

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF ADVANCED THOUGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

Alice in Hittlaland.

The Decay of the Justice Party

Forging fresh fetters.

Imperialism in India (A Review)

Who is Kirov?



VOL. I

JANUARY 1935

No. 8

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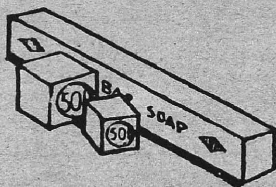
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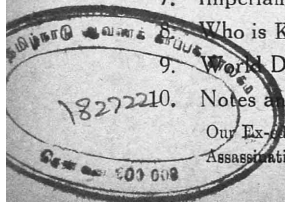
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Our Ex-editor—Andhra Congressmen and Socialism—  
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# THE NEW AGE

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VOL. I

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## LIFE OF KARL MARX

### THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL: HIS LAST DAYS.

#### The First International

The reaction that succeeded the period of abortive revolutions, continued for nearly a decade and a half. Capitalism, survived the first revolutionary crisis in its existence, and recovered rapidly, thanks to the discovery of New Gold Mines and the availability of vast colonies in India, Africa and America. The working class also grew in proportion to the development of capitalism and the revolutionary proletarian movement, after the great rout of 1849-50, was beginning to lift its head again. This growth of the working class movement led to the creation in 1864 of the first international organisation of the working class viz the International Workingmen's Association. This organisation later came to be known as the first International; as distinguished from the second International which was established in 1889 and the Third International alias Communist International. The first International played a great role in rallying the workers in the most important Capitalist countries, strengthening their international

solidarity and bringing them under centralised leadership. It owed its exceptionally important successes in the leadership of the working class primarily to Marx, its leader and theoretician. It consisted not only of Marxists. It endeavoured, in the words of Lenin, "to direct the different forms of non-proletarian pre-Marxian socialism into the channel of joint action." Marx was the author of the Inaugural address and the constitution of the International; he was the International's Secretary for Germany. The main watchword of the first International was that "the emancipation of the working class is the work of the working class itself."

For ten years, through troublous times, Marx steered the ship of the First International. In 1870 war broke out between France and Germany, in which Germany came out triumphant. The Military debacle resulted in the Paris revolution of 4th September 1870. The monarchy was overthrown, but the bourgeois Government which was established in its place, as the "Government of National De-

fence," turned out really to be a "Government of National Betrayal". When the Government decided to disarm the National Guard, which consisted mostly of workers—and which had gallantly defended Paris during a siege that lasted for over six months, the workers and the "lower" strata of the petty bourgeoisie of Paris rose in rebellion and on March 18th (1871) the Paris commune was declared. Marx developed prodigious activity in the First International in aid of the Paris commune. He greeted the event as a new phase in the history of the revolutionary labour movement. In his letters to the fellow revolutionary Kugehmann, Marx wrote in April 1871: "The present Paris uprising—even if it is crushed by the wolves, the swine, the despicable curs of the old society—is the most glorious feat of our party—the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class has entered a new phase, thanks to the Paris Commune. However this affair may end, a new starting-point of world-historic importance has been gained."

The commune ended after a few weeks in the bloody carnage of thousands of workers. The bourgeoisie wreaked their vendetta in all form of savagery and brutality conceivable. It was, however, of tremendous significance for the labour movement itself. In his speech on the commune at the meeting of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association, on May 23, 1871, Marx declared: "The basic principles of the commune are immortal and unshakable. They will be confirmed again and again until

the working class achieves its emancipation." How prophetic! Yes. Those principles have been confirmed in the "October" Revolution of 1917 in Russia. They have been confirmed in Hungary, Spain, Cuba in our own times. Who knows, they may be confirmed again, however confirmedly purblind we continue to be?

In the appeal issued by the First International, which was written by Marx and is known as "Civil War in France," Marx wrote: "Workingmen's Paris with its commune will forever be celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators' history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."

The defeat of the Commune meant also the collapse of the First International. Petty-bourgeois anarchist elements led by Bakunin carried on a campaign against Marx taking advantage of the ebb of the revolutionary struggle. In 1872 a Congress was held at Hague, whereat it was decided to transfer the headquarters of the International to the United States. There it simply died of inanition. "The First International," wrote Lenin, "finished its role and yielded place to an epoch of infinitely greater growth of the labour movement in all the countries of the world, namely, an epoch of its expansion, of the creation of socialist proletarian mass parties on the basis of the individual national states."

