

Hoover's "Rescue Action" for Germany

English Edition

Unpublished Manuscripts — Please reprint

INTERNATIONAL

Vol. 11 No. 33

PRESS

25th June 1931

CORRESPONDENCE

Editorial Offices and Central Despatching Department: Berlin SW 68, Lindenstraße 71-72. Postal Address, to which all remittances should be sent by registered post: International Press Correspondence, Berlin SW 68, Lindenstraße 71-72. Telegraphic Address: Inprekorr, Berlin. Telephone: Dönhoff 2856 and 2867.

CONTENTS

Th. Neubauer: Hoover's "Rescue Action" for Germany	591	The Labour Movement	
Politics		A. Bénier: The Barricades in Roubaix	596
G. Z.: The Change of Government in Austria	592	Economics	
R. Bishop: A Sham Parliamentary Crisis in Great Britain	593	Rajna: The Economic Crisis in Hungaria	597
Bernard Zénon: The Election Results in Luxemburg	593	The White Terror	
China		Clarence Miller: From Gastonia to Alabama	598
A. Dirdja: The Critical Situation of the Nanking Government	594	Oldner: The Kossuth Massacre before the Courts	599
The Balkans		Appeal from the Red Aid of Brazil	599
Leftward Swing in Bulgarian Elections	594	Protest against the Terror Exercised by the Government of Riza Shah in Persia	599
Workers Mandates annulled in Rumania	594	In the International	
Against Imperialist War		The Plenary Session of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U.	600
Nemo: The Anti-Soviet Naval Demonstration in Libau	596	S. Carpio: First Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines	603
		Workers' Sport Movement	
		The Reactionary Attack by the Bourgeoisie on the R. S. I. Spartakiade	604

The First of August Campaign 1931.

The 1st of August is again approaching, the day of the mobilisation of the broad masses of the toilers all over the world in the struggle against the imperialist war preparations, and above all against the imperialist preparations for a war of intervention against the Soviet Union. The proceedings in Moscow against the members of the counter-revolutionary espionage and sabotage organisation known as the Industrial Party, and against the members of the counter-revolutionary menshevik All-Union Bureau, proved with all clarity that the imperialist powers, under the leadership of France, prepared an armed intervention against the Soviet Union to begin in 1930. The revelation of this plan and the increasing counter-offensive of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, compelled the interventionists to abandon their plans for the moment. This however does not mean that the danger of war against the Soviet Union is now a thing of the past. On the contrary, this danger increases with every passing day.

The warning of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International that the danger of war against the Soviet Union had become immediate, has been confirmed by international political events which have occurred since the Plenary Session. All that has altered is the nature of the preparations for intervention, and the mobilisation of the forces of the probable participants. The increasingly intensifying crisis of capitalism, the successes of the Five Year Plan

in the Soviet Union, the increasing revolutionary advance in the capitalist countries and the further rapid growth of the conditions necessary for a revolutionary crisis in a number of countries intensify the danger of imperialist wars in general, and in particular the danger of a war of intervention against the Soviet Union. Imperialism is unable to find any radical solution of the problem of the economic crisis. It is attempting to find a way out of the difficulty by depressing the standards of living of the working class. At the same time imperialism regards a new war, and above all, a war of intervention against the Soviet Union, as a possibility of overcoming the economic crisis. Imperialism observes with horror the rapid growth of the revolutionary energy of the working class and regards the war of intervention as a means of destroying the Soviet Union which is the chief bulwark of the coming proletarian revolution.

The main efforts of the bourgeoisie and of the social democracy at the moment in their struggle against the Soviet Union are directed towards **preventing the success of the Five Year Plan**. The bourgeoisie sees a danger not only in the absolute increase of the achievements of the Five Year Plan, but also in a comparison between the rapid development of the economic system of the Soviet Union and the rapidly intensifying crisis of capitalism. This comparison becomes a death sentence for the whole of the capitalist system, and drives the broad masses of the toilers in the capitalist countries to seek a way out of the

economic crisis, unemployment and misery along the path of the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system as a whole.

Imperialism, which has failed in its attempts to organise sabotage within the Soviet Union, is now concentrating its main energies on **damaging the foreign trade** of the Soviet Union. Although the imperialists know very well that the Soviet Union engages in the export trade only as far as this is necessary in order to pay for the industrial and agricultural machinery purchased by the Soviet Union abroad, imperialism is organising a campaign against the Soviet export trade under the slogan of fighting "Soviet Dumping". To this end a series of agricultural conferences have been organised with a view to damaging the agricultural export trade of the Soviet Union. The economic conferences, the agrarian conferences, the measures taken by the British and German bankers to hinder the placing of Soviet orders, the campaign against alleged "forced labour" in the Soviet Union, the passing of special laws preventing the import of Soviet goods into capitalist countries, all these measures are intended not only to organise an anti-Soviet united front for an economic war against the Soviet Union, but also to prepare the way for a military war of intervention.

French imperialism is continuing its work to encircle the Soviet Union, particularly on the western frontiers of the Soviet Union, where France is organising a net of military anti-Soviet alliances. These small States are to be the shock troops in the coming war of intervention. The **Polish-Rumanian military agreement** is being renewed and strengthened, and the work is being continued to turn the whole of the western frontier of the Soviet Union into a **long chain of connected anti-Soviet States** from Rumania to Finland. This anti-Soviet cordon is being consolidated by the creation in a number of States (particularly in Czechoslovakia and Sweden) of the necessary material basis for the prosecution of a war against the Soviet Union.

In Poland, Rumania, Latvia and Finland ruthless work is being carried on to clean the officers and non-commissioned officers corps and to make these corps into thoroughly reliable fascist cohorts.

Despite the general economic crisis and the aggravation of all the financial difficulties, the war industries in all capitalist countries are enjoying a period of unparalleled prosperity, and in particular the war industries in the possession of the State. The war industries of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States are growing rapidly. These industries are controlled and financed to a great extent by the war industrial concerns of Western Europe and in particular by the French armament concern Schneider-Creusot and the British armament concern Armstrong-Vickers.

Czechoslovakia is becoming the chief arsenal for all those countries which are preparing to take their part in the anti-Soviet war of intervention. In the comparatively recent past no less than 6 gun and machine-gun factories, 15 munitions factories, 5 artillery works, 6 armoured-car and tank factories, 7 aeroplane factories, 8 explosives factories, and 10 factories for the production of poison gas and anti-aircraft equipment have been opened in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian war factories, and in particular those of the Skoda Concern, are the chief contractors for Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States. These Skoda Works (whose shares are for the most part in French hands) have orders from Poland and Rumania for the year 1931/32 totalling over 100 million dollars. Amongst these orders are 65,000 field service rifles, 10,000 heavy machine-guns, 30,000 light machine-guns, 200 field guns, 200,000 shells, 100 aeroplanes, etc., for Rumania. Poland has ordered 500 field guns, 10,000 machine-guns and other war material. The Baltic States have ordered 100 field guns, 100,000 shells, large numbers of military aeroplanes, etc.

In the so-called Fortress Triangle in Poland explosives, munitions, gun, small-arms and other war materials factories are being built on a gigantic scale. This great building activity is not only being carried on by government undertakings, private capitalists are also at work. In Rumania a large-scale artillery works is being built in in Kopshar-Mickar with the assistance of British and Czechoslovakian capital, and the manufacture of explosives is being organised in a number of big factories. The war industries in Finland, Latvia and Estonia are also being strengthened.

Germany, where the chemical industry represents the most important war industry at the moment, is doing its best not to remain behind Great Britain and France in the equipment of the anti-Soviet armies.

The recent provocative excesses of the Finnish Fascists who utilised the recent successes of the collectivist agricultural movement in Ingermanland and in Carelia in a campaign for war against the Soviet Union and the annexation of Soviet Carelia as a part of the former Leningrad Government; the congress of the Polish "freedom" organisations which took place in Warsaw in March and at which the Pilsudski Fascists openly called for war against the Soviet Union; the recent memorial service for Petlura in Warsaw with the participation of official representatives of the Polish government; the anti-Soviet demonstrations in Latvia when the Russian white-guardists with the knowledge and consent of the Latvian government refused to invite the Fleet of the Soviet Union to attend the naval parade before Libau in connection with the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Latvian war fleet, although all other "friendly" countries were invited to send naval units, etc., etc., all these attempts to provoke the Soviet Union are eloquent witnesses to the preparations which are being made for the organisation of an armed intervention against the Soviet Union by the capitalist imperialist powers.

In particular, the international proletariat must not forget that the main rôle in the preparation for an armed intervention against the Soviet Union is being played by the **Second (Labour and Socialist) International and its parties**. The recent congresses of a number of these parties (in Germany, France and Poland), the furious anti-Soviet incitement which took place at these congresses, represent an indubitable illustration of the active rôle played in the preparations for a war against the Soviet Union by the international social democracy. The social democracy which through the lips of its chief leaders openly declares that its task is to save the capitalist economic order and which spends its time in trying to discover ways and means of tiding capitalism over the world economic crisis, regards the destruction of the Soviet Union as the best and most radical means of saving the capitalist system. The social democracy does everything in its power to bring the Five Year Plan of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union into discredit amongst the toilers of the capitalist countries. It does its best to present this plan as "Slave State Capitalism" instead of as a plan for the socialist transformation of the economic system in the Soviet Union. The slanderous allegations of the capitalist bourgeoisie concerning alleged "Soviet dumping", "forced labour" in the Soviet Union and so on are taken up and popularised by the social democracy under the hypocritical pretence of sympathy for the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union who are presented as "groaning under the yoke of bolshevist tyranny". The leaders of the social democracy do their best to intimidate the workers of the capitalist countries with the bogey of "Red Imperialism", and assure the workers that the only war danger that exists is the danger that the Bolsheviks may attack the "civilised world".

The "left-wing" social democrats play a particularly perfidious rôle with regard to the Soviet Union and do their best to conceal from the masses the social democratic participation in the imperialist preparations for war against the Soviet Union. They attempt to pose before the working class as the "friends" of the Soviet Union, but that does not prevent them whilst recognising the individual successes of the Soviet Union at the same time doing their best to discredit the successes by cunning and innuendo. The "left-wing" social democrats, their theoretician Oto Bauer, and the "opposition" at the Leipzig Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, shed crocodile tears at the "terrible sufferings" of the workers of the Soviet Union.

The congresses of a number of social democratic parties which have taken place recently permit a fair idea of what the coming International Congress of the Second International will be like. Although the "Russian Question" does not figure on the official agenda, the problem of the organisation of a struggle against the Soviet Union will play an important rôle at the congress. **The Congress of the Second International will be the congress for the preparation of armed intervention against the Soviet Union**, although the speeches and resolutions of the "left-wing" speakers will contain not a little concerning the necessity of opposing the intervention.

The task of the Communist Parties in the 1st of August campaign consists above all in the exposure of the interventionist plans of the imperialists, and in the exposure of the rôle of social democracy, and in particular the rôle of the coming Congress of the Second International, in the preparations for war against the Soviet Union. Nothing is more calculated to expose

the social democracy as the main social support of the bourgeoisie than its active part in the preparations for an armed intervention.

It is necessary to expose to the workers the "secret of the gin of wars" which is characteristic for the present period. It is necessary to show the workers and peasants why the production of the war industries alone is growing and against whom this production is to be utilised when the time comes, why the taxes and customs duties are being loaded onto the shoulders of the masses, and what are the aims of the offensive of capitalism which is supported by the social democratic parties and the reformist trade union organisations.

The pacifist manoeuvres which are at present being carried out by the bourgeoisie and the social democracy are merely in order to mask their open war preparations from the eyes of

the masses. It is necessary to show the workers and peasants that behind all the Geneva and other conferences, and behind all the peaceful phraseology used at the conferences and congresses of the parties of Second International, there is concealed only a new method of preparing for war against the Soviet Union.

The 1st of August campaign this year will assist the masses of the workers and peasants to recognise that a war of intervention against the Soviet Union would be a danger for the proletariat and for the working masses of the whole world, and that the only revolutionary solution of the economic crisis, the only reliable method in the struggle against war, against Imperialism and against its chief supporter — Social Fascism, is the defence of the Soviet Union and the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat all over the world.

Hoover's "Rescue Action" for Germany.

Postponement of Payments only, no Revision of the Young Plan! — More heavy Tribute Burdens for the Masses of the People!

By Th. Neubaer (Berlin).

Dollar Imperialism has declared itself willing to save bankrupt Europe, and in particular Germany. Hoover, the President of the U.S.A., has solemnly proposed a world moratorium to the government of the Versailles system. All government debts, reparations and reconstruction payments, including both capital and interest (with the exception of debts to private hands, for instance the Dawes Loan, the Young Loan, etc.) are to be postponed for one year.

