PRISM: Political & Rights Issues & Social Movements

1-1-1938

Labor condemns Trotskyism

Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/prism>
University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in PRISM: Political & Rights Issues & Social Movements by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

Recommended Citation

Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico, "Labor condemns Trotskyism" (1938). *PRISM: Political & Rights Issues & Social Movements*. 526.
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/prism/526>

**LABOR
CONDEMNS
TROTSKYISM**

Resolution

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY
FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
**THE MEXICAN
CONFEDERATION
OF LABOR**

THREE CENTS

COPYRIGHT, 1938, BY
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO., INC.



PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

NOTE

The Mexican Confederation of Labor, *Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico* (C.T.M.), the most powerful trade union body in Mexico, was created in February, 1936, by the National Unification Congress, an assembly composed of more than two thousand delegates from organizations of industrial workers, intellectuals, federal employees and peasants.

Numbering nearly one million members, the Confederation of Mexican Workers includes 3,600 separate organizations, composed of workers in agriculture, the raw material industries, manufacturing, transport, wholesale and retail trade, banking, and of professional workers and technicians, as well as of peasants who have received land in the form of *ejidos*, as a result of the Mexican agrarian revolution and land reform. The various unions and other organizations of the C.T.M. are united in every state of the Republic in 32 Regional Federations.

In the two years of its existence, the C.T.M. has already won a number of significant victories for the working class of Mexico, outstanding of which are the amendment of the Federal Labor Law making payment for the weekly day of rest compulsory on all employers, and the raising of the legal minimum wage for unskilled labor in many regions of the country. The C.T.M. has become a vital factor in the political, economic and cultural life of Mexico. Under the leadership of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of its National Committee, the C.T.M. today exerts a

powerful influence reaching into every sphere of activity, and rallying all progressive forces in a common front against reaction.

It was the whole-hearted support of the C.T.M., representing the unification of the Mexican working class, which inspired President Lazaro Cardenas to propose to the Mexican people the inauguration of a new party, constituting the People's Front in Mexico, a party which the C.T.M. proposed "should be made up of the organized workers and peasants, the National Army, and of the women, youth, and middle-class organizations already existing, so as to foment the solidarity of its individual members, as well as a permanent alliance between these groups of the population, who should together share the responsibility for the political orientation of the country." The Constituent Assembly of this new party was inaugurated on the last day of March, 1938, a political event of the greatest importance in the contemporary history of Mexico.

Even before his arrival, the C.T.M. made a public statement in which it declared that it considered the presence of Trotsky in Mexico undesirable. His actions since then have confirmed the C.T.M. in its belief that "Trotsky is carrying out a counter-revolutionary campaign in his efforts to weaken the struggle against fascism by attacking exclusively the governments and the labor organizations threatened by fascist barbarism and by coinciding in everything he does with the ideas and actions which derive from fascism."

This pamphlet, *Labor Condemns Trotskyism*, contains the resolution presented by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, at its First National Congress, held February 21-25, 1938, and unanimously adopted by the more than 4,000 delegates present, representing 900,000 organized workers.

TO THE FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE MEXICAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR: GREETINGS.

IN THE name of the undersigned organizations we propose for the approval of this sovereign assembly the following statements and resolutions concerning Leon Trotsky. Veteran militants in the working class movement of our country, without ties to the Communist Party of Mexico or to the Comintern and, consequently, beyond suspicion of being Communists or sympathizers of the Communist Party, our words express the thoughts of the revolutionary masses in the C.T.M., with no other emotion save interest in truth and justice.

