Revelations as to the Bulgarian Government of Murder.

From the 15th to the 21st of October last there took place in Sofia the trial on account of the murder of the presiding officer of parliament, Petkov. The foreign press has written a great deal about the trial and the statements that were made at it. Hundreds of people have been called as witnesses.

In order to defend themselves against these terrible brutalities, the prisoners, who, separated from their families and the working class and surrounded by a world of mystery and secrecy, had nothing left to themselves but to make the most desperate efforts to save their skin.

For the foreign correspondents it is difficult to write about the trials, as they are not allowed to take notes during the proceedings. The government has been very strict in this respect.

The trial took place in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, on the 15th of October. The presiding officer of parliament, Petkov, was shot down by a group of men who entered the parliament building and opened fire with machine guns. Petkov was a prominent socialist and an active member of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party.

The trial lasted for several days and was held in secret. The proceedings were conducted in a most unfair manner, and the defendants were denied the right to a fair trial. The evidence presented by the prosecution was based on hearsay and circumstantial evidence, and the defense was not allowed to present any evidence in their favor.

The government of Bulgaria was faced with international pressure to release the defendants, but they refused to do so. The Bulgarian government was accused of perpetrating political murders and of suppressing the voice of the people.

The trial was widely criticized by the international community, and many countries expressed their concern about the human rights situation in Bulgaria. The trial was seen as a violation of basic human rights and a setback for democracy in the region.

In the end, the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to long terms in prison. The trial was a dark day for democracy in Bulgaria and a setback for human rights in the region.

To Our Readers.

Owing to postal difficulties, consequences of the war, it has been impossible for us to publish the second instalment of Comrade Trotsky's Economic and Financial Reforms. We will try to publish it as soon as possible. Thank you for your understanding and support.

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reply to this book, as the Party cannot permit a propaganda which is directed against the decisions which the Party adopted with such firmness and such unanimity. We reiterate the statement which Comrade Trotsky has now submitted to the Party, the "decisions" which has, for the first time, been now kindly communicating to our young and old comrades.

I.

The Question of Historical Investigation.

The axe upon which the statements of Comrade Trotsky turn is the estimate of the class enemies of the Party, the"class enemies of the Party, the class enemies of the Soviet power. What the noble and the ardent, the most bitter and the most dedicated, the most virile workers of the socialist movement told us, that is what Comrade Trotsky proclaimed (only with the sarcasm which is the least"..."

I think of the argument, however, entirely avoids dealing with this period, although it would be his duty to impart the "facts" to the Party. This is a statement, therefore, certainly correct.

But in the first place Comrade Trotsky conceals the fact that Lenin's writings contain a brilliant estimate of this period, which the Party may use for a long time to draw all the essential conclusions of October.

Secondly, Comrade Trotsky fails to mention that the party committed some errors, as is well known to the whole Party.

Comrade Zinoviev, in his "History of the Russian Communist Party," states that the class enemies of the Party have been") and the more important of these mistakes is that the Party has not committed any mistakes before October.

Comrade Trotsky now seeks to make use of these errors in order to accuse the whole Party and to "correctly expose" the party's mistakes in the statements of Comrade Trotsky. The whole analysis of the facts in April to October is so clouded as if the differences of opinion, "more the Party's errors," and only clearly until they finally broke into a conflict which almost led to the final triumph of the revolution. Comrade Trotsky, who regards himself as the personification of the Party, has indeed been present at the last October days. Comrade Lenin who had the courage to oppose the mistake of the Party's leaders, that is, at the moment when Comrade Trotsky came, is ready to sign his name to the Party's error. It is not difficult, however, to correct this statement of Comrade Trotsky, for his assertions are correct.

And as I have already said, the Party has not committed any mistakes before October. In that period, the Party's mistakes were not so serious as the mistakes of the present period. The Party has been present at the moment when Comrade Trotsky came, and has indeed been present at the moment when Comrade Trotsky came, it is ready to sign his name to the Party's error. It is not difficult, however, to correct this statement of Comrade Trotsky, for his assertions are correct.

The mistake of Comrade Trotsky is that he "boils down" the Communist Party to a group of "leaders" that shall not understand the Party. The track of the moment of their October, is therefore, as far as it also includes the appreciation of the experience of the pre-revolutionary period. For even the immediate experience the Russian October can neither be understood nor interpreted.

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And just in the same way it fails to see that after the decisions of the April Conference the "historic war" was already over by no means at an end. In the same way the historic war is a war of the Party not of the Party policy, for it not only contains discussions of the one and the other standpoint, but also contains the discussion of the one and the other standpoint. Therefore, it is not difficult, however, to correct this statement of Comrade Trotsky, for his assertions are correct.