This proposal, which for the moment is addressed only to the debtor States of the U.S.A., depends on the willingness of these States to grant their debtors—in his case, Germany,—a similar moratorium of one year. This "world debt holiday" is to begin on the 1st July 1931.

No one will make the mistake of assuming that the financiers in Wall Street in whose name Hoover speaks, have suddenly felt traces of unselfish human generosity. It is clear that the Wall Street financiers are acting in their own interests, in fact, Hoover has already said this clearly enough in his Proclamation to the American people.

However, this does not prevent the press of the German governmental parties from hailing Hoover as the "great-hearted saviour of Germany". The bourgeois press must set up a loud chorus of praise in order to conceal the unpleasant fact that Hoover's proposal by no means represents the "salvation of Germany".

Was it not Brüning's intention to secure a revision of the Young Plan? Was this not the aim of his visit to Chequers? However, the moratorium now proposed by Hoover excludes the possibility of such a revision. Hoover's proposal does not cut down Germany's liabilities in the least, all it does is to postpone payments for one year. Hoover has declared categorically: "I do not approve in the least of writing off the sums due to us."

Under these circumstances Paris is easily able to demand the continued payment of the tribute. Still more! Previously French imperialism had to reckon with a German demand for the revision of the Young Plan, but now it can count its agreement to the moratorium as a concession which it is not prepared to make without a substantial return.

We know already that President Hoover's action was not taken at his own initiative, but in answer to the despairing appeal of the German government both along direct diplomatic channels and indirectly via the British Cabinet and the Bank of England that he should take over the control of the rescue action. Reich's President von Hindenburg had to despatch a telegram to Hoover describing the severe aggravation of the inner political situation and pointing out the threatening danger of a Communist revolution. The financiers of Wall Street and their President understood the meaning of this appeal perfectly

"A bolshevist Germany would disavow all the debts of previous governments and would confiscate all the capital investments of the U.S.A. in Germany. In order to save our milliards of dollars therefore we must protect capitalist Germany from bolshevism."

The Paris newspaper, "Figaro", writes on the 21st inst:

"It was the fear of seeing American capital which has been invested in large quantities in Germany, go up in smoke, which caused the American government to intervene."

Apart from the moratorium, which totals about 1.5 milliard Marks for the Reich, American finance capital proposes to grant Germany a loan of 300 million dollars in order to fill up the gold and foreign currency reserves of the German Reichs Bank which have been sadly depleted by the mass flight of capital during the last few weeks, and thus avoid the danger of a new inflation. Whether beyond this any new loans will be made to Germany by the U.S.A. in order to give German trade and industry a much-needed fillip is still a question.

What will be the result of this "rescue action" for Germany? First of all there will be no reduction of the tremendous tribute burdens which weigh down on the masses of the working people in Germany, for after the moratorium year the old burdens will descend on their shoulders as heavily as ever. In the meantime, however, the debt burden will have been increased by 1.25 milliard Marks. This means that in order to pay the increased interest on the total sum the exploitation of the working masses must be considerably intensified. The total German debt to foreign finance capital which amounted to 27 milliard Marks at the end of September 1930, will probably increase to about 29 or 30 milliard Marks. The interest alone on this sum, about 1.8 milliard Marks annually, is sufficient to plunge the working masses who have to provide it, into permanent misery and impoverishment.

The "salvation of Germany" carried out by international finance capital is in reality nothing more than the permanent consolidation of the oppressive poverty and misery of the masses of the German people.

It may be assumed that the creditor States of Germany will accept Hoover's proposal, although at first France will become still more dependent on the policy of the imperialist doubt make difficulties. The French government demands expressly political guarantees, i. e. new political undertakings on the part of the German government. Further, it is very possible that the German government will have to give the American government certain political guarantees, in particular with regard to German relations to the Soviet Union. Hoover will hardly let slip this splendid moment for drawing Germany into his anti-Soviet policy.

To sum up therefore, the balance of the "rescue action" stands as follows for Germany:

Germany will become the financial colony for foreign finance capital to a greater extent even than before. In consequence it will become still more dependent on the policy of the imperialist powers. Germany must take over new heavy financial burdens, and probably agree to certain political conditions.

This is the net result of the "era of national foreign policy" which was to have saved Germany within a year according to the light-hearted promise of the "Cabinet of the Ex-Soldiers" led by Brüning. Could the result have been a still greater fiasco? Hardly.

This fiasco is more than a fiasco for the policy of the Brüning Cabinet; it is a new proof that there is no way of loosening the chains of the Versailles system for the capitalist class of Germany; that there is no way for it to free itself from the yoke of international finance capital; that there is no way of getting rid of the tremendous pressure exerted on Germany by the big imperialist powers. The only solution is for Germany to sever itself from the world system of imperialism. Such a solution, however, is unthinkable for a capitalist Germany no matter whether Hermann Müller, Brüning or Hitler holds the reins of government. Such a solution is only possible for a communist Germany. There can be no solution of the national question within the framework of capitalist class rule in Germany and with the means at the disposal of German capitalism. Only communism can offer a solution of this question.

Leading political and economic circles in Germany entertain the hope that the "rescue action" of Hoover will assist the German bourgeoisie in breasting the growing revolutionary tide. However, in view of the fact that Hoover's proposal do not abolish misery of the masses, that, on the contrary, they intensify this misery, and that further, they show up the whole hopelessness of the situation for German capitalism still more clearly, this illusion cannot last long.

POLITICS

The Change of Government in Austria.

By G. Z. (Vienna).

The governmental crisis in Austria which has been latent since April when the Minister for Social Welfare **Dr. Resch** resigned, has now come to a head and resulted in the formation of a new government.

When Resch fell owing to his failure to secure support for his scandalous "reform" of the Austrian social insurance system, even from the Christian and yellow trade unions, it was clear that the **Ender** Cabinet whose chief task was the reduction of "social burdens", or in other words, the destruction of the social insurance system in the interests of the employers, could not maintain itself for long. Since then, however, the Cabinet has suffered further losses. The agricultural Minister **Thaler** left for Paraguay in order to organise the mass emigration of Tirol peasants. The Minister of Justice **Schürff** resigned because the Pan-German Party refused responsibility for the cuts in the salaries of the State officials. The Minister for War **Vaugoin** (the chairman of the Christian Social Party) suddenly discovered that his health was so bad that he must needs take a long holiday immediately. This coincided with the removal of his protégé, the corruptionist **Strafella**, by the Budget Committee of the Austrian parliament from his position as General Director of the Austrian State Railways (a concession, by the way, which purchased the support of the social democrats for the second Creditanstalt support action). And the last straw was the resignation of the Minister of the Interior **Winkler**, the representative of the Landbund, which occurred a few hours before the resignation of the Cabinet as a whole.

It cannot be said that the Ender Cabinet lacked persistence, but what it did lack was the power to master the tremendous economic crisis which is a present shaking Austria.

This crisis has two main points of pressure: the deficit in the State Budget which is calculated at about 300 million schillings, and the threatening collapse of the Creditanstalt, one of the biggest and most important banks in Central Europe which controls not only 80 percent of all Austrian industrial undertakings, but which also has large interests in the industries of all the surrounding countries.

Both these danger points are of international importance; the collapse of either of these fronts would draw the whole of Central Europe into the crash.

The purchases of foreign currency during the last few days in Berlin and the raising of the bank rate in Germany and Hungary, were the direct results of the crisis of the Creditanstalt and the signs of a coming earthquake with its centre in Vienna.

The Austrian government is doing its best to keep the Creditanstalt on its feet. However, the difficulties are increasing every day, and this is a sure sign that the losses of the Credit-

anstalt which were at first given as 140 million schillings from a total working capital of 165 million schillings, are much greater and perhaps exceed the share capital and the reserves. This is the only way to explain the fact that despite the expressed willingness of the Austrian government and the National Bank to make good all losses and to provide new share capital, the foreign run on the Creditanstalt was not to be held up.

The National Bank announces that it has placed 530 million schillings credit at the disposal of the Creditanstalt, and that it, the National Bank, is not strong enough to hold up the Creditanstalt and its related institutions on its own, wherefore the demands of the former must be kept within limits. This was the standpoint taken up by the General Council of the National Bank in a resolution placed before the Austrian government, after a further demand for 80 million schillings from the Creditanstalt had been refused.

Despite the "solidarity" of the Bank for International Settlements, the Austrian National Bank is at the end of its tether, and the Austrian government is now negotiating with the representatives of the British Creditors Committee. The British creditors were prepared to grant a further credit of 71 million dollars for a period of two years, but only on condition that the Austrian State would stand full guarantee for the payments.

One would not go far wrong to assume that the resolution placed before the Austrian government by the General Council of the National Bank at the initiative of the foreign "adviser" **Brujns**, was nothing but a manoeuvre in support of the demands of London finance capital. The same is true of the difficulties which arose exactly coincident with the arrival of the representatives of the British Creditor Committee in Vienna and were made by the French in connection with the 150 million schilling Treasury Bill loan.

In this situation the Ender Cabinet capitulated. Despite the objections raised by the Landbund, the Finance Minister **Juch** signed the agreement with the British representatives. The result was that the Landbund left the government. Under the circumstances Ender could not summon up courage enough to appear before the Budget Committee of the Austrian parliament with his 71 million dollar guarantee undertaking and handed in the resignation on behalf of the whole Cabinet shortly before the meeting of the Budget Committee.

From the beginning of the Creditanstalt difficulties the Communist Party of the Austria has prophesied that in the end the social democracy would be drawn as partner into the retrenchment plan. This prophecy has now been fulfilled. After the political prelate **Monsignor Seipel** failed to form a coalition government on account of his insistence on **Kienböck** as Finance Minister and **Vaugoin** as War Minister, two of the best hated men in Austria without a doubt, the **Landeshauptmann** of Lower Austria, **Buresch**, has formed a government which the "Rote Fahne" declares is "a government of the coalition idea". This can be seen alone from the person of the Prime Minister. It is true that when the Heimwehr fascist movement was in its prime and **Schober** formed his government with a view to altering the constitution with fascist support, **Buresch** appeared in Heimwehr meetings to assure the fascists of his sympathies, but he has never broken off his alliance with the social democracy in the government of Lower Austria. It was **Buresch** who spoke together with **Karl Renner** at the opening of a bridge in Gloggnitz in 1929 and referred symbolically to the necessity of building a bridge between the classes.

The Cabinet which **Buresch** has now formed is on the whole very much the same as Ender's Cabinet. The only man overboard is the Finance Minister **Juch** who was rather too deeply compromised by his signing of the guarantee undertaking for a million schillings on the part of the Austrian State in favour of the foreign creditors of the Creditanstalt. In his place has come the last Finance Minister under the Habsburg monarchy, **Dr. Redlich**. During the war when he belonged with **Lammasch** to bourgeois pacifist circles, Professor **Dr. Redlich** did not stand far away from the social democracy. His appointment as Finance Minister certainly means more than the utilisation of his favourable reputation in the eyes of Anglo-American finance capital. It also means that his good relations to the social democracy have been taken into consideration.

The social democratic central organ, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" writes on the 21st June that the **Buresch** government "will by no means be a strong one. It will not dare to challenge the social democracy all too energetically, unless

it courts a fall. Seen historically the formation of this government is an important step towards the liquidation of the Christian-Social dominance in Austria."

In other words, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" confirms the fact that the Buresch government is only a stage on the way to the formation of a concentration government.

The answer of the Social Democratic Party to Seipel's invitation for them to take part in the formation of the government, begins with the following passages:

"1. The Association of Social Democratic Deputies and Members of the Federal Council is well aware that the country is in urgent danger and need. It is therefore prepared as an oppositional group to co-operate loyally in all efforts to overcome the economic dangers;

2. The Association of Social Democratic Deputies and Members of the Federal Council does not refuse on principle to take part in this serious situation in the formation of a concentration government of all democratic parties in order to work still more directly for the overcoming of the economic difficulties."

These passages are the decisive parts of the answer and they contain an agreement on principle to the formation of a concentration government. The fact that in the end the reply declares, "the conditions for the entry of the Social Democratic Party into the government are not yet given", does not alter this in the least.

In the meantime, the social democracy will "co-operate loyally" with the Buresch government "in all its efforts to overcome the economic difficulties".

The social democracy will co-operate more closely than ever in putting through the retrenchment program at the cost of the masses, in sliding all the burdens caused by the failure of the Rothschild Creditanstalt onto the shoulders of the broad masses. When the "Immediate Retrenchment Program" of the government has been put into practice, then maybe the "conditions for the entry of the Social Democratic Party into the government" may be given.

A Sham Parliamentary Crisis in Great Britain.

By R. Bishop (London).