The intensive propaganda which the capitalist press of the whole world has carried on, using Leon Trotsky's attacks against the Soviet Union, has sown great confusion about the real significance of Trotskyism today. It can be said that the activities of the capitalist press have fostered two viewpoints among broad sections of the population of various countries, namely, that the struggle between Trotsky with his followers and the present Soviet government is, basically, only a dispute arising from the ambitions of both groups to gain control of the Russian people, and that no fundamental difference in principle is involved. The other version, upon which reactionary writers have placed major emphasis, is that Trotsky and the persons executed in the Soviet Union constitute the Old Guard of Communism, victimized by Stalin, who has betrayed the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This latter version corresponds, nat-

urally, to that maintained and propagated by Trotsky's own followers.

The introductory note which the Mexican Section of the Fourth International attached to Leon Trotsky's letter to "All Working Class Organizations" of November 2, 1937, contains the following:

"Leon Trotsky was the president of the first Russian Soviet in 1905. In 1917, having led the October armed insurrection, it was he who proclaimed the first dictatorship of the proletariat in the Petrograd Soviet, which gave all power to the soldiers, workers, and peasants. After the Soviet revolution, Leon Trotsky devoted himself exclusively to the defense of the Soviet Union and the struggle for the world proletarian revolution."

What degree of truth is there in these statements? Is it really true that Trotsky's revolutionary path was closely linked with Lenin's? Is it perchance true that Trotsky was the organizer and leader of the October Revolution? Is it possible to maintain that Trotsky has dedicated himself exclusively to the defense of the Soviet Union?

The fact that Trotsky worked at a specific period under the Bolshevik banner does not by any means signify that such had always been his position and that he continues to maintain it now. History offers us numerous examples of men who had been active under the Marxist label, but who really never were Marxists, and who became enemies of Marxism when a critical moment arrived. Among others we can mention Noske, Scheidemann, Severing, and even Kautsky, whom Lenin in a famous pamphlet called the *Renegade Kautsky*. A more recent example is that of Jacques Doriot who, after having been a leading member of the Communist Party of France, has become an

ally of de la Rocque, who is chief of the French fascists.

In the following we shall briefly set forth some data and facts concerning Trotsky, taken from reliable sources, in order that the delegates to the C.T.M. Congress may make a correct evaluation of Trotsky's work, past and present.

TROTSKY AGAINST LENIN

If Trotsky's past be examined, it is not difficult to understand his present counter-revolutionary position. At the famous Congress, held in London in 1903, at which occurred the historic division into Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, Trotsky lined up with the Menshevik group against Lenin. Frequently modifying his theoretical position, he fought against the Bolsheviks until the 1917 Revolution. Here are some of the statements made by Trotsky immediately after the above-mentioned Congress:

"The dead dictated their will to the living. We have been offered for payment a usurer's bill for the debts of the recent past—and history, with the mercilessness of a Shylock, demanded flesh from the living party organism. Curse! We had to pay. . . . Of course, we do not mean to deny hereby the personal responsibility of Comrade Lenin at the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. This man, with the energy and talent which are natural to him, played the role of a Party disorganizer." (Leon Trotsky, *The Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party*, Report of Siberian Delegation, p. 11; quoted in M. J. Olgin's *Trotskyism: Counter-Revolution in Disguise*, p. 67.)

Shortly thereafter, Trotsky expressed himself with more vehemence:

“What an indignation takes hold of you when you read those hideous wantonly demagogic lies [of Lenin]! The proletariat, that same proletariat of which you were told only yesterday that it naturally drifts toward trade unionism, today already is called to give lessons of *political* discipline! And to whom? To that same intelligentsia, which, according to the scheme of yesterday, was supposed to play the role of bringing into the proletariat the class consciousness, the political consciousness! Yesterday the proletariat was still crawling in the dust, today it has been elevated to an unexpected height! Yesterday the intelligentsia was the bearer of socialist consciousness, today the gauntlet of factory discipline is being invoked against it! And this is Marxism! And this is Social-Democratic thinking! Verily, it is impossible to treat with greater cynicism the best ideological heritage of the proletariat than this is done by Lenin!” (Leon Trotsky, *Our Political Tasks*, 1904, p. 75; quoted by Olgin, *Ibid.*, pp. 67-68.)