After the collapse of the First International, Marx began to pay more attention to his scientific work. He did not of course, sever connections with the working class movement which was growing wonderfully along with the development of capitalism. He was receiving letters from working class leaders of various countries asking for his guidance and leadership. He was replying them all, and though the first International was no more he continued to be the acknowledged leader of the working class movement all over the world till his death.

In his criticism of the tendencies in the labour movement he was merciless. In a brilliant work known as the critique of the Gotha Programme, Marx analysed the programme of the German Social Democratic Party and exposed its opportunist character—which he pointed out with prophetic insight would inevitably lead the party to betray the working class movement. And Social Democracy, true to its nature, handed over the German workers to the Nazis, just two years ago. In the critique of Gotha Programme, not merely did Marx lay bare the ultimate Fascist role of "Social Democracy" he developed several theoretical points concerning the nature of "wages," the process of Socialist development and the transition between capitalism and communism.

During these years Marx was also preparing the material for the two further volumes of 'capital.' He did not however, live to complete his work. Poverty and

over-work had done their worst. And a series of domestic calamities hastened his own end. On 2nd December 1881, Jenny, Marx's devoted wife, who had suffered with him every kind of privation, passed away. A month later his beloved daughter, Jenny Longnet, died. "These two bereavements," says one biographer, "had a very adverse effect upon his health which had already broken down, and on 14th March 1883, Marx's stout heart ceased to beat." Marx was buried in Highgate cemetery, London, by the side of his wife.

In profound sorrow and unbounded admiration, Engels wrote to William Liebknecht, soon after Marx's death. "We all owe what we are to him; and the movement as it is to-day is the creation of his theoretical and practical work. If it had not been for him, we should all still be groping in a maze of confusion."

In a letter to Sarge, Engels wrote again: "Be that as it may, mankind is shorter by a head, and the greatest head of our time at that. The proletarian movement goes forward, but gone is its central figure to which Frenchmen, Russians, Americans and Germans spontaneously turned at critical moments to receive always that clear incontestable counsel which only genius and a perfect understanding of the situation could give."

We cannot close this long series of articles on the Life of the father of modern socialism, better than by quoting once again Engels from



a speech in which he summarised the whole of Marx's career and contribution to world-history.

Speaking on the grave of Marx, on 17 March 1883, Engels said.

"Just as Darwin discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history; he discovered the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an over growth of ideology, that mankind must first of all eat and drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, religion, art, etc., and that therefore the production of the immediate material means of life and consequently the degree of economic development attained by a given people or during a given epoch, form the foundation upon which the forms of Government, the legal conceptions, the art and even the religious ideas of the people concerned have been evolved, and in the light of which these things must therefore be explained, instead of vice versa as had hitherto been the case.

"But that is not all. Marx also discovered the special law of

motion governing the present-day capitalist method of production and the bourgeois Society that this method of production has created. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light on the problem in trying to solve which all previous investigators, both bourgeois economists and socialist critics, had been groping in the dark.

"This was the man of Science. But this was not even half the man .....For Marx was before all else a revolutionary....."

"And consequently Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his times. Governments, both absolutist and republican, deported him from their territories. The bourgeoisie, whether conservative or extreme democrat, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were cobweb, ignoring them answering only when necessity compelled him. And now he has died-beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow-workers from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America." (14th March, 1883.)

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# ALICE IN HITTALAND

## "THE MAD FURORE'S TEA PARTY."

By G. M.

Alice discovered a new land called Hittaland. Alice tumbled down in Hittaland and got to a tree where a table was spread. She saw only three people. One of them was fast asleep, and on either side of him was a man. One was dressed up in a fantastic uniform, and the other had a small moustache and a dirty shirt.

"Who are these?" thought Alice.

"The sleeper is called Jermunn Peepul, the man with the moustache is the Furore, and the other is General Boring," Gobble's familiar voice told her.

The Furore was going to stand up as he saw Alice approaching, but Boring caught him by the sleeve and made him sit down.

"You must not keep forgetting that you stand up for nobody!"

"I thought," said the Furore apologetically, "that for a lady...."

"You thought wrong. There are no such things as ladies left in Hittaland. They are shirts, and hence your followers, or else they are no shirts, and hence your enemies. And no one but a weak fool shows respect for either his followers or his enemies."

"I see," said the Furore, in a voice that did not see at all.

"Have some food," he then said, turning suddenly to Alice.

"I don't see any," said Alice timidly.

"You weren't asked to see it, but to eat it!" shouted Boring, looking at her savagely.

"I can't eat what I don't see," returned Alice, frightened.

"Off with her head!" said the Furore.

This order seemed to awake the sleeper, who thought it was directed against him. He was getting up to flee when Boring caught him by the arm.

