

Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. III 1943 (British ed.)

The Historical Meaning of the Internal Party Struggle
in Russia (1910)

pp. 499-518

p. 499:

"Russian Social-Democracy spoke too zealously in Russian" in contradistinction to "general European" methods of tactics. Trotsky's ~~"philosophy of history"~~ is the same. The cause of the struggle is the "adaption" of the Marxian intelligentsia to the class movement of the proletariat. "Sectarianism, intellectual individualism, ideological fetishism" are advanced to the forefront. The whole point is "the struggle for influence over the politically immature proletariat."

p. 517:

In 1903 he was a Menshevik; he abandoned Menshevism in 1904, returned to the Mensheviks in 1905 and merely flaunted ultra-revolutionary phrases in 1906 he left them again; at the end of 1906 he advocated electoral agreements with the Cadets (i.e., was virtually once more with the Mensheviks); and in the spring of 1907, at the London Congress, he said that he differed from Rosa Luxemburg on "individual shades of ideas rather than on political tendencies." Trotsky one day plagiarises the ideological stock-in-trade of one faction; next day he plagiarises that of another, and therefore declares himself to be standing above both factions. In theory Trotsky is in no respect in agreement with either the liquidators or the otzovists, but in actual practice he is in entire agreement with both...

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