Finally, in order to understand that there is nothing new in the charge which Trotsky now continually hurls at the leaders of the revolutionary movement—that they are reactionary—it suffices to read the following paragraph in which we find Trotsky making the same charge against Lenin:

“Not an accident but a deep ‘omen’ is the fact that *the leader of the reactionary wing of our party*, Comrade Lenin, who is defending the tactical methods of caricature Jacobinism, was psychologically forced to give such a definition of Social-Democracy which represents nothing but a theoretical attempt at destroying the class character of our party. Yes, a theoretical attempt no less dangerous than the political ideas of a

Bernstein." (*Ibid.*, p. 98; quoted, Olgin, pp. 68-69.)

Here we have Trotsky, whom his followers try to portray as the inseparable comrade of Lenin, comparing the great revolutionary to Bernstein, the representative of the most disgraceful reformism!

LENIN ON TROTSKY

Such was Trotsky's attitude toward Lenin's determination to establish a Bolshevik Party perfectly organized and disciplined, which later would become the Communist Party, built in accordance with the lines marked out by Lenin at that Congress and which Trotsky opposed with all his strength. Because of the position Trotsky adopted at the London Congress and his subsequent attitude, Lenin never considered him a genuine Bolshevik. Here are some of the judgments expressed by Lenin concerning Trotsky which prove this:

"In my opinion, our main task is to guard against getting entangled in foolish attempts at 'unity' with the social-patriots (or, what is still more dangerous, with the wavering ones, like . . . Trotsky and Co.) and to continue the work of *our own* party in a consistently *internationalist spirit*." (V. I. Lenin, *The Revolution of 1917*, Book I, p. 21; quoted, Olgin, p. 11.)

In May, 1917, V. I. Lenin, referring to the wavering attitude of certain groups, remarked:

"The vacillations of the petty-bourgeois: Trotsky . . ." (V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. XXX, Russian edition, p. 331; quoted, Olgin, p. 11.)

During the years from 1912 to 1914, Trotsky's efforts

were directed to uniting the different Menshevik factions with certain Bolshevik groups, which he attempted to induce to abandon Lenin. This attitude caused Lenin to express himself as follows:

“Men like Trotsky, with his inflated phrases about the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party and with his slavish crawling before the Liquidators [extreme Right Mensheviks] who have nothing in common with the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, are now the ‘affliction of our times.’ They want to make a career on the cheap preachment of ‘conciliation’—with anybody, with everybody. . . . In reality, they are preachers *capitulating* before the Liquidators who are building a Stolypin Labor Party [Stolypin was the Tsar’s prime minister].” (V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Russian edition, Vol. XV, p. 197; quoted, Olgin, pp. 143-144.)

The following remarks also reveal clearly what opinion Lenin held concerning Trotsky:

“It is impossible to argue with Trotsky about principles, for he has no views at all. It is possible and necessary to argue with convinced Liquidators and Otzovists [a group of Bolsheviks demanding the recall from the Duma of the Bolshevik deputies]. With a man who only plays at covering up the mistakes of both of them, one does not argue: one exposes him as a diplomat of the lowest order.” (V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. XV, pp. 303-304, Russian edition; quoted, Olgin, p. 144.)

With great clarity and bluntness, Lenin declared:

“Trotsky distorts Bolshevism, for Trotsky never has been able to get any definite views on the role of the

proletariat in the Russian bourgeois revolution. Much worse, however, is his distortion of the history of that revolution." (V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. XV, p. 15, Russian edition; quoted, Olgin, p. 145.)