"It wasn't for you, but for her!"

At this Jermunn Peepul felt reassured, and dozed off again.

The Gobble's mouth materialised and addressed Boring and the Furore, saying: "You better not off with her head. My job's hard enough with all these furriners!"

"We'll let you off," said the Furore, turning to Alice, "if you sing us something."

Much relieved, Alice got up and began to sing—

"Will you grow a little bigger?" said the Nasty to his folk,  
Our enemies surround us and we're almost stony broke.

See how eagerly the Froggies and  
the Macarom swine

Are waiting to attack us, if in  
numbers we decline!

You know, he said, we Teutons  
are the Lord's appointed men,

The blood that fills each bloody  
vein is purest Aryan.

I know, he said, my followers,  
you'll mark these words of mine,

The enemy is waiting if in numbers  
we decline.

Will you speak a little justly? said  
the followers to the chief,

You've robbed us of our liberty,  
you've trod on our belief.

On the scanty fare you give us we  
scarce can multiply,

And now to save your wretched  
face you'd have us do or die.

Will you speak a little softly? said  
the Nasty to his men,

Gott help you whining little fools  
if e'er you whine again!

You're here to do at my behest,  
for know ye not, ye fools,

I am the master of you slaves?  
You are the the merest tools!

Will you speak a little mildly? is  
the answer they return,

You know to serve the great  
Furore each Nasty heart doth  
yearn,

I'll give you, came his answer, I'll  
give you one more chance.....

Oh, will you, won't you, will you,  
won't you, won't you, swallow  
France?"

While Alice was singing these  
touching lines, she saw a stranger  
approaching. He sidled close up  
to her and took his seat nearby.  
He seemed to be mumbling some-  
thing, much to the amusement of  
Boring and the Furore.

"Who are you?" said Alice, as  
soon as she had finished the song.

"I am the Mock Tator," said  
the stranger, and resumed his  
mumbling.

"We're Skittish....Skittain for the  
Skittish....down with the Jew.....  
we love his money but hate his  
finance. . ." were some of the  
phrases that Alice could catch. It  
was all said in a dull, droning  
tone, which had the effect of  
almost putting Mr. Mock Tator,  
whose other name was Dick, to  
sleep.

"I think you're very rude!" said  
Alice, addressing the man in her  
exasperation, but all she got by  
way of answer was . . .

"We're Skittish.....Skittain for  
the Skittish!"

The drone had the extraordinary  
effect of arousing Jermunn Peepul  
from his sleep, and standing up,  
he broke into a furious song:

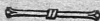
"Tis the voice of the Bleeder, I  
hereby declare,

I know by his shirt, I know by  
his hair!

Ah! Tory, and Liberal, and  
Labour was he . . .

To-day he's a Blackshirt. To-  
morrow? We'll see!"

—*The Satire.*





# GIGANTIC NEW MACHINE PLANT

## A GIANT OF RUSSIAN FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Soviet press is devoting much space to the forthcoming official opening of the machine construction plant at Kramatorsk—a new giant of the Second Five-year Plan.

This plant has no equal in the power and the perfection of its equipment. Its various shops have a capacity which exceeds the individual capacity of all similar shops throughout the world.

The foundries have a capacity of 60,000 tons annually, or double the capacity of the shops at Krupps, and 4.5 times the capacity of the Armstrong-Vickers plant in England; 4 times larger than the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, and three times larger than the United Steel Company in America.

### Four Open Hearth Furnaces

Nowhere else in the world have iron foundries 200-ton cranes which make possible the production of castings weighing 180 tons each. Kramatorsk's steel foundry, with its capacity of 45,000 tons of castings also has no competitors. Four open hearth furnaces and three electric furnaces with a capacity of 200,000 tons of smelted metal annually, bring the plant into the first rank for the production of high-grade steels.

The thermic stoves, capable of treating 4,000 tons monthly, are the largest in the world. Krupps can treat 1,300 tons a month and Skoda, 1,500 monthly. The forging and the stamping shops are especially powerful. They can produce 90,000 tons of forgings annually. (Krupp, 40,000; Ansaldo, in Italy, 25,000; United Steel, 20,000)

### 23,869 Workers

The annealing stoves and numerous cranes make it possible to deal with articles of any size and weight. When the plant is working full capacity, it will have 23,869 workers, including 1,375 engineers and technicians.