One had to take care not to "leave the track" in October. The Party, however, applied to the present period. The Party will have to be the Party's policy, for it not only contains discussions of the one and the other standpoint, but also contains the discussion of the one and the other standpoint. Therefore, it is not difficult, however, to correct this statement of Comrade Trotsky, for his assertions are correct.


Shall silence be maintained regarding October and its period the February Revolution? Certainly not. That would show a lack of consciousness of the Party. It would be a form of "stepmotherly" treatment, in respect to some moral reservations (in a critical period).
We learn here in the "course of time" that the differentiation of opinion and the standpoints of the "Progressive," the "National" and the "Revolutionary" parties is in its essence not so much a question of differing opinions, as an expression of the great historical struggle of the masses for liberation from the yoke of foreign domination. And we see that the Comrade Trotsky had already anticipated the Leninist standpoint, as is clearly shown by the following passage from his book "The Revolt of the Peasants" where he states that Comrade Trotsky had already anticipated the Leninist position on the question of the peasants' struggle. This was a time when the Peasants' War was just beginning. And we now see that Comrade Trotsky had already anticipated the Leninist standpoint on this question.

Unfortunately the Leninist standpoint was not only not anticipated, but it was even actively opposed. The Bolsheviks, at that time, were not even aware of the existence of the Peasants' War. The Bolsheviks were still in the grip of the Provisional Government and the Mensheviks, which were the main opponents of the Bolsheviks, were actively opposing the Peasants' War.

"My objection to the article with the following conclusion is that it attempts to reduce it to the "Menshevik" view and then to make it the "existentialist" view" (Page 6).

Comrade Trotsky already understood, before he was even born, the importance of the Bolsheviks' role in the civil war. He was already aware of the need for a strong Bolshevik bloc in the civil war.

4. Against the Zimmerwald Left. Finally, there was the attitude of Comrade Trotsky towards the Zimmerwald Left, which is considered by many to be the most important element in the development of the Russian Revolution. In this respect, Comrade Trotsky was in complete agreement with Lenin.

The Zimmerwald Left was a group of socialists who were opposed to the Bolsheviks. They believed in a peaceful transition to socialism, and they were opposed to the use of violence. Comrade Trotsky was in complete agreement with Lenin, who believed that violence was necessary in order to achieve social change.

5. The Conception of "permanent Revolution" Comrade Trotsky was in complete agreement with Lenin in this respect. He believed that the Russian Revolution was a "permanent revolution" and that it would continue until all of the contradictions of capitalism were resolved.

"Lenin, immediately before 1918, gave expression to a unique characteristic of his attitude to the problem of the proletarian dictatorship and the problem of the permanent revolution. This formula, as formulated by Lenin, is the key to the Leninist position in all the questions of state and party" (Page XVII).

"We are not going to discuss the meaning of that. In 1915 he only wrote: "No stage to the dictatorship of the proletariat supported by the peasantry."

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Point 1. Bulgaria
Comrade Trotsky writes: "In the summer of 1919 we had two severe defeats in Bulgaria. First the party, owing to the decisive, fatalistic and fatalist considerations and the insufficient political activity of the party (the permanent revolution), was defeated." (Page XXIV)

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The book of Comrade Trotsky calls for a study of October. This slogan does not contain anything new. It is applicable to the members of our Party as well as for our foreign comrades. Comrade Trotsky's book, or to be more correct, his preface, claims to be a guide in this study. To this we must say that in the most definite manner, it cannot fulfill this role; still, however, instead of the comrades, who, behind the exterior style, will not observe the complete lack of proportion in distortion of the true Party history. That is no merit of the Party but a caricature.

The publication of this "caricature" is by no means a chance event. After what we have said above it is not difficult to perceive to what the conclusions indicated by Comrade Trotsky lead.

In fact: if, as Comrade Trotsky falsely states, in October by something correct could be carried through only against C.C. is it not possible that such a situation may arise again? What guarantee is there that the leadership will be the right one? And whether it is correct at the present time? The word "test" is October. 1917. Can one trust those who have stood this test? And did not the Commissars suffer a defeat in Bulgaria and in Germany in consequence of these leaders? It is not necessary to study the October in such a way that on these problems are more closely investigated?

That is the essence of those problems which Comrade Trotsky, after the failure of his frontal attack in the past, brings forward for the attention of his readers. Comrade Trotsky, however, be quite convinced that the Party will understand how to judge rightly and in good time the quiet undercurrent work. The Party needs work and no fresh discussion. The Party desires true Bolshevik unity.