TROTSKY IN THE 1905 REVOLUTION

It is true that Trotsky was a member of the first Soviet organized during the 1905 Revolution, but this Soviet was not composed exclusively of Bolsheviks. In it there were represented various tendencies of the Left, its first president having been Cherustalev-Nosar who was not at all a Socialist. The Russian historian, Pokrovsky, has described Trotsky's real position during this period in the following terms:

" . . . During the whole period of its activity, the Petersburg Soviet had at its head a very intelligent and clever Menshevik, an adept in the art of combining Menshevik substance with revolutionary phrases. The name of that Menshevik was Trotsky. He was a genuine, full-blown Menshevik, who had no desire whatever for the armed insurrection and was altogether averse to bringing revolution to its completion, *i.e.*, to the overthrow of tsarism." (M. N. Pokrovsky, *Brief History of Russia*, Vol. II, p. 320.)

The foregoing shows that Trotsky, far from being Lenin's right arm, as he and his followers have tried to make it appear, was during the whole pre-revolutionary period a Menshevik, an opportunist, in constant and systematic opposition to Lenin. Thus is refuted the first statement of the Trotskyites and of the reactionaries become panegyrists of Trotsky's pseudo revolutionism.

Let us now examine the second part of the statement glorifying Trotsky. Was it Trotsky who proclaimed the

first dictatorship of the proletariat after having led the October armed insurrection?

What degree of truth is there in this assertion, which places Lenin in a secondary position and which does not take into account at all the role fulfilled by the Central Committee of the Communist Party?

On the eve of the October Revolution, Trotsky accepted the line of Bolshevik action, entering the Petrograd Soviet, and although it is doubtless true that he played an important role in the October uprising, he was not, as he claims, the leader of the movement. This is proved by the fact that Trotsky was not included in the group of five people named by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to take charge of the organization of the uprising. These five persons were Sverdlov, Uritsky, Bubnov, Dzherzhinsky, and Stalin.

IN OPPOSITION TO LENIN AFTER THE REVOLUTION

After power had been captured, Trotsky opposed the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Germany, which Lenin considered necessary in order to halt the advance of the German troops and to permit the consolidation of the proletarian revolution.

During the Civil War, Trotsky held the office of Commissar of War. He has claimed for himself all the glory of the victories won against the White armies. Actually, the supervision of all the military operations was directly in charge of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and under Lenin's personal watchfulness. The triumph of the Revolution was not Trotsky's work, nor of any other individual, but of the millions of toilers of the whole coun-

try who fought desperately until they triumphed, inspired by the iron will of Lenin.

Later, during the process of organizing the country on a socialist basis, Trotsky manifested opposition to Lenin in respect to certain fundamental problems. For example, in reference to the organization of the trade unions, Trotsky, gathering around himself a small group which threatened the unity of the Communist Party, contended that the trade unions should not be constituted as organizations representing the workers in factories and industry, but that they serve as administrative organs. Commenting on this attitude of Trotsky, Lenin said:

“Even if the ‘new tasks and methods’ had been pointed out by Trotsky just as highly correctly as in reality they have been pointed out incorrectly throughout, . . . by such an approach alone Trotsky would have caused injury both to himself, to the Party, to the union movement, to the education of millions of members of the labor unions, and to the Republic.” (V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. XXVI, p. 116, Russian edition; quoted, Olgin, p. 14.)

PERSISTS IN OPPOSITION AFTER LENIN'S DEATH

His trade union plan having failed, Trotsky, upon Lenin's death, renewed his policy of opposition to the Communist Party's line of action, uniting for this end with Zinoviev and Kamenev, who in 1917 had been characterized as “strike-breakers” by Lenin because of their opposition to the October revolutionary movement. Despite the fact that the differences between the leadership of the Russian Communist Party and Trotsky, due principally to the latter's defeatist attitude in relation to the program of

the New Economic Policy which was outlined by Lenin, had been the subject of wide discussions within the organization and that the opposition program had been rejected by the masses, Trotsky persisted in his position and efforts to break the discipline of the Party. For this he was expelled from the Soviet Union. Trotsky's attitude before his expulsion from the country, his systematic opposition to all measures which aimed at organizing the economic system, and to prepare the bases of socialist organization, certainly does not sustain the allegation that he has devoted himself exclusively to the defense of the Soviet Union. To the claim that he has done so since his expulsion, the only possible reply is the popular saying: "Save me from my friends. . . ."