The Soviet newspapers, in a leading article on the approaching opening of the plant, states:

‘The ideologists of capitalist technique are now agitating for the construction of medium-sized and small enterprises, which should more easily resist the destructive forces of crises. But the new Kramatorsk giant will annually produce six complete sets of equipment for blast furnaces, thirty sets of equipment for open-hearth furnaces, three blooming mills and sixteen other rolling mills, twenty-thousand tons of metallurgical cranes, sixteen air-compressors

equipment for cooking stoves, etc., etc.

### **Tremendous Economic Victory**

"The starting of two heavy machine-construction plants, one at Kramatorsk and one in the Urals, is a tremendous victory on the front of the struggle for the economic independence of the Soviet Union. The idea of socialist industrialization is embodied with exceptional force in the enormous and well-lit shops of the Kramatorsk plant, in its excellent planning and in the well-considered selection of its modern equipment.

The factory has had good reason to take the name of the creator of this idea and the organizer of its materialization, namely—Stalin. Even the external appearance of the plant bears the imprint of the era of the construction of a classless socialist society.

### **"Social Extensions"**

"In addition to the gigantic scope of its industrial architecture, we also see concern for the living people who are the builders of socialism. Every shop has its 'social extensions,' which contain places for workers' rest-rooms, evening technical schools, dining-rooms, libraries, hairdressers and shower baths. The flowers and the fountains along the two-kilometer street of the plant would do honor to any park in any big city. The construction of the new town—New Kramatorsk—is going forward along better and more cultured lines than many of our other new constructions."

In the new town, the Machine-Construction Institute, the Vocational School, two secondary schools, dining-rooms, clinics, hospital, dispensaries, nurseries, and kindergartens have already been built.

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# THE DECAY OF THE JUSTICE PARTY

By

G. V. Karunakaran.

The recent entry of the Indian National Congress into the arena of the constitutional fight has meant the virtual extinction, politically speaking, of the party in South India, which due to its most reactionary character had managed to come to power and maintain it. This party started nearly two decades ago with the idea of securing communal justice in the matter of distribution of government jobs grew steadily, through the propagation of hatred against one particular sub - community, the Brahmins, who by virtue of their traditional equipment, were having almost a monopoly of these soft offices. No one can deny the great disadvantage that resulted to the Non - Brahmins from such a monopoly. But the Justice party instead of devising equitable measures of a transitional nature to enable the other communities to rise up to a position of intellectual equality with the Brahmin community, sought to placate them by adopting the vicious method of differentiation in human values through their scheme of distributing jobs in the communal rotation and ratio, which by the way, necessitated the adoption of different standards to the different communities, such as Brahmins, Non - Brahmins, Christians, Mahomedans and others. The initial success that attended this move was responsible for the joining of a good num-

ber of middle class aspirants to soft jobs in the party. But the introduction of the Montford reforms, with the prospect of places of prestige, power and fortunes, and the absence of the Congress which was engaged in the direct struggle with British imperialism, made this party the pet of the Bureaucracy and it was not difficult for the leisured class in the party to step into office.

That this party had very strong opposition even in the very first council is evident from the fact that a motion of no confidence in the ministry was lost by a single vote, the three ministers voting confidence in themselves. About that time the late Mr. C. R. Das had started organising the Swaraj Party and a few stalwarts of the Party had already entered the legislature determined to wreck dyarchy. This was a clear signal to the Justicite ministers to gird up their loins and consolidate their position, if they were to prevent a complete land - slide at the then impending general elections. This necessarily meant replenishing the party coffers. For this they were helped a good deal by the force of circumstances. The local boards constituted just then had at their helm only rich men (it could not be otherwise) who were thirsting not only for additional wealth but evinced the keenest desire to become the titled aristo-



cracy of the country. Most of the presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities were also members of the provincial legislature and it was not difficult for a far-sighted and shrewd power to sound them and tickle their petty vanities. The "Justice" Party gathered momentum and strength, thanks to the prolific distribution of titles and the great drive inherent in money power. It is said money breeds money. Our local bodies, especially the district boards, almost all of them (with perhaps a few laudable exceptions) became and continue to be seats of nepotism and favouritism. It is an open secret that local board contracts, satisfying for all appearances the canons of legality, have had as their basis, almost everywhere, a carefully planned and executed scheme of organised division of spoils.

No wonder that many of these District Board Presidents and members began to spend huge sums, sometimes the whole of their fortune, on elections. A tragic form of speculation indeed in which the victims were always the general public. The administration of local bodies has always been in the hands of the party chief and every thing was smooth sailing. The electorate (till recently) was small enough to be successfully tackled, and money power always proved invincible. Thus, the party men were held together by the common bond of self-aggrandisement, job seeking and title hunting.