The ten days up to June 17th have found the capitalist press of Great Britain devoting a large part of their space to talk of a Parliamentary "crisis", calculated, so we were told, to bring a defeat of the Government, dissolution of Parliament and a General Election in its train. All this was to come about because of a Liberal amendment to the Land Tax proposals contained in Snowden's Budget.

Snowden's new tax, which is not due to be operated until the end of 1933, aimed at taxing all land values, with certain minor exceptions; the Liberal Party amendment demanded that the tax should only be levied on undeveloped land, claiming that a second tax on land which was already contributing to the revenue by means of taxation on its developed value, would be unfair. And on this issue, so it was stated, the Government would fall, unless it previously capitulated.

Sir Donald MacLean, the mover of the Liberal amendment, swore he would not give way an inch; Lloyd George, addressing a big meeting, said the Liberal Party would stand by their guns. On the other side, Snowden said the point at issue was vital, he would not give way an inch; MacDonald said the issue was of such first-rate importance that a Government defeat would be followed by immediate resignation.

Day and night conferences were held; the every word of every capitalist politician on the subject was widely reported. An atmosphere of breathless expectancy was created, and at the last moment it was announced, in the words of Lloyd George, that "principles apparently irreconcilable had been reconciled". The compromise agreed to was that fully developed land should only be taxed at the rate of one-eighth of a penny in the £. That the re-drafted amendment should have then been ruled out of order by the Deputy-Chairman of the House, only adds one more point of ridicule to this absurd sham crisis.

What was the reason for staging this elaborate farce, of concentrating the political limelight on it for so many days?

Why have the similar "crisis" on other petty issues been vamped up previously? A little examination shows that these things occur always when the Government is anxious to put a particularly dirty piece of work across the working class, and that they are carefully devised both to distract attention and to foster the illusion that the Government is facing the unremitting hostility of the Opposition parties. These "crises" are always followed by urgent appeals to Labour supporters to "keep the ranks unbroken in the face of the relentless foe". They always give an opportunity to the "lefts" to tell the workers that whilst they are not satisfied with the Government it is "the lesser evil compared with either a Liberal or Tory Government".

These things are always coincident with these periodical excitements. But what was the action of the Government from which they wanted attention distracted at the present moment? The Royal Commission has just issued its report calling for worsened conditions for the unemployed, heavy wage attacks are being launched in half a dozen main industries and the miners are due to revert to the 7 hour day unless the Government intervenes.

The Government, the Liberals and the Conservatives are all anxious to put the Unemployment funds on an actuarial basis, at the expense of the workless, they are all agreed as to the necessity of wage-cuts, they are as one on the question of no 7 hour day for the miners without commensurate wage-reductions.

No Government, least of all a Labour Government, can carry these things through without rapidly losing much of the popularity it still retains. A Labour Government that loses the support of the masses is of little or no use to Capitalism. The Labour Government, as every by-election shows, has lost much of the support which swept it into power; the coming programme which capitalism demands of it would lose it much more.

Hence the "crisis" which depicts the Labour Government as the gallant champion of the oppressed against Liberals, Tories and House of Lords.

Nevertheless sham though this particular "crisis" is, it is a reflection of the growing difficulties which beset the capitalist political parties as a result of the growing militancy of the workers and the growing revolt of the colonial peoples. All the time there is held before the workers the bogey of an alternative Conservative Government and a Labour Government with a majority which would act, oh, so differently.

The Government is once again saved and will continue its long record of anti-working-class activities until such time as it has completely fulfilled the rôle allotted to it by British capitalism.

The Election Results in Luxemburg.

By Bernard Zénon.

Parliamentary elections took place in Luxemburg on the 7th June. The elections were periodically due in the North District (agricultural area), and in the Central District (Capital), and supplementary elections were held in the South District (industrial area) for two extra seats owing to the increase in the population.

It is worth while to look a little closer at the election results in this small, but industrially and strategically very important country, all the more because the little Communist Party of Luxemburg took part in the elections for the first time for a very long period.

In the North and Central districts the government suffered a reverse. The leading government party, the Clerical Party, was able to maintain its positions completely, but its partner, the Radical Socialist Party (read Liberal Party) suffered a heavy blow. The Radical Socialist Party lost one of its two seats in the North District to the Peasant and Middle-Class Party, and three of its five seats in the Central District (Capital), one to the Radical Party (left-wing petty bourgeois) and two to the (Socialist) Labour Party. The Communist Party of Luxemburg, which has taken no part in the elections in the capital since 1921, put forward a list this time which consisted exclusively of workers. As however the Party has no organisational basis at all in this district, the result was only moderately successful. Out of 36,000 electors only 600 voted for the Communist Party.

The election results in the **South** district, which is the centre of the Luxemburg foundry and iron-ore industries, were different. In this district there is an industrial proletariat which has been hard hit by wage-cuts, short-time and unemployment. As was expected, the two most powerful parties, the Clerical Party and the Labour Party, each took one of the two seats vacant. 18,000 electors voted for the Labour Party, 15,000 voted for the Clerical Party and 5,000 voted for the Radical Socialist Party. However, the progress made by the Communist Party in this district was undeniable, for 2,300 electors voted for the communist list. This means that had there been a general election instead of merely supplementary elections for two extra seats, the Communist Party would have won a seat and entered into the Luxemburg parliament for the first time. The last time that the Communist Party put up a list in this district was in 1925 when it received a total of 1,000 votes. In 1928 the Communist Party was so weak, that it was unable to put up a list at the elections.

If the election results in the main industrial areas are analysed, the gains of the Party become still more favourable. In **Differdingen**, an important foundry centre, the C.P. received one-fifth of the poll obtained by the Labour Party, and in the mining districts of **Rümelingen** and **Beles** also one-fifth, whilst in the town **Esch**, the heart of heavy industry in Luxemburg, the C.P. received one-fourth of the socialist votes.

Still more important as a measure of the position of the Communist Party in Luxemburg will be the forthcoming workers councils elections, because the foreign-born workers and also young workers over 18 years of age have the right to vote in these elections. The Revolutionary Trade Unions Opposition will put forward lists in a number of mines and in all probability also in the biggest foundry works in the country.

THE BALKANS

Leftward Swing in Bulgarian Elections.

Vienna, 22nd June 1931.

The Bulgarian elections which were held yesterday resulted in a landslide against the fascist government of Liaptchev. The so-called People's Block, in which the bourgeois oppositional parties had united, received 570,000 votes, whilst the governmental block received only 375,000 votes as against 600,000 votes in 1927. The Block of the Toilers, led by the Workers Party, received 180,000 votes as against 40,000 votes in 1927.

The seats will be divided approximately as follows: People's Block 150, Liaptchev block 62, Block of the Toilers 9, Macedonians 8. As a result of extra mandates from the central pool, which is made up of the extra votes cast in the constituencies, the number of mandates in the possession of the Block of the Toilers should increase to about 32 as compared with 3 in the last parliament. The social democrats have been completely wiped out of the picture. They polled only 14,000 votes throughout the country and as a result they will not have a single seat in the new parliament. In a number of strongly proletarian districts, the Block of the Toilers is now the strongest group. In very many constituencies the Toilers Block is the second strongest party.

Workers Mandates annulled in Rumania.

Bucharest, 18th June 1931.

The Rumanian parliament has annulled all the mandates (five) won by the Workers and Peasants Block at the recent general election. The technical reason given was that the leader of the block list Aladar Emmerich was not a Rumanian citizen and that his election was therefore invalid. When his votes are deducted from the total poll of the workers and peasants block, the total drops below the 2% necessary to obtain seats, with the result that all the seats are lost.

During the debate fascist deputies attacked the five deputies of the workers and peasants block and a hand to hand struggle took place. The socialists also voted for the abolition of the workers and peasants mandates. These mandates have now been divided up amongst the other parties, and the socialists receive one of them as a reward for their treachery.

CHINA

The Critical Situation of the Nanking Government.

By A. Dirdja (Shanghai).

To understand the present situation of China and the achievements accomplished by the National Government of Nanking under the military dictatorship, one should commence with carefully examining things as they are and the different tendencies of various groupings in the Kuo Min Tang itself, the development of gigantic revolutionary forces emerging from among the broad masses of China and the main causes of the events which have taken place during the period of last three years' development of the "uniting" forces in the Nanking Government. The so-called peaceful development of the National Government has been undergoing great changes during the last seven months and is reaching its critical moment.

Two important processes indicate the contemporary situation of the Nanking Government, the process of disintegration of the "united" groupings of militarists, crammed in the clutches of severe war expenses on the one hand, and the process of rapid development of Communism in a great number of districts and provinces and the tremendous growing influence of the Chinese Red Army upon the broad masses of China on the other. These are the facts of the present situation in China.

For gauging the depth of the decaying position of the National Government, we wish first of all to utilise the important material from the speech of General **Chang Kai Shek** delivered at the opening of the **National Convention** at Nanking on May 5th of this year. In the very beginning of his speech Chang Kai Shek sketched the urgent needs of the country and emphasised the immediate task of the Government: the rigid suppression of Communists' influence. On the basis of Chang Kai Shek's report, we are going to show the likely development of China in the near future, as there is no other better material than the open recognition from the mouth of the chieftain of the National Government in power.

As regards the **Draft Provisional Constitution** endorsed by the National Convention, the Chinese big bourgeoisie (bankers, usurers, industrialists and landowners) is far from being satisfied with the declaration of the Convention. The Kuo Min Tang adopted the principle not to allow any opposition party or opposition within the party, this being admitted as antithesis of the bourgeois democracy. This caused a serious friction within the groupings of influential members of the Kuo Min Tang which is developing into an opposition block against the Chang-Kai-Shek-group. The military power of Chang Kai Shek which does not indulge any opposition, enforced the resignation of **Hu Han Min** who carried with himself many influential members of the C. C. of the Kuo Min Tang. It should be mentioned that the opposition in the Kuo Min Tang has been existing for many years.

The surrender of Marshal **Chang Hsueh Liang**, who is now co-operating with the Central Government, is a menace to the National Government. The open declaration of General **Chen Chi Tang** of Kwantung against the Central Government is not unexpected, while many warlords as **Feng Yu Hsiang**, **Yen Hsi Shan**, **Tan Sen Chi**, etc. are likely to join the Canton opposition for joint fight against the Central Government. If the Canton opposition succeeded in combining the forces of these generals with the strong support of **Chang Fa Kuei**, the Commander of the Ironside, the position of the Southern group would be just equally strong as that of the Central Power. It will not be an easy task for Chang Kai Shek to crush the present opposition as he did with other partial revolts of the Northern generals.

The split in the Central Government has reached its climax by the resignation of **Sun Fo**, the Minister of Railways, **Dr. Wang**, the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, and **Eugen Chen**, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, who left Nanking before the National Convention took place. The Southern oppositionists headed by **Wang Ching Wei**, the former "Left" member of the Central Committee of the Kuo Min Tang, have succeeded in gathering the revolting generals for the coming struggle against the Central Government.

If the conflict between the Northern Generals and Chang Kai Shek leads to a new war, there will be a great opportunity for the Communist Party of China or at least a breathing space for a certain period for the Red Armies of China, which have been kept busy by the campaign of the so-called "extermination of Communism" since nine months. The new war will no doubt weaken the position of both fighting parties, which at the same time offer splendid opportunity to the Communist Party of China and to the Red Armies of China for preparing their further campaign against the Central and Southern militarists.

The approaching fall of the Central Government has been anticipated since a year by those who know the situation of China. If the present National Government were to exist to a longer period this would only mean the deepening of the contradictions between the vital interests of the militarists, the national bourgeoisie and the big landowners. The declining position of the Central Government has been clearly shown at the time of the opening of the National Convention at Nanking on May 5th which has been inaugurated with the news of the revolt of Canton General Chen Chi Tang, impeaching Chan Kai Shek and Soong, the Minister of Finance, for selfishness of the former and for corruption and bribery of the latter, and under the pretext for sympathy of Hu Han Min, who is captive of Chang Kai Shek. The Southern group aims at dethroning Chang Kai Shek from his seat and at transmitting the power of the Government to the South in order to make better bargain with the foreign powers.

To display his sincerity to imperialist powers, Chen Chi Tang made the accuse on Chang Kai Shek, that the latter has protracted the campaign of extermination of Communism. The accusation sounds very "fine". For three years the Central Government and the Southern Generals have been engaging a constant fight against the Communists and against the Red Armies of China which costs hundred of thousands of lives on both sides. The hardships of the militarists in their struggle against the Communists can be seen from the statement of General Ho Yin Ching, the Minister of War, in his official report to the National Convention. General Ho Yin Ching stated as follows:

"The country has suffered tremendously from the ravage bandits and Communists. In Kiangsi province alone the population has decreased by 180,000 through the activities of these lawless bands."