TROTSKY AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.

Blinded and enraged by his hatred of Stalin, Trotsky has also made the Soviet Union the object of his hate. Even the enemies of the socialist system have been forced to acknowledge the extraordinary progress achieved in that country, in the industrial and agricultural as well as in the cultural fields. From a semi-feudal country, twenty years ago considered one of the most backward in the world, the U.S.S.R. has become one of the most industrialized countries of Europe; its agriculture has been collectivized, increasing from year to year the volume and quality of its crops and improving the standard of living of its peasants. Notwithstanding this, Trotsky "defends" the Soviet Union by a pamphlet entitled *The Failure of the Five-Year Plan*.

Instead of directing his attacks against fascism, Trotsky collaborates with reaction in its offensive against the Soviet Union, selling his articles full of vituperation and calumnies for publication in the periodicals of Hearst and Macfad-

den, the standard-bearers of North American fascism, where they are used for editorial comments to demonstrate the failure, not of the Soviet Union, but of socialism in theory and practice. And this is the man who is to be sanctified as the leader of the world revolution!

TROTSKY'S COMING TO MEXICO

On receiving information concerning Trotsky's announced coming to our country, the National Committee of the C.T.M., taking into account his past, issued a timely statement defining its position on this question. Although this statement is already known, it is not out of place to quote its principal parts.

"The rumors reaching the National Committee, and which had been reported in the press, that Leon Trotsky would be permitted to settle in our country, have been confirmed by the government, which has declared that it has given its authorization on the formal request [of Trotsky], basing itself on respect for, and exercise of, the right of asylum, a right which is recognized in our legal system.

"In face of this accomplished fact, the C.T.M. considers it its duty to explain to the proletariat of our country and of the whole world, as well as to the other sections of society, what its opinion is and what its conduct will be concerning Trotsky's stay in Mexico.

"The C.T.M. is not against the right of political asylum. It considers it as one of the most worthy conquests of which international law, which is so weak, can boast. For this reason the C.T.M. has resolutely defended his right, advocating that asylum be given in our country to the victims of reaction and imperialism.

Consequently, the C.T.M. favors the right of asylum from the viewpoint of its revolutionary position.

"In the concrete case of Trotsky, the C.T.M. leaves responsibility for his presence in Mexico to the government, which has given its permission and to which belong the exercise and enforcement of the political rights subject to the authority of the state.

"Nevertheless, the C.T.M. considers it necessary to define its position concerning Leon Trotsky and the ideas he supports.

"Leon Trotsky is the head of an international political organization. Consequently, wherever he may live, he will have to carry on the activities inherent in his office, otherwise he would negate himself; and the existence of National Sections of the International Communist League (Fourth International) in almost all the countries of the world, including Mexico, shows that Trotsky is the active leader of an existing institution which fights for the realization of its program. Now, the program of the Fourth International is opposed to the program of the C.M.T. which represents the great majority of the Mexican proletariat. Trotsky and his followers fight for self-sufficiency of the working class and combat all temporary alliances of the proletariat with the other exploited sections of the population and with democratic governments in order to oppose the advance of reaction and fascism, while the C.T.M. has resolved (at the Second National Council) to build the Mexican People's Front with the organizations representing the political sector and peasant sector of our country, inviting the middle class, petty-bourgeois, and student organizations to adhere to its platform. This People's Front has as its object support of the progres-

sive acts of the government presided over by General Lazaro Cardenas, and to check the development of the activities of reaction, thus securing the development of the Mexican Revolution against internal and external threats.

“Rejection of the People’s Front in Mexico, which Trotskyism proclaims, is to go not only against the special interests of the working class, but also against the normal fulfillment of the government’s program and the general interests of the nation, which, in view of its semi-colonial character, needs the support of all the oppressed sections of the population more than others.