To strengthen this further, was devised the most blatant system of jobbery, the details of which need no repetition here. Nation

building works were starved and new jobs continuously created to satisfy the supporters of the party. The boat sailed merrily on but in the general elections of 1926 the Justice Ministry floundered on the rock of Swarajist opposition and ran aground. It seemed as though public life in this province would again be purified; but that was only for a brief spell. The Swarajists' withdrawal from the legislatures and their engagement in C. D. campaign and the absence of any other organised opposition, helped this party to rise to power again. Even before 1929 this Tammany clique of Madras had established its claims to the spoils of office once more, and had the cheek to co-operate with the Simon Commission, which had been boycotted by the whole nation. Surely Pax Britannica could not be expected to prove ungrateful to such valuable henchmen. Thus this party which had the least compunction to barter away the nation's birth right for a song, a party thoroughly devoid of any spirit of patriotism or any other lofty idealism, worked its way to office again, this time with a grim determination to establish reaction and oppose all progressive forces in the country, under the cover of constitutionalism. The civil disobedience movement and the terrible sacrifices of the congressmen in those struggles, made the masses rally round the nationalist banner. The depression that seized the country at this time made them further realise, more clearly than ever before, that they could lead a human life only when the system of exploitation of man by man came to an end. The

permeation of socialist ideas within and without the Congress, made this party of Self seekers, fortune hunters and feudal exploiters, purge their party of all elements which had any sympathies, towards the masses. This explains the downfall of Dewan Bahadur Muniswami Naidu and the enthronement of the Rajah of Bobbili, a member of the landed aristocracy and a declared opponent of the mass interests.

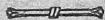
Since then the Party has been the bulwark of vested interests and has in its ranks only Zamindars, wealthy money-lenders and time-servers.

But the policy of capitalising the party machinery to the advantage of the monied few and the consequent wilful neglect of the lesser fry, and above all, the party's unwillingness to solve the pressing problems of agrarian distress and unemployment of the intelligent middle class (the majority of whom to-day are non-brahmins) have opened the eyes of their party men to the fact that all along under cover of rendering communal justice, the feudal bosses in the party have only been manoeuvring to build up a conclave of reactionary exploiters who had been able to muster a sort of mass following by the distribution of the fishes and loaves of office. They have begun to realise that to their immediate question of economic emancipation the only answer of the Justice party is an attitude of supreme indifference.

The most glaring absence of any policy, principle or programme and

the impertinent and high-handed way in which the leaders of the party have trounced under their heels a liberal declaration of party policy demanded by the seemingly radical among them, have made the people realise the utter stupidity of placing any confidence in such a reactionary, clique. There is nothing surprising in even the limited electorate under the Montford Constitution rejecting every candidate set up by the party in the recent Assembly elections with significant majorities. The answer given by the electorate has been so unequivocal, so very suggestive of the utter disrepute of the whole party that the party did not dare to set up any candidates for the two seats to the provincial legislature in the bye-elections.

The province of Madras deserves to be congratulated on having routed this avowed reactionary political group. This Party has done the greatest possible harm to the fight for freedom by its continued adoption of a policy of co-operation with the powers-that-be even to the point of holding up to ridicule the great sacrifices of true patriots and willfully abetting the repressive policy of the Government. Nor is that all. It is this party that has made it possible for British statesmen to declare that the constitution adumbrated in the J. P.C. Report will be worked by Indians. It is up to the progressive forces in the country to see that this group in this province as elsewhere is not allowed to rear its head again.



# FORGING FRESH FETTERS

By Scrutator

When the Mody-Clare-Lees Agreement was entered into, dialectical analysis clearly pointed out that from this economic alliance of a temporary nature to a political alliance of a more lasting kind was but an inevitable step. For, this Agreement which was bereft of all semblance of mutuality and conceded preference to British goods without any definite *quid pro quo*, such as to be found in the Indo-Japanese Agreement, was, said Mr. Mody, absolutely necessary to induce Lancashire into supporting Indian Reforms Proposals.

Lancashire might no doubt be making real efforts to increase her off-take of Indian Cotton, but there are obvious limitations to that as Lancashire has no great use for Indian short staple and medium staple cotton. But Lancashire interests while in general agreement with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations, now demand through Sir William Clare-Lees, their President and protagonist of the Mody-Lees Agreement, that a new textile agreement is absolutely necessary as a condition precedent to the grant of reforms.

There is nothing surprising in this attitude of Lancashire magnates. What they demand is only in consonance with the demands of Lombard Street and British Imperialists—i. e. the implementing of the Ottawa Agreement, the establishment of the Reserve Bank and the Constitution of a statutory

Railway Board, (both beyond the purview of the