General Ho Yin Ching stated further:

"The Government's inability to suppress banditry was lack of co-operation between the local population and the Government troops operating against the bandits. There are 200,000 men in Kiangsi only. The Government because of its recent campaign against these rebels was unable to pay its troops regularly, and a great number therefore had deserted and joined up with the bandits."

As to the results of the struggle between Communists and Central Government, General Ho Yin Ching, stated in his official report to the Convention:

"The provinces which have suffered the greatest at the hands of the Communist bandits, were Kiangsi and Hunan, with Hupeh coming next . . .

In Kiangsi alone, at least 186,000 innocent persons have been mercilessly massacred by the Reds while over 2,100,000 others have been compelled to flee to other provinces.

In the various cities and villages which have experienced the terrors of Red uprisings, over 100,000 houses have been burned to the ground and the total value of the property lost in the Red uprisings amounted to approximately \$ 650,000,000. About 39,000,000 piculs of rice and grain were also lost in these uprisings. . . .

It was estimated that the Reds in Hunan have murdered 72,000 innocent persons, burned 120,000 houses and looted property valued at \$ 300,000,000."

The degenerated Kuo Min Tang has completely lost its influence upon the broad masses since the betrayal of Chang Kai Shek in 1926. It is clearly understood by the revolutionary masses of China that the Kuo Min Tang has gone over to the counter-revolutionary camp and joined the imperialist cliques

for suppressing and butchering the revolutionary workers and peasants in their struggle for national emancipation and against the exploitation of capitalism. This danger is clearly realised by the leaders of the Kuo Min Tang who are now endeavouring to trap the masses by promising to accord constitutional rights. According to the opinion of Chang Kai Shek, tutelage is intended to be employed in training the people of China up for the exercise of the function of "democracy". However, this reform will bring not the last salvation to the broad masses of the country, and therefore the appeal of the Central Government to the people for full support to the Constitutional reform has not found the least echo among the people.

As regards the effects of the world economic crisis on China, the "North China Daily News" (May 14th) publish the following information on unemployment in China:

"China's unemployment problem is perhaps greater than that of any other country to-day, according to semi-official statistics compiled in several north China cities.

A survey of Tientsin, shows that 400,000 persons are unemployed out of a total population of 1,450,000. Similar figures for Peking indicate that more than 200,000 are unemployed here in a population of about a million.

Superficial surveys in other North China cities indicate that at least one-fifth of the population is unemployed. The slump in silver exchange, and the world-wide depression are cited as the principal causes.

Chinese economists estimate that men and women entirely out of work in China today, or those working for less than a living wage, may total 50,000,000, out of a population of 450,000,000. In some provinces, they declare it probable that half the population is without work."

This number of unemployed does, however, not include the millions of landworkers who are affected by the agricultural crisis. The toiling masses of China are suffering from the double exploitation by foreign and native capitalists who are placing the heavy burdens resulting from the economic crisis on the worn-out and exhausted backs of the toiling masses of the country. The new attack on taxes and levies, on the peasantry by the landlords and the wagecuts and prolongation of working hours by the factory owners are driving the proletariat to riot, revolt and strike.

The preparations for war between the Southern and Central militarists which will consume millions of dollars, will of course be thrown on the shoulders of the ruined peasantry. As means of raising funds the Provisional Treasury of the Southern Government has ordered all farmers to pay one month's levies in advance. The Government instructed all the Departments that from June 1 all Governments employees will receive 10% of their salaries in bonds. Protest have been launched everywhere by small shopkeepers and small-traders against the increase of taxes. The general depression of trade and the decline on silver value caused the closing down of many shops and small banks, which increased the number of unemployed. The Chinese industry which was supposed to develop under the National Government is lagging behind. According to the statistics compiled by the National Trade Marks Bureau, it has been making very little progress. It is disclosed that among the total of about 15,000 registrations, only a little more than 4,000 applications were filed by Chinese merchants and manufacturers.

The task of the Communist Party of China is now to organise the millions of unemployed, combining with the Trade Unions, to strengthen its position in the districts and provinces already captured by the Red Armies of China, to organise mass-strikes in the important industrial cities, to support and to give lead to peasant uprisings and revolts of the rural population against landowners and usurers, to appeal to the masses for full support to the Communist Party and to make clear to the masses of China that the war of the militarists is a class war in the interests of the bourgeoisie and imperialist powers, for bargain and division of amplus profits. Only the destruction of the Kuo Min Tang and of its reactionary National Government, a government of the rich classes, plus the driving out of the imperialist powers and the national bourgeoisie as well as the establishment of Soviet China will lead the toiling masses out of the present chaotic situation of China.

AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

The Anti-Soviet Naval Demonstration in Libau.

By Nemo.

Whilst the „Baltic Lunch“ was taking place in Paris attended by over 100 representatives of the French, Polish and Baltic diplomatic corps in honour of Poland and to consolidate the close co-operation of the Baltic countries with imperialist France, the fleets of eight imperialist countries met before Libau in order to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Latvian Navy. Although this „Navy“ consists only of two submarines, two torpedo boat destroyers and an old warship of doubtful value, the anniversary was exploited for the organisation of an imposing international naval demonstration with an obviously anti-Soviet character. Although otherwise all countries adjoining the Baltic Sea, and even Great Britain and France, were invited to take part in the celebrations, the Latvian government demonstratively extended no invitation to the Red Fleet, despite the fact that normal diplomatic relations exist between the Soviet Union and Latvia and in violation of the usual diplomatic usages.

The great imperialist powers exploited the Latvian naval celebrations to demonstrate their presence in strength in the Baltic and to make it clear that they could at any time concentrate formidable naval forces in the Baltic for the support of the Baltic States. They therefore sent powerful and modern units to Libau, and a naval demonstration was held which was the biggest of its kind since the beginning of the world war.

The strongest squadron was despatched by the MacDonalld government and consisted of two modern 10,000 ton cruisers, of the country class „H. M. S. Norfolk“ and „H. M. S. Devonshire“, the cruiser „Century“ and two torpedo boat destroyers. Imperialist France was represented by two of its most modern cruisers, the „Leon“ and the „Guizot“. Poland had sent half its navy, the modern destroyer „Wicher“, two torpedo boats and three submarines of the very latest class. Sweden sent two cruisers and a coastal vessel. Esthonia sent a cruiser. Finland a naval school ship, and Germany sent the modern cruiser „Koenigsberg“ and four destroyers, demonstrating in this fashion the desire of the new German imperialism to make its claims in the Baltic felt and to show, as pointed out by the German Reichswehrminister Groener in his recent memorandum, that Germany realises the necessity of taking its place in the Baltic anti-Soviet front.

Like the Polish fleet, the Latvian navy is the creation of French imperialism which wishes to consolidate its hegemony in Eastern Europe with the assistance of its vassal States. With a view to the rapid extension of the Latvian fleet a naval college was established and in 1926 alone it passed out 80 cadets. Many Latvian naval officers have also been sent to France to improve their knowledge and training and to make them acquainted with those French warships which would be handed over to Latvia in case of war.

Although the Latvian fleet has no offensive value on its own, it could do good service against the Red Fleet with the support of the imperialist fleets. That this is the sole reason for its existence is well-known in Latvia, and the Latvian press itself points out in connection with the tenth anniversary of the formation of the fleet that it owes its existence to the „struggle against the Reds“. The British General Burt, who was formerly chairman of the Entente Military Commission in the Baltic, declared publicly that the Entente intended to assist the development of the Baltic States by supporting their navies, supplying them with war material and assisting them economically.

The thesis officially set up during the fleet celebrations according to which the Latvian fleet is to serve solely to protect the neutrality of Latvia in case of war, was exposed by the Latvian press itself. The newspaper „Latwis“ which is supported with British money, has already pointed out that it would be childish to think of Latvian neutrality in case of a war between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Latvia „would have no chance of remaining neutral, as otherwise it would be blockaded by the British fleet together with the Soviet

Union“. For this reason, the newspaper finds it desirable that „Latvia should come to an understanding with Great Britain“. The naval demonstration before Libau shows very clearly how definitely the Latvian bourgeoisie has decided for British imperialism.

The Soviet government has proved again and again that it harbours no aggressive intentions against the independence of the Baltic States. The Soviet government has repeatedly offered to carry out a radical reduction of its naval forces, providing that the Baltic Sea is closed to foreign vessels of war. These proposals have come to nothing thanks to the resistance of the Baltic States, a resistance inspired by Great Britain and France.

The leader of the Workers and Peasants Bloc in the Latvian Seym, Yershov, protested energetically in the Seym against the anti-Soviet provocation represented by the Libau naval demonstration, and appealed to the Latvian workers and peasants to rally to the struggle against the war preparations of the imperialists. It is necessary that his voice should be heard far beyond the frontiers of Latvia.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT

The Barricades in Roubaix.

By A. Bénier (Paris).

On Friday the 12th June two demonstrations were to have taken place simultaneously in Roubaix; a demonstration organised by the revolutionary Textile Workers Union, and a second one organised by the reformist union. Under the pretext that collisions between the two demonstrations were likely, but in reality to prevent the expected fraternisation between the revolutionary and reformist workers, the Police Prefect of Roubaix prohibited both demonstrations, whereupon the reformist C. G. T. bowed to the police ukase and called off its demonstration. However, several thousands of textile workers were unwilling to give up their demonstration and they met as usual in the square before the railway station. A large force of mounted police immediately attacked the workers and dispersed them. The strikers then issued the word to collect at three distinct points. One of these meeting points was the Rue Longues-Haies.

Instinctively most of the workers went to this street because it is the proletarian centre of their own. In a short space of time about 3,000 strikers had collected in the Rue Longues-Haies, in the Rue Lannoy and the surrounding streets. Police on horseback and on foot received orders to clear the workers off the streets of this proletarian quarter, and their attempts to do so lasted two hours, from five o'clock to seven o'clock. During the police attacks the workers retired into the courtyards of the houses, and when the police withdrew they came out again onto the streets armed with missiles of all sorts. A hail of stones, bricks and bottles descended onto the heads of the police. From the windows of the working class houses the police were bombarded with lumps of coal and other missiles. In a very short space of time the helmets of the police were very dented and the faces of their wearers bruised and bloody. Every time the police retired after an attack the streets again grew black with people and communists delivered short speeches. A number of strikers were captured by the police, beaten up with rifle butts and loaded into the police lorries.

At about 7 o'clock the neighbourhood grew quieter. The police retired, and the secretary of the revolutionary Textile Workers Union, Comrade Leclercq, addressed the masses, condemning the police brutalities and the attitude of the socialist mayor Lebas who had kept himself well out of the way in the Town Hall during the disturbances.

At about 9 o'clock when it was beginning to get dark a rumour spread that one of the arrested strikers had died as a result of the terrible beating received from the police rifle-butts. The result was that the workers again streamed out the streets protesting angrily against the police brutalities. A patrol of mounted police appeared and a collision immediately occurred. Police reinforcements arrived and began to knock

down everyone who came in their way. However, masses of workers armed with stones etc., drove them out of the Rue Longues-Haies and caused them to retire carrying a seriously wounded police lieutenant.

The workers then began to make preparations for defending their own quarters and preventing the police from penetrating into them. At 11 o'clock the workers raided a nearby building job and confiscated sacks of cement and other likely articles. They tore up the paving and erected a barricade across the Rue Longues-Haies where this street joins the Rue Lannoy. This work was carried out with great expertness in a very short space of time. Behind the barricade they dug a broad trench, and about 30 metres before it they erected barbed-wire hindrances. The street lamps were destroyed and extinguished. A red flag was planted on the barricade and a reconnoitring service organised. In the street behind the barricade the masses sang the "Internationale" and other revolutionary songs.

The police did not dare to attack the barricade, for its taking would have required military measures. They remained concentrated in the Rue Gambetta, and from the barricade they could be seen trotting their horses backward and forward. At one o'clock a conference of police officers took place to decide whether to storm the barricade or not. It was clear that firearms and the bayonet would have been necessary and that desperate resistance would have been met with. In the end the police decided not to attack. The workers of the Rue Longues-Haies remained the masters of the street. Only in the morning when the streets were empty did police arrive and tear down the barricade.

On Saturday the police kept out of the way altogether, apparently feeling that they had made themselves ridiculous the day before. The workers from Roubaix and the neighbouring districts streamed in thousands to the Rue Longues-Haies to see the "fortress of the people" as the workers had termed their barricade. The victory over the police raised the spirits of the workers tremendously and an improvised song in praise of the "Rue Longues-Haies Barricade" was soon in everyone's mouth.

In the evening a patrol of mounted police entered the Rue Longues-Haies again, but several hundred workers immediately attacked it and forced it to retire. A little later however large forces of police on horseback and on foot converged on the Rue Longues-Haies. The workers were threatened with drawn revolvers and knocked about with rifle-butts. Many workers were arrested, including the district secretary of the Young Communist League, Comrade **Decaux**.

The police attack speedily met with desperate resistance, and a storm of missiles rained down on the police from the roofs and the windows of the houses. Unable to defend themselves the police hurriedly retired amidst the cheers of the workers. The masses utilised the breathing space given to them by the police retirement and quickly erected a second barricade in the same place. The old material and a number of motor-cars requisitioned from a nearby garage formed the barricade. The motorcars were then set alight. The police were kept at a distance by stones. When the fire brigade arrived to extinguish the flames they were not attacked in any way, the strikers recognising in them fellow-workers. However, the police took advantage of this fact to advance under cover of the fire brigade and reach the barricade. The police took the barricade and behind it in the street a fierce hand to hand fight developed. The police remained the victors, but they did not dare to follow the workers into the courtyards.

On Sunday the Police Prefect took severer measures. At 8 o'clock p. m. the workers quarter was swamped with armed police and workers who appeared in the streets were driven around like rabbits. The tenants of the houses overlooking the streets were ordered to keep their windows closed and a warning was issued that the police would immediately shoot at anyone showing himself on the roofs.

The workers of Roubaix of all political groupings and all nationalities fought splendidly against the police terror. Their magnificent fighting example has caused tremendous enthusiasm throughout the country. The determination to resist the strike-breaking machinations of the reformist trade union leaders, and the feeling of solidarity amongst the strikers have grown immensely.

ECONOMICS

The Economic Crisis in Hungary.

By Rajna.

The agricultural situation in Hungary is the determining factor for the general state of the economic system of Hungary, for over the half of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, whilst the agricultural consumers form the most important section of the home market for Hungarian industrial commodities.

The agricultural crisis in Hungary is steadily aggravating. Grain prices have fallen in Budapest as follows:

	January 1929	January 1930	December 1930
Wheat per double cwt.	33.00	24.20	14.70 Pengös*)
Rye per double cwt.	29.00	14.28	8.50 Pengös

As a result of this drop in prices the total income of agriculture in Hungary fell from 2,400 million Pengös in 1927/28 to 1,200 million Pengös in 1929/30. The indebtedness of agriculture is steadily and rapidly increasing. Before the war the total mortgage weight on agriculture in old Hungary was 2,860 gold crowns. As a result of the inflation and the depreciation of the crown the landowners were able to rid themselves of this debt automatically. In 1926 their mortgage debts amounted to 138 million Pengös, but by the 30th June 1928 the mortgage debts had risen to 972 million Pengös as a result of the new debts incurred following on the inflation period. By the 31st December of the same year this sum had risen to 1,128 million Pengös. Most recent figures show that on the 31st December 1930 the total mortgage sum was 1,700 million Pengös. This represents a debt of 176 Pengös per yoke of tilled land.

These figures mean a rapid impoverishment of the poor and middle peasant masses. They are unable to pay the interest on their debts. In the first half of 1930 alone no less than 12,000 small and middle peasant homesteads were put up for auction owing to the fact that their owners were unable to pay their debts.

The rapid increase of peasant indebtedness and the compulsory auctions further the concentration of land in the hands of the rich landowners, erase the result of the agrarian reform which was carried out in 1920 and result in a sharp aggravation of the class contradictions in the agricultural districts. In any case, the agrarian reform of 1920 was not directed against the rich landowners. Only a very small part of the land in the hands of the rich landowners was divided amongst the peasants, and the landowners received ample compensation even for this fraction of which they were deprived. After this precious agrarian "reform" over one-third of the tilled land, or 5,383,488 yoke of land remained in the possession of the large landowners (with a minimum of 1,000 yoke), whilst the poor and middle peasants owned the remaining two-thirds of the land or 10,764,826 yoke. It has happened frequently that peasants have abandoned the land given to them by the reform because they could not pay the interest. Up to 1931 however, the government made no attempts to expel the peasants from this land. But now, in 1931, the government is beginning openly and brutally to take back the land distributed ten years ago in cases where the peasants are unable to pay the compensation monies.

The economic crisis is also developing in industry. 1929 was a year of crisis. The drop in the consumption of coal from 1929 to 1930 totalled 17.4 percent. In 1929 the consumption was 87.7 million double cwts., and this fell in 1930 to 72.5 million double cwts.

The production of cast-iron and steel shows the following figures (in double cwts.):

	1929	1930	Decrease
Cast-iron	3.5 million	2.3 million	34.29 percent.
Steel	3.7 million	2.6 million	29.73 percent.

The figures concerning the transport of agricultural machinery are very interesting. The production of agricultural machinery is a very important branch of the Hungarian engineering industry. In 1929 the Hungarian State Railways transported 27,441 tons of agricultural machinery, whilst in 1930 the total was 17,766 tons or less than the half.

*) One Pengö is eightpence halfpenny.

The production of artificial fertilisers fell from 1.2 million double cwts. in 1929 to 0.775 million in 1930, being a drop of 38.75 per cent.

As a result of the impoverishment of great proletarian and petty-bourgeois masses, consumption fell still more. The consumption of beer fell from 187,849 hektoliters in 1929 to 94,483 hektoliters in 1930. Bourgeois economists estimate the general fall of industrial production from 1929 to 1930 at 30 per cent, but as can be seen from the above figures, this estimate is too optimistic.

The figures of the **trade balance** for the first four months of 1931 show that matters are becoming worse instead of better:

Trade Balance for the first four months of the year.

	1930	1931	Decrease
	(in million Pengös)		
Export	290	170.8	119.2 or 41.11 %
Import	268	200.0	68.0 or 25.38 %
Total	558	370.8	187.2 or 35.44 %

These figures show not only a general drop in the foreign trade balance, but show also that this year the balance will again have a deficit. In 1930 a small active balance was obtained as a result of large sales of cattle and by a strong pressure on internal consumption. The government did its best to present this doubtful result as a permanent economic achievement. This manoeuvre was necessary because the deficit of 346 million Pengös in 1927 had risen to 370 million Pengös in 1928. However, even this result has now been eaten up, and the trade balance again shows a deficit.

But even a small active trade balance could not alter the passive character of the Hungarian **finance** balance. As a result of the growing indebtedness this passivity is steadily increasing. In 1926 with a passive trade balance of 85.7 million gold crowns, the total passive financial balance was 112.2 million gold crowns. In 1929 the active trade balance was 40 million Pengös, but the passive financial balance was nevertheless 213.4 million Pengös. In 1926 foreign capital received 117.2 million gold crowns as dividends and interests, and in 1929 171.4 million Pengös.

In the first ten months of the budgetary year 1929/30 the **State Budget** showed a deficit of 35.2 million Pengös, whilst in the first ten months of the budgetary year 1930/31 the deficit was 65 million Pengös, or over 10 per cent of the estimated income from taxation and customs duties.

In recent years the **net profits of the Hungarian banks have increased** as follows: in 1925 25.4 million Pengös, in 1926 33.9 million Pengös, in 1927 46.6 million Pengös, in 1928 59.3 million Pengös and in 1929 63.4 million Pengös. From the annual reports for 1930 which have been published it can be seen that the bank profits for 1930 have not decreased more than 5 per cent. There are even banks which have been able to increase their profits. During 1930 the **wages of the workers were cut down** directly by 20 per cent. The average hourly wage of a qualified worker was 50 Heller (half a Pengö), that of an unqualified worker from 25 to 30 Heller, that of young workers and woman workers from 10 to 20 Heller. The daily average wage of a landworker for a 16 hour day in summer amounted to 2.50 Pengö, and in winter to one Pengö.

According to a conservative estimate there are about 600,000 **unemployed workers** in Hungary at the moment. This means that practically every third worker is unemployed. The government deliberately avoids collecting any statistics, and it was possible to discover how many workers had been unemployed for over six months only in connection with the general census carried out at the turn of the year 1930/31. This census showed that 227,828 workers had been unemployed for **over six months**.

The terrible situation of the Hungarian working class can be seen clearly from the **housing conditions**. According to the latest statistics there are about 6,000 empty flats, etc., in **Budapest**, but 30,000 workers have only beds in rooms, which they use together with others, from 5 to 15 persons per room. In Budapest a colony of cave dwellers has sprung up. Half-huts have been dug out of the bare earth and in these primitive holes no less than 10,000 persons are now living, unemployed workers and others without the means to pay rent.

The crisis also weighs heavily on the **petty bourgeoisie**. About 40,000 small traders and others are now without occupation. The number of unemployed clerical workers, engineers, teachers and other brain workers is extremely high. In Hun-

gary it is nothing uncommon to find a crossing sweeper in possession of a degree. In Budapest alone in the years 1929 and 1930 400 restaurants, etc., had to be closed down. The small leaseholders in **Kecskemét** are paying only 30 per cent of their rents. They are unable to pay more. The same situation is to be met with in **Szegedin**, and when the municipality, which owns the land, attempted to expel the leaseholders, there were violent riots.

The bourgeoisie of Hungary hoped for an improvement of the economic situation in 1931. This was based on the expectation that there would be a general improvement in Central Europe, but apart from the inevitable seasonal improvement in the spring and the beginning of the summer, there are no concrete signs of any considerable improvement anywhere. This fact determines the prospects of the economic situation in Hungary.

THE WHITE TERROR

From Gastonia to Alabama.

By Clarence Miller.

The writer of this appeal is one of the seven working class leaders of Gastonia who were saved from the electric chair and had their sentences commuted to 20 years imprisonment each under the pressure of the masses of all countries. With the assistance of the working class it was possible to save them from this fate. Comrade Miller is now in the fatherland of the proletariat, with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Ed.

Once again have the white landlords and capitalists of the Southern section of the United States brought the electric chair forward to terrorise the rising movement of the black and white workers and farmers of the South.

Two years have passed since the attempt of the same bourgeoisie to railroad to the electric chair the organisers of the textile workers' in Gastonia. Extreme oppression had forced the textile workers at that time into a strike struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary textile workers union. In this strike struggle for the first time in the South the question of uniting the black and white workers on a mass basis in the struggle against the ruling class was brought to the foreground.

The brutality of the ruling class in answering this attempt of organisation has forced the workers to organise a Strikers' Defence Corps, to defend themselves and their families from the attacks of the police and fascist groups. The shoots fired by the guards of the textile workers in Gastonia were in defence of the interests of the whole working class in the south. This proved that the workers of the South will no longer remain the "docile Americans" that the bourgeoisie wants them to be, but are beginning to take their place in the ranks of the class struggle.

This new working class in the South has made the beginning in Gastonia and this beginning is continuously extended. The bourgeoisie is especially afraid of the 10 millions Negro workers and farmers who are beginning to see that the Communist Party is the only party that is fighting in the interest of the black masses.

The result has been that the bourgeoisie in order to suppress this rising movement has resorted to increased terrorism in the South. Since the beginning of this year 43 Negroes have already been lynched. The Communist Party, the International Labour Defence and other working class organisations in the United States have carried on a broad campaign against these lynchings, and so the bourgeoisie now is simply resorting to legal lynching, and the latest case are the nine **Scottsboro** boys.

One of the boys is only 14 years of age, with the result that he was sentenced to life imprisonment and was spared death in the electric chair. Of the other eight only one is over 18 years of age.

The murder of these boys is a blow to the whole working class. These nine boys are charged with rape of two white prostitutes, but the evidence has shown clearly that most of them have even not been near the place where the girls were supposed to have been raped. But that does not matter to the American Bourgeoisie. Victims must be found who can be lynched "legally" or "illegally" so as to terrorise the Negroes and "keep the Negro in his place"!

Just as in the Gastonia case, the defendants were saved from the electric chair and later on from a twenty years' sentence that was substituted to the electric chair by the solidarity of the workers and the efforts of the International Labour Defence, so these boys, children of our class, must be saved from the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti.

They committed but one crime and this is that they are children of the working class. If these children of our class are permitted to burn on the electric chair, we do not know what the bourgeoisie will permit itself to do next. The hand of the executioner must be stayed and the boys freed. It can be stayed only by the mass movement of the workers of all countries, by the pressure upon the American capitalists to make them feel that the working class of the whole world is watching the fate of the Alabama boys and stands ready to revenge its martyrs.

The Kossuth Massacre before the Courts.

By Oldner (Prague).

Towards the end of the month the communist deputy Comrade Major will come up for trial in Bratislava in connection with the massacre of Slovakian landworkers carried out by the police in Kossuth. Comrade Major is the leader of the Slovakian workers and peasants and was at the head of the Slovakian and Hungarian landworkers when the murderous police volleys shot down many of their number.

The police bullets were fired at landworkers who had just won a strike for improved pay and conditions. The bullets were intended to intimidate other landworkers who were about to strike. However, the moral effect desired by the authorities was not obtained. Since the Kossuth bloodbath another 2,000 landworkers have won their strike under revolutionary leadership and obtained wage increases up to 30 percent.