“At this hour, when the whole world finds itself facing the dilemma of falling prey to fascism or of maintaining the positive aspects of bourgeois democracy; when the proletariat should, above all, prevent retrogression of the political regime of capitalist society through cooperation of all the sections of the population threatened by fascism, and in order to secure its historical development—all effort which tends to weaken the Front opposing the conservative forces is suicidal.

“Consequently, should Trotsky, if solely by his presence, stimulate the group of his followers in Mexico, who, disregarding the characteristics of this historic period, propose immediate armed insurrection and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is, should the presence of Trotsky in Mexico serve to give rise to differences in the ranks of the working class, hindering the united front movement of the people, which lives in the consciousness of the masses, as was shown by the gigantic demonstration of November 20, 1937, unprecedented in our history—then the C.T.M.

will consider Trotsky's presence among us unwelcome.

"Therefore, we declare that the C.T.M., as always, will defend its integrity and the achievement of its revolutionary program, and should Trotsky's presence, unfortunately, cause harm to the organization of the proletariat and to the government itself, be it for the causes stated or because reaction would try to utilize Trotsky's presence, as it is already doing, in order to foment division within the working class, then the C.T.M. will expect that the government itself, as it has promised, will take the necessary steps to prevent this."

The forecast made then has come true, since Trotsky's activities as leader of the Fourth International have necessarily had repercussions in our country. At this moment, when the so-called independent press daily speaks of the democratic Spanish government as a Communist government and denounces all Mexicans who lend it support, that is, the whole working class of the country as well as the government of General Cardenas as Communists, although naturally it does not dare to mention the latter directly; at this time, when the Spanish government is being defended with the blood of the whole Spanish people against the aggression of Mussolini and Hitler, Trotsky upholds the Mexican bourgeoisie, raising his voice, not to accuse fascism, but to state, literally, that all the members of this government are direct accomplices of Stalin.

TROTSKY AGAINST SPAIN AND CHINA

Stalin, Stalin! That is his obsession. In the same way, at this time when the people of China in the struggle against Japanese fascist aggression are defending a cause which is ours and that of all peoples oppressed by imperialism, at

this time when the heroic Red Army * holds back the Nippõnese offensive in North China, Trotsky writes for *The New York Times*:

“Moscow furnished arms to Spain, demanding in exchange the suppression of the initiative and independence of mass organizations. The results are clear. Franco did not win a victory, but Stalin-Negrin suffered a defeat. . . .”

“There are sufficient reasons to suppose that Moscow is applying the same policy in China at this time. . . . The Mikado will suffer a terrible catastrophe, if Chiang Kai-shek and Stalin do not save him.” (Retranslated from the Spanish.)

TROTSKY AGAINST LOMBARDO TOLEDANO

However, it is not only through the reflection in our midst of his activities on international questions which affect us directly that Trotsky participates in Mexican internal life. His participation is in reality direct and active. In his work *The Crimes of Stalin*, recently published in French, Trotsky states on page 130:

“The Secretary of the Confederation of Labor, Lombardo Toledano, assumed an undignified attitude. A lawyer who devotes himself to politics like a dilettante, foreign to the proletariat and the Revolution, this gentleman, visiting Moscow in 1935, returned converted into a friend of the U.S.S.R. Disinterested, as is natural, Toledano has compared Dimitroff’s report to the Seventh Congress of the International, a document reveal-

* Part of the regular Chinese national army, called the Eighth Route Army [Translator].

ing obtuseness in theory and policy, to *The Communist Manifesto*. Since my arrival in Mexico, this gentleman has calumniated me without any restraint, relying on the immunity which my agreement not to mix in the affairs of the country offers him." (Retranslated from the Spanish.)