As was the case in Dux, the Czech police fired at members of an oppressed national minority in the interests of the ruling classes. The importance of this circumstances was stressed in the Czech parliament by the Minister Dr. Slavik who blamed the Communist nationality policy for the resistance of the oppressed minorities in Czechoslovakia to their national and economic oppression and exploitation at the hands of the Czech bourgeoisie. The Kossuth bloodbath was an act of bloody oppression carried out by Czech imperialism against Slovakian and Hungarian workers. The attitude of the Hungarian and Slovakian capitalist and social democratic press and its approval of the bloodbath, show that the bourgeoisie of the national minorities are at one with the Czech bourgeoisie in its policy of national oppression and exploitation.

In view of the great importance of the Kossuth process, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is organising a broad protest campaign against the Kossuth massacre and for the release of Comrade Major and his fellow-accused. In the neighbourhood of Bratislava where Comrade Major is being held, deputations from the factories, from the villages and from the proletarian mass organisations are being elected to visit him in prison and demonstrate the solidarity of the masses with him and his fellow-accused. The authorities did not dare to refuse permission for these deputations to visit Major and his friends. When the authorities threatened to prohibit visits to the wounded in hospital, the wounded men declared that they would leave the hospitals immediately, whereupon the authorities gave way.

All sessions, meetings and conferences of proletarian organisations adopt resolutions demanding the release of Major and his friends and send messages of protest to the authorities in Bratislava and messages of greeting to Comrade Major. Socialist workers are being called upon to declare publicly that they have nothing to do with the attitude of the social democratic press which expresses approval of the murderous attitude of the police.

The main form of the protest action is to be the demonstration strike immediately prior to the opening of the proceedings.

The Communist Party, the Red Aid organisation, and the Central Committee of the Workers Correspondents Movement have appealed to a number of international organs and foreign newspapers for support in the campaign. Information has already been received from abroad showing that these appeals have not fallen on deaf ears. The international proletariat must support this protest campaign with all possible means.

Appeal from the Red Aid of Brazil,

The Red Aid of Brazil publishes an appeal to the workers of the whole world, from which we take the following lines:

The situation of the working masses in Brazil is frightful; the large estate owners and native capitalists, these lackeys of the American, English, French, Italian, and Japanese financial lords, are anxious to find a loophole out of the crisis at the expense of the workers and peasants. Wages have been reduced by 50 and more per cent. Unemployment is increasing daily. More than 2 million unemployed are wandering about the highroads and in the city streets, without bread or shelter.

Food is rising in price. The government, having sold itself to the British banking magnate Rothschild, has put its finances into the hands of one of this banker's representatives. In order to gratify the foreign finance hyenas, the government crushes the workers and peasants beneath an increase of taxation, by means of the mass dismissals of thousands of unfortunate officials from the civil service, and by means of further retrenchments in the already miserable pensions granted widows and person incapacitated for work.

Want and misery are forcing the workers into severe struggles. Strikes and violent unemployed demonstrations, as also peasant risings, are breaking out everywhere. As sole answer to these protests on the part of the starving masses of the workers, Getulio Vargas, a worthy pupil of Mussolini, adds crime to crime.

Getulio Vargas, the prime minister, and his prefects of police Baptista Luzardo and Salgado Filho, have dealt death and horror among the working class during the last few months. In October 1930, during Getulio's coup d'etat, he caused 20 workers and peasants to be executed in Itaquy (Rio Grande do Sul). In Joao Neiva (Province of Espirito Santo) a railway worker was shot for taking part in a strike. In the Province of Para Getulio commanded machine guns to be used against 1500 workers of the Ford motor car works, because these were on strike against a fresh reduction of their slave wages. In Recife (Pernambuco) his police shot two bakers' apprentices and wounded several more during a strike for better wages. On 1st May he had the demonstrating masses of the workers shot down in Rio de Janeiro and Recife.

Getulio Vargas has robbed the workers and peasants of their whole rights. All meetings and demonstrations are prohibited. The right to strike is cancelled. Peace is to be insured by main force between the starving and barefooted workers and their masters. The workers' newspapers are prohibited and subjected to persecution. The workers' trade unions are disbanded or placed under the immediate control of the police.

Over 100 workers' functionaries, belonging to the trade unions, the General Labour Federation, and the Communist Party, have been arrested or banished from the country. The prisoners are beaten by the police like dogs. Many revolutionary workers are exiled to the unhealthy hells of the islands of Ilha Grande or Fernando de Noronha, where most of them die of consumption.

The Red Aid of Brazil, after enumerating these frightful facts, calls upon the workers of all countries to show active solidarity with the Brazilian workers suffering under this frightful persecution.

Protest Against the Terror Exercised by the Government of Riza Shah in Persia.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism at its session held in Berlin:

The Executive of the League against Imperialism places on record its emphatic protest against the persecution of revolutionaries by the Government of Riza Shah in Persia.

More than 2000 political prisoners are to-day detained in Persian jails and exposed to a barbarous procedure. They are kept in jail without trial and without formal judgement. All movements of liberation of the people, and particularly all organisations of the workers and toiling masses, are subjected to the most brutal terror. The liberty of the press has been suppressed. Those who set up the most primitive economic or political demands are punished with deportation or forced labour, are imprisoned, beaten, exiled or executed in accordance with the worst traditions of the Inquisition.

The Executive of the League against Imperialism appeals to the anti-Imperialists of all countries to support the fight of the Persian revolutionaries: the fight against the terror of the Government which oppresses the vast masses of Persian workers and peasants; the fight for the release of all political prisoners, especially of the oil workers, deported and condemned to forced labour without any trial; the fight for the overthrow of the Government of Riza Shah who enslaves the Persian people in the interest of British Imperialism.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Plenary Session of the C.C. of the C.P. of the Soviet Union.

A Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place from the 11th to the 15th June inclusive. The Plenary Session discussed the following items:

1. The temporary results of the sowings campaign and the tasks of the coming harvest campaign; 2. The situation of railway goods traffic and the immediate tasks in this connection; 3. The Moscow communal system and the development of the communal system in other towns of the Soviet Union.

Results of the Spring Sowings Campaign and the Tasks of the Harvest Campaign.

Resolution on the Report of Comrade Yakovlev.

By the Spring of 1931 the collectivisation in the most important grain-producing districts (the Steppes of Ukraine, Northern Caucasia, the Lower Volga district, the eastern section of the Central Volga district, and the Steppes of the Crimea) had been practically completed. In these districts over 80 per cent of the farms are organised in the collective undertakings which embrace 90 per cent of the total area under seed in these districts. In the other grain-producing districts over 50 per cent of the farms are organised in the collective undertakings, and over 50 per cent of the area under seed are tilled by these undertakings. This makes possible the solid collectivisation of these districts by the Spring of 1932 at the latest. The rate of collectivisation laid down in the decisions of the Central Committee of the 5th January 1930, of the 16th Congress of the C.P. of the Soviet Union, and of the Sixth All-Union Soviet Congress, has already been exceeded.

The Spring sowings of 1931 offered new examples of the greater productivity of the collective undertakings. In May about 10 million hectares per five day week were sown as compared with 6 million hectares per five day week in May 1930. The tractor and machinery stations were responsible for over one-third of the Spring sowings area of the collective undertakings, i.e. about 20 million hectares. The area sown by each farm in the collectives is two or three times as large as the average area sown by the private farms. The peasantry organised in the collective farms have thus become the main factor in agricultural production. The liquidation of the kulaks as a class has been completed in the grain and raw-material areas of the Soviet Union.

The area put under seed by the Soviet farms is more than twice as large now as it was in 1930. This spring the Soviet farms sowed over 8 million hectares of land as compared with 3.2 million hectares in the spring of 1930. The Soviet Union has become the country of the largest-scale agricultural activities in the world. This spring 200,000 collective undertakings embracing 13 million formerly private farms, together with 4,000 Soviet farms have accounted for more than two-thirds of the spring sowings, whilst the 12 million individual peasants are responsible for about one-third only.

The deficiencies which showed themselves in last year's harvest campaign must not be repeated this year, for instance that the income of the collective farms was distributed according to heads and not according to work performed, that the agricultural machinery was insufficiently utilised, etc. The result of this was that in certain districts the harvest could not be satisfactorily concluded.

The Plenary Session demands under all circumstances that the work of the collective farms be organised according to the piece-work system, and that this system should be so simple that every collective peasant can readily grasp it, and further that the work performed be calculated not only according to quantity, but also according to quality. The tractors, machinery and horses must always be tended by their own workers.

During the course of the Summer and Autumn of 1931 43 million hectares must be sown for winter crops, and in the Autumn 57 million hectares must be ploughed for the Spring sowings. As the piece-work system cannot be put into operation without timely control of the work performed by each member of the collective, the Party organisations must follow the slogan of Lenin: "Reckoning and control of the quantity of labour and the distribution of products! This is the essential principle of the socialist transformation as far as the political dominance of the proletariat is achieved and consolidated". The distribution of the income of the collective farms must be carried out in good time.

The Soviet grain farms must harvest 4,200,000 hectares and deliver up at least 160 million poods of grain for the market. The Soviet cattle-breeding farms must bring in about 350 million poods of hay, 100 million poods of high-quality fodder and 35 million poods of grain fodder.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year the tractor and agricultural machinery stations must plough 5 million hectares for the Autumn sowings, sow 8 million hectares for the Spring sowings, and at the same time deliver up to the State the production intended for the market of the collective farms served by them, not only grain, but also industrial crops.

The Soviet farms of the All-Union Association of the Sugar Industry must deliver up 230 million poods of sugar-beet and at least 30 million poods of market grain.

The successful carrying out of the harvest campaign by the Soviet farms and the tractor and machinery stations demands the timely carrying out of the confirmed plan for the production of harvest machinery by Soviet industry. Therefore the Supreme Economic Council must see to it that in the months June and July the agricultural machinery factories increase their production as compared with the previous months. The Plenary Session draws the attention of the workers, economists, engineers and the technical personnel of the factories to the fact that the timely delivery of the harvest machinery is the most important task set for the moment by the Party. The Plenary Session calls on the Supreme Economic Council to work out the program for the agricultural machinery factories for 1932 not later than the middle of July 1931 in view of the necessity of securing a further mechanisation of grain production next year, of securing the mechanical harvesting of at least 50 per cent of the cotton, flax and sugar-beet crops, and the completely mechanised production of cattle fodder on the Soviet cattle-breeding farms.

The Situation of the Railway Traffic and the Next Tasks.

Resolution on the Report of Comrade Rukhovich.

The successful carrying out of the industrialisation of the country, the building of new gigantic factories, the rapid advance of agriculture on the basis of collectivisation, the extension of the Soviet farms and the drawing of the frontier districts into the economic system of the Soviet Union, condition an enormous growth of the work of the railway transport system, which represents an indissoluble organic part of the socialist industrialisation.

During the first two years of the Five Year Plan the goods traffic on the railways of the Soviet Union rose from 156 million tons in 1929 to 238 million tons in 1930, as compared with 132 million tons in 1913, i.e. more than 80% more goods traffic than before the war. At the same time passenger traffic is also growing rapidly. In 1930 the railways carried 557 million passengers as against 291 million passengers in 1928 and 185 millions in 1913. The goods traffic and the income of the railways in the Soviet Union are second in the world after the United States.

In 1930 the railways of the Soviet Union carried 133 milliard kilometre tons as against 61 milliard kilometre tons in Germany, 29 milliard kilometre tons in Great Britain and 565 milliard kilometre tons in the United States. With this growth of goods traffic the volume of goods on the railways of the Soviet Union

was already 1,738,000 kilometre tons per kilometre in 1930 as against 1,608,000 kilometre tons per kilometre in the United States. The result of the total work of railway traffic in the Soviet Union in 1930 was 185 milliard kilometre tons, or more than double the total goods traffic in 1913, and only 7 percent less than the figures laid down in the Five Year Plan for the year 1932/33.

Whilst the aggravation of the world economic crisis continually reduces the activity of the railway system in the capitalist countries, railway traffic in the Soviet Union is steadily growing. At the present rate of progress the Five Year Plan on the railways will be more than completed in 1931.

Since the existence of the Soviet power 12,800 kilometres of new tracks have been laid down. This extension of the system was accompanied by an improvement in the general level of railway traffic. The average daily journey of a goods waggon in 1930 was 93.5 kilometres as compared with 72 kilometres in 1913. The average daily journey of a goods traffic locomotive was 153 kilometres in 1930 as compared with 119 kilometres in 1913.

The railway proletariat of the Soviet Union is overcoming the resistance of the bureaucratic, conservative apparatus of the old railway system and is carrying on a determined struggle against the saboteurs. New leading cadres are developing from the ranks, and despite the tremendous destruction caused by the world war and the intervention considerable success has been achieved. In this connection also the tremendous advantages of socialist plan working can be seen as against the capitalist system. However, despite these successes, the rate of development of the railway system is not in accordance with the general rate of development of the socialist constructive work.

The Central Committee of the Party attracted the attention of the masses in good time to the question of the transport system and drafted cardinal measures to secure an improvement. The liquidation of the system whereby locomotive drivers were not attached to any particular locomotive, and the restoration of the old system whereby the men tend always the same locomotives, the re-organisation of the railway administration, the return of qualified workers to the railways system and the wage increases for railwaymen, all measures ordered by the Central Committee of the Party and the People's Commissariat for Transport, have already shown good results, and in April there was considerable improvement on the railways. This improvement must be consolidated and continued.

The growing demands placed by the rapidly developing socialist constructive work on the railway system, and the necessity of further consolidating the defensive capacities of the country, cause the resolution to propose a series of further concrete measures for the reconstruction of the railway system, for the improvement of the Autumn and Winter traffic, etc.

The Plenary Session is of the opinion that the most important factor for the reconstruction of the railway system is its electrification. By the year 1932/33 3,690 kilometres must be electrified, including 3,250 for goods traffic. The Plenary Session confirms the proposals of the People's Commissariat for Transport for the creation of a powerful mobile park (locomotives, electric waggons, etc.), for the introduction of 50 to 60 ton waggons, for the introduction of automatic coupling, for the mechanisation of loading and unloading, etc. The Plenary Session also proposes that the building work on the railways should be completely mechanised, that the work should be better organised and that the cadre training work should be extended.

In the current year the orders of the transport system for rolling stock must be carried out in full. 1,038 locomotives, 47,400 goods waggons and cistern waggons, 1,467 passenger coaches, 567,000 tons of steel rails and 22 million sleepers must be delivered. During the current year the plans for the reconstruction of factories for railway building work, and the building plans for new factories must be so drawn up that next year a start can be made with the work.

The Plenary Session attaches special importance to the principle of business accountancy in the transport system, and in this respect it proposes to the People's Commissariat for Transport that in the second half of the current year there should be a reduction of working costs and a general improvement of the quality of work on the basis of business accountancy. Taking into consideration the lack of sufficient trained personnel in the transport system, the Plenary Session proposes to the People's

Commissariat for Transport that the financing of the plan for the cadre training in 1932 should be guaranteed, and makes it the duty of the Commissariat to make all the necessary preparations for the improvement of the training of the workers of the transport system.

The Plenary Session approves of the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee for a general wage increase for the most important categories of railway workers by an average of 13 percent, for an improvement in the supplies for the railwaymen and for the improvement of the living conditions of the railwaymen. The Plenary Session makes the following proposals: the full carrying out of the piece-work system in transport and the greatest possible encouragement of exemplary work. It also proposes supplementary measures for the improvement of the living conditions of the highly-qualified railwaymen in the frontier districts, these measures to be carried out as quickly as possible. In order to guarantee the carrying out in full of the housing plans for the transport workers, the People's Commissariat for Transport must advance the necessary funds and other material supplies in the third quarter of this year.

The Plenary Session makes it the duty of the People's Commissariat for Supplies and of the Centrosoyuz to carry out all measures necessary to secure a continued improvement of the supplies for the railwaymen, to improve the activity of the co-operatives in the transport system and to develop as quickly as possible the socialist restaurant system in the transport system.

The Plenary Session makes it the chief task of all Party and Trade Union organisations to continue their work for the mobilisation of the masses of the workers in the struggle to improve the work of the transport system, to liquidate the effects of the sabotage by increasing production and improving the working, and to further the growth of socialist competition and the shock group system. Special attention must be paid to the ideological strengthening of the membership masses of the Party and the Trade Unions by the formation of workshop groups and brigades. The local Party and Trade Union organisations must take up the problems and needs of the transport system. The transport system must develop rapidly in all its parts in accordance with the general development of the work of socialist construction.

Moscow Communal Economics and the Development of Municipal Economics in the Soviet Union.

Resolution on the Report of Comrade Káganovich.

After the proletarian revolution had liquidated the old bourgeoisie, the profiteering house-owners, and the city parliaments, it put an end to the exploitive policy of municipal economics. One of the characteristic features of the old municipal order was the application of public means for the improvement of the quarters of the towns where the bourgeoisie resided, whilst the workers' quarters were left to dirt and neglect, had no water, no light, etc. The communal administration of the landlords of bourgeois Russia was extremely backward and became worse and worse during the imperialist war and the intervention. After the intervention had been repulsed, the Soviet power was obliged to devote its first efforts to the restoration of industry and agriculture. Hence the restoration of communal economics was relegated to a secondary place. It was not until the last three years that the Party and the Soviet power were successful in achieving satisfactory progress in the development of municipal economy.

Now, however, municipal economics have completed their fundamental restoration, and the reconstruction period has begun. The industrialisation of the country, the creation of new industrial strongholds and agricultural centres, the re-organisation of agriculture on a socialist basis, all this has led not only to the increase of the population, especially of the proletariat in the towns, but to the founding of entirely new towns. The struggles for the Five Year Plan, for the super-success of the socialist undertakings, for the improvement of the material conditions of living of the workers, for cultural advance, for the safe-guarding of health, for the raising of real wages, etc., assume special significance in view of the problems of communal economics: dwelling house building, water supply municipal transport service, baths, laundries, etc.

On the basis of the industrialisation of the country, and of the general economic uplift, the Party has been able to achieve considerable progress in the development of communal economics in the Soviet Union. During the last few years the municipalities have accomplished extensive dwelling house building in the industrial centres, and have built many workers' settlements and quarters. In the course of the last five years the Soviet Union has invested 3,300,000,000 roubles for dwelling house building, 1156 millions of this falling to 1931 alone. A total area of 29 million square metres has been built upon, 10 millions in 1931 alone. Over one million workers' families have moved into new dwelling houses. A number of towns have been rebuilt from the foundations upwards, for instance Baku, Grosny, Stalingrad, Novosibirsk, Nishny Novgorod, and others. New workers' settlements have been laid out in a number of other towns: in Magnitogorsk, Dnieprostroy, Kusnetz, Dzershinsk, and others.

The tramway lines, water pipings, and drainages have been greatly extended. New tramway lines have been built in Baku, Minsk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Perm, and other towns, and the extensions undertaken in tramways, water pipes, and drainage, have been almost exclusively in the worker' quarters of the towns.

In the years of the revolution more than half a million workers left their cellar dwellings to live in the old houses where the bourgeois elements dwelt. Now, in the course of the last five years, the dwelling house area of Moscow has increased by 5000 new houses and over 2 million square metres, without counting the building of additional stories on old houses. About 450,000 persons have moved into the new houses, 70% of these being workers employed in new or restored undertakings. All around Moscow new workers' settlements have sprung up. The network of the Moscow tramway lines, whose total length was only 262 km before the revolution, will extend over 422 km in 1932. The number of trams has increased correspondingly from 816 to 1782. Water supply, drainage, and lighting, have been carried extensively to the suburbs where the workers live.

The provision made for the social and cultural needs of the Moscow workers too has made enormous progress: As compared with 1913, the education of children of school age has increased by 105%. In the secondary schools attendance has increased by 184%, in the vocational schools by 1000%, and in the colleges by 267%. A widespread network of nursery schools and crèches has been organised. During the summer season up to 100,000 school children are sent to the rural districts from Moscow, 96% of all newborn children in Moscow are subjected to a medical examination.

The resolution further points out the growth of the hospital and sanatorium service, and places on record that the achievements accomplished in this direction have found expression in an abrupt drop in the mortality of the population of Moscow, and especially in infant mortality. Before the war there were 75 deaths to every 1000 of the population, by 1930 only 13. Before the war 27 children out of every 100 died before reaching the age of one year; by 1930 this figure was only 13.

The successes already achieved do not however satisfy the gigantically increasing needs and demands of the working masses of densely populated Moscow. The industries of Moscow have grown greatly since the years of the revolution: More than 50 new factories have been built since that time, and 155 old ones have re-organised. In 1929/30 the total industry of Moscow was triple that of before the war. The number of workers has increased by 140%. The population of Moscow counts 2,800,000, an increase of 71% since before the war. The development of municipal economics still lags far behind the increase in the working population of the capital and their requirements.

The Plenary Session of the C.C. approves the supplementary measures for the improvement of municipal economics, as proposed by the Moscow Party Committee and by the Moscow Soviet, and sets the Moscow organisation the fighting task of the complete realisation of these measures. The Plenary Session of the C.C. proposes that the Moscow Party Committee and the Moscow Soviet should collaborate with the State Planning Commission and the People's Commissariat for Finance in drawing up a three years plan for dwelling house building in Moscow, in order that during this time new houses may be built for half a million inhabitants, in accordance with the budget of the Moscow Soviet and of its industries. The buildings erected by the dwelling house building co-operatives, and other building

activities such as additional stories, are not to be included in this plan.

For the present building season the C.C. proposes to advance 80 million roubles to the Moscow Municipal Executive Committee for dwelling house building. The Plenary Session considers the most important and first task of the Moscow organisation to be the putting in order, the repairing inside and out, of all existing dwelling accommodation, before the end of the present summer season. The Plenary Session suggests that more laundries should be built, besides more children's homes, nursery schools, and crèches, and stresses the particular importance of these measures in connection with the inclusion of ever-increasing numbers of women in the process of production. Within two years the crèches and nursery schools must be able to accommodate the whole of the children of the workers in the shops and factories.

The Plenary Session proposes to the Moscow consumers' co-operative society that this erect an adequate number of shops in the workers' quarters in the next two years. The Plenary Session proposes that community food preparation be promoted this year by the building of a widespread network of new eating halls, cafés, and tea-rooms, with the kitchen required as basis. The Plenary Session proposes to the Moscow consumers' co-operative society that it should complete the building of two new mechanised bread factories by 1st October, in order that these, in conjunction with the two new factories to be built next year, may completely mechanise the bread production of Moscow by the end of 1932.

The Plenary Session of the C.C. then deals in detail with power economics, and states that in order to meet the growing requirements of Moscow with respect to power and heat, the energy economics of the city will have to be developed in the direction of long-distance heating.

The resolution draws special attention to the development of passenger traffic in Moscow. It resolves to begin with the building of an underground railway in 1932, and to extend the tramway lines within the next two years by no less than 150 km, whereby the number of trams is to be increased to 3000. The motor bus service is to be greatly extended. In the question of the water supply of Moscow, the Plenary Session resolves to commence work in 1932 for joining the Moscow river to the sources of the Volga.

In conclusion, the Plenary Session proposes a number of concrete measures for improving the sanitary conditions of the city by means of building new baths and gardens, and by completing the plans for the new Moscow.

The second part of the resolution is devoted to the development of municipal economics all over the Soviet Union. The Plenary Session resolves that the speed of development of municipal economics in the Soviet Union, especially of dwelling house building, is to be accelerated in correspondence with the speed of general socialist construction, whereby the greater part of capital investment are to be concentrated in the main industrial centres. In view of the backwardness in the production of communal requirements, the Plenary Session proposes to the Supreme Economic Council to develop the production of municipal watering carts and rubbish removing motor lorries in 1932, and to furnish corresponding workshops in the new motor car factories. Further, the production of the parts required for water supplies, central heating plants, and long-distance heatings, should be extended. Equipment for bread factories should be made, and new factories should be built for this purpose. The programme of tram building should be increased, and in 1932 the building of a special factory for the construction of tram cars should be taken up. In 1932 steps should be taken towards building two factories manufacturing equipment for baths and laundries. The Supreme Economic Council should form a special association for the production of communal requirements.

The Plenary Session has worked out a number of measures for placing the communal structure on a scientific basis, and for securing this basis by means of qualified workers.

At the conclusion of the Resolution we read: The successes achieved by the Party and the working class in the struggle for the industrialisation and collectivisation of the country have secured the indispensable prerequisites for the decided improvement of municipal economics, this most important basis for the re-organisation of the lives of the millions of the workers upon the new socialist foundation. In the questions touching the organisation of the new and socialist methods of living, a determined combat against Right opportunism is imperatively necessary, for this hampers the Bolshevik tempo of the development of socia-

list economics, as also a determined struggle against the mistakes of the Left opportunist phrasemongers, who come forward with a variety of rocketlike proposals. It has been by adherence to the Leninist general line that the Party has won its successes in the restoration and development of communal economics, and on this same line it will transform the towns existing today into culturally, technically, and economically developed proletarian centres, and will be able to build up dozens, nay, hundreds of new socialist cities.

First Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

By S. Carpio (Manila).

On May 9 and 10 there took place in **Manila, P.I.**, the First Congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines. There were present 40 delegates from 13 different provinces. The Congress had to be held secretly. As a result, the C.P. of P.I. is definitely and formally constituted and launched as the only revolutionary party of the workers and peasants of the Philippines. One of the resolutions adopted by this First Congress of the C.P.P.I. reads:

"The First Congress of the C.P.P.I. fully and unconditionally accepts and approves the Program and Statutes of the Communist International (as adopted by the VI. World Congress of the C.I.) and herewith makes application to the C.I. for admission as a regular Section of the Communist International. The C.P.P.I. expresses its hope and desire that the C.I. will help the young C.P.P.I. with advice and guidance based on the rich experience of the world-revolutionary movement led by the Communist International — the General Staff of the World Revolution".

A brief resume of the Agenda and proceedings of the Congress is as follows:

After honouring the memory of Comrade Ora, recently deceased member of the Provisional C.E.C. of the Party, a Presidium was elected into which the following were elected as honorary members: **Joseph Stalin** (U.S.S.R.), **Ernst Thaelmann** (C.P. Germany), **Hsiang Chun Fa** (C.P. China) and **Wm. Z. Foster** (C.P. U.S.A.).

The main Reports on the Agenda were: 1) Report on the Present Situation and the Tasks of the C.P.P.I. 2) Report on the Trade Union Movement and Tasks of the C.P. in the T.U. movement. 3) Report on the Peasants' Movement and Tasks of the C.P. in the Peasants' Movement. 4) Report on the Youth Movement and the Tasks of the Y.C.L.

The first and politically most important document adopted by the Congress was a **Manifesto** addressed by the First C.P. Congress to all workers, peasants and toilers of the P.I. There were also adopted four comprehensive Resolutions on the four main reports enumerated above (**Party, Trade Unions, Peasants, Youth**). Special Resolutions were adopted on the following questions: **In Defence of Soviet Russia; Declaration of Solidarity with the Revolutionary Movements in China, India and other Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries; Resolution of Greetings and Solidarity with the American Proletariat; Resolution on Admission as a Section into the Communist International; Resolution on the Draft Programme of the C.P.P.I.; Resolution on the White Terror in the P.I.; Special Resolution on Membership of Communists in Secret Societies and Masonic Lodges; Resolution on the Policy of the C.P.P.I. in the coming General Elections.**

There followed the election of the C.E.C. and of the P.B. of the C.P.P.I.

Telegrams of greetings were received and read from the Communist Parties of U.S.A., China and Germany.

A special telegram of greeting was adopted by the Congress addressed to the **C.P. of the S.U.**, ... "the organiser and leader of the Russian Revolution, the model bolshevik section in the C.I., the most consistent and uncompromising fighter for Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, the unvanquishable vanguard of the victorious Russian proletariat in the building of Socialism and in the defence of the U.S.S.R. — the only Fatherland of the international proletariat and of all oppressed peoples, against Capitalism and Imperialism" ...

ing of the Party. It was on November 7th last, on the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, that the formation of the C.P. of P.I. was acclaimed publicly at a huge mass meeting and demonstration on one of the squares of Manila. A Draft Platform of the C.P.P.I. drafted by the Provisional C.E.C. of the Party was then circulated, read publicly and carried by acclamation. But these were only the first steps taken by the initiatory group of Communists in the Philippines. The months that followed since then were not only months of feverish activity and preparation which made possible the success of the First Congress just held, but these months were rich in struggles of the workers and peasant masses in the P.I. and in events of great political significance, which alone explain the great popularity of the young C.P. among the masses and the considerable progress, ideological and organisational, made by the Communist movement in the P.I. in such a short period.

Unmistakable indicators of the popularity of the C.P. in the P.I. are such facts as the mass circulation of 10,000 of the central organ of the C.P., which is less than three months old, and which is eagerly sought and read not only in Manila; but throughout the Islands. Another barometer indicating the mobilising capacity of the young C.P. was the huge demonstration of 30,000 in Manila with red flags (despite police ban) and with slogans calling for Soviets of Workers and Peasants, organised and led by the C.P. recently on the occasion of Comrade Ora's funeral.

The outstanding event of this period in the P.I. was the armed peasant uprising in **Tayug** (Pangasinan) in the beginning of this year. This so-called **Colorum** uprising ("Colorum" refers to the religious sect to which the rebellious peasants are supposed to belong), was purely and simply an armed revolt of frightfully oppressed and exploited poor peasants and tenants against the landlords, usurers, and above all against the land-grabbers. This peasants uprising is not an isolated case; during the past year or two there have been sporadic outbreaks and armed peasants revolts in the provinces of **Rizal, Bulakan, Tarlac**, etc.

The Tayug peasants uprising which took place in January of this year, coupled with serious struggles of the workers in **Negros** and **Iloilo**, and partially in **Manila**, and coinciding with the very active preparatory and recruiting campaign of the C.P. which was then only in the process of formation, naturally roused the native landlords and bourgeoisie, and the Yankee imperialists to a pitch of fury and undisguised fear. The peasant uprising which lacked a definite and clearly defined revolutionary programme and leadership, and which was completely isolated and out of touch with the revolutionary movement of the proletariat (a fact and serious fault for which the First Party Congress criticised both the Party and the Peasants' Confederation), was crushed in blood by the imperialist and native military and police forces. The trial and summary conviction of 64 of the most active peasants of this armed revolt were rushed through quickly. Several life-term sentences, and an aggregate of several hundred years of imprisonment, including the conviction of children under 16 who participated in the uprising, to dozens of years of prison, such was the response of the class enemy.

But that was not all. The imperialists and the bourgeoisie, aided by the arch-reactionary trade union bureaucrats, were and are determined to crush the young communist movement and the revolutionary trade unions under the **Proletarian Labour Congress** (affiliated with the **Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat**). Similarly their energies of suppression were centered on crushing the revolutionary **Peasants' Confederation** (affiliated to the **Peasants' International**). All meetings and demonstrations were banned (not only those called by the C.P., but even those called by the Trade Unions of the Peasants Confederation); the use of the Red Flag, of the Sickle and Hammer and revolutionary slogans were declared taboo, etc. Over twenty leading and most active comrades were arrested and charged with sedition (these trials are coming up in June and July). The registration of communist candidates for the coming general elections was hindered and sabotaged and in some instances refused.

Such were the general circumstances under which the First Congress of the C.P.P.I. had to take place, and that is why it was held **illegally**.

The **Manifesto** points out that

"in the present bourgeois-democratic stage of the Philippine Revolution our immediate central aims are: 1) complete libe-

The First Congress of the C.P.P.I. is the consummation of a comparatively short period of preparation for the launch-

ration and independence of P.I. from imperialist domination and control; 2) carrying out the agrarian revolution and 3) radical improvement of working and living conditions of the proletarian masses".

In the central platform contained in the Manifesto, there are the following main points:

"Overthrow of the rule of American imperialism, of the native capitalists, exploiters, landlords, usurers and landgrabbers; the establishment of a Workers' and Peasants' Government in P.I., based on the Soviets, which are the workers' and peasants' own organs of government; the immediate, complete and unconditional independence (removal of all military and naval forces of the imperialists); repudiation (annulment) of all state debts; nationalisation of the large enterprises owned by the imperialists (industrial, transport, banking, plantations, etc.); confiscation — without compensation — of the landlords' estates and of all church and monastic lands and the distribution of the land equally among the poor peasants and agricultural labourers; the establishment of the 7-hour day, abolition of child labour etc. etc. (there follow special demands for social insurance, agricultural labourers, poor peasants and tenants, etc.)."

A very important decision of the Congress was the one dealing with **secret societies**, a problem of political importance in the Philippines, because of the prevalence of many secret societies controlled and financed by the landlords and cacique-politicos, and which by means of demagogic phrases and by exploiting the misery of the poor peasantry and workers often succeed in wielding considerable political influence among certain sections of the workers and peasants. Hence the necessity of a special resolution, in which the Congress makes it clear that

"membership or activities or organisational connections with or in any Secret Society, Masonic Lodge, or any other political party or political or quasi-political organisation is absolutely incompatible with membership in the C.P.P.I."

The Congress instructed the C.E.C.

"to explain to the workers and peasants and members of the Party the detrimental role of all secret societies and masonic organisations in relation to our movement, and exposing them for what they are — the tools and weapons of our class enemies for disorganising, disarming and misleading the workers and peasants from the path of revolutionary class action"...

In the resolution dealing with the rôle and the tasks of the C.P. in the **parliamentary elections**, the fundamental differences between bourgeois parliamentarianism and electioneering on the one hand, and our participation in elections and in the bourgeois parliaments is pointed out. This is very important at this moment in our country, because in the P.I. we have a rotten tradition of imported American-Tammany politics which has had as paralysing and destructive an influence among large sections of the working class as in the United States proper, and also because this is the first parliamentary experience for all of us in the P.I. as Communists.

The four main and fairly comprehensive Resolutions regarding the tasks in the **trade unions, peasants movement, youth** and of the **Party** deal very concretely and in a spirit of self-criticism with the weaknesses and mistakes found in the Party, the Proletarian Labour Congress and our Peasants' Confederation.

One of the most important points emphasised in the Political Resolution dealing with the **Party** is that **warning against the danger of Legalism and Right Opportunism, as the greatest danger at this time. This warning is based on and supported by concrete facts and incidents already gathered during the brief childhood of the C.P. of P.I.**

The objective situation in the P.I., which makes for the rapid development of the C.P. and revolutionary movement in this country, and the circumstance that our Party is extremely young and inexperienced, coupled with the ruthlessness of the iron heel of Yankee Imperialism and native reaction, makes it imperative that the **Communist International** and the **Communist Party of the United States** devote especial attention and give tangible and practical guidance to this sector of the international revolutionary front.

WORKERS' SPORT MOVEMENT

The Reactionary Attack by the Bourgeoisie on the R. S. I. Spartakiade.

To the Working Sportsmen of All Countries!
To the International Working Class!

Only a few days before the world rally of the Red sportsmen, the bourgeois press announces the prohibition of the Spartakiade of the Red Sport International. This action on the part of the bourgeoisie bears witness to the fear which it feels of the growing international power of the Red sport movement.

Numerous entries have been received from all countries, ensuring the carrying out of the great sports program. The carrying out of this sports program assumed the sympathies of the broadest masses. **There is no other sport organisation capable of accomplishing such a task within so short a time.** The bourgeoisie and its supporters, the bourgeois sport associations and the Lucerne Sport International, have looked on in alarm whilst the working sport-loving population have gathered round the banner of the Red Sport International. The united front tactics pursued by the R.S.I. have convinced the worker sportsmen that the Lucerne and bourgeois sport leaders are carrying on a sports policy which is solely in the interests of the bourgeoisie of their own countries.

This is clearly to be seen in the Olympic Games to be carried out in Vienna in July. The Lucerne Sport International holds its Olympiade in Vienna with the permission of the fascist government ruling in Austria. The fascist governments are very well aware that the social democratic leaders and the organisations conducted by them are at the service of capitalism, and represent the national interests of their bourgeoisie.

The social democratic President of Police in Berlin, in order to substantiate the prohibition of the Spartakiade, states:

"Of late the radical parties have been endeavouring to carry out political demonstrations and gatherings under the cloak of sports meetings, and attempt to veil the political character of these gatherings."

This substantiation is added, although the governments are aware that the appeal of the R. S. I. for participation in the Spartakiade was issued more than nine months ago. There has never been any doubt as to the views of the Red sportsmen. **We stand on the platform of the struggle of the proletariat for socialism.** Precisely as at the time of the founding of the workers' sport organisations four and five decades ago, we place proletarian physical culture at the service of the proletarian struggle for freedom. The resort taken to calumny, the designating of the sections of the R. S. I. as communist sport organisations of the Communist Party as insinuated in the statement of the social democratic head of police and ministers, is nothing more than a well calculated manoeuvre for deceiving the members of the social democratic party and the working men and women who practise sport.

We appeal to all workers to aid in intensifying the solidarity campaign for the Spartakiade, now being organised, and to join in the protest movement against the prohibition. In the trade unions, in the factories, in the labour exchanges, in public meetings, in the members' meetings of the bourgeois sport associations, in the organisations conducted by the social democratic sport leaders, everywhere protest must be raised against the prohibition, just as in our own members' meetings. The international and determinedly militant proletarian united front must be opposed to the governments exercising these fascist methods of suppression.

Our reply to the attacks of the bourgeoisie is: International Red Sport Rally! The time has come when hundreds of workers from the bourgeois sport associations, and from the sport organisations conducted by social democratic leaders; besides hundreds and thousands from the great army of workers who do not practise any sport, must be won over for our movement. **The international Spartakiade campaign will be continued, dominated by the determination to win over the masses, under the leadership of the R. S. I., for the proletarian united front.**

The International Spartakiade Committee.