THE EMPLOYER CLASS APPLAUDS TROTSKY

The industrialists of Monterrey gave immediate publicity to Trotsky's attacks, stating in their so-called *Press News Service* (*Servicio de Informaciones Periodisticas*) of January 23:

"There have arrived here elaborate statements sent by Leon Trotsky for publication abroad in which he expresses himself with full freedom for the first time concerning the Mexican Communist 'lackeys of Stalin,' as he calls them, in order to distinguish them from those whom he considers the real followers of Marx-Leninism (*sic*). On entering Mexico, Trotsky accepted the obligation of not mixing in local politics, for which reason his opinions concerning Lombardo Toledano and other 'servants of Stalin' have not been published in Mexico."

But not only the bulletin of the Monterrey industrialists has given publicity to Trotsky's attacks against Comrade Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the C.T.M., but *El Universal** has likewise already commented on them in an article.

Moreover, Trotsky, on November 2, 1937, issued a letter which was published in Spanish and circulated in Mexico,

* A reactionary newspaper published in Mexico City [Translator].

addressed "To All Working Class Organizations." Trotsky thus addressed himself to the C.T.M. This letter states:

"It is necessary to establish in all working class organizations a rule of rigid distrust toward anyone who is directly or indirectly linked to the Stalinist apparatus. From the agents of the Comintern, volitionless instruments in the hands of the G.P.U., one can expect only some perfidy in relation to revolutionaries."

Since Trotsky has characterized Comrade Lombardo Toledano as a lackey of Stalin and agent of the G.P.U., it is evident that the aim of the letter of Trotsky, as far as the C.T.M. is concerned, is to sow confusion in our ranks, defaming our General Secretary and asking his organization to expel him from its midst.

POSITION OF C.T.M. CONGRESS ON TROTSKY

In view of the above, it is necessary to state anew the position of the C.T.M. in regard to Trotsky. This position should be based on the following conclusions:

1. Leon Trotsky and his followers falsify facts when they assert that Trotsky is the continuator of Leninist theory. Trotsky never was a genuine Marxist-Leninist.
2. Trotsky acts, at least objectively, in complicity with international fascism.
3. Trotsky is an enemy of the People's Fronts, and particularly of the peoples of Spain and China who are fighting at this time against fascism.
4. Trotsky participates in the internal problems of Mexico as an enemy of the unity of the working class.

5. Trotsky, by all his activity regarding the fundamental problems of the historic period, has revealed himself as an enemy of the working class of the world.

6. The C.T.M. Congress adopts as its own all the declarations of Comrade Lombardo Toledano and the National Committee of the C.T.M. concerning Trotsky and Trotskyism.

7. Comrade Lombardo Toledano is the genuine representative of the Mexican proletariat.

Workers' Federation of the State of Jalisco:

J. Godinez

Workers' Federation of the State of Durango:

Agustin Lopez H.

Workers' Federation of the State of Coahuila:

L. B. Paredes

Workers' Federation of the State of Tlaxcala:

General Secretary—J. Pilar Acoltzi Munoz

Secretary of Social Insurance—Ramon Flavio Mora

For the Federation of Workers in the Cinema Industry:

F. J. Macin, E. Mayorga, G. Gutierrez

National Confederation of Professional Associations

(C.N.A.P.): Octavio Medellin Ostos

Workers' Federation of Guanajuato:

J. Gonzalez, General Secretary

Local Workers' Federation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec:
Jerónimo Novales

Workers' Federation of Veracruz:
V. Díaz Muñoz, General Secretary

Workers' Federation of San Luis Potosí: F. Salazar

TRAITORS ON TRIAL

Complete Verbatim Report in the Case of

THE ANTI-SOVIET BLOC OF RIGHTS AND TROTSKYITES

INCLUDING

BUKHARIN, RYKOV, YAGODA,
KRESTINSKY, RAKOVSKY,
ROSENGOLTZ, GRINKO AND OTHERS

800 pages. 75 cents

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 Fourth Avenue

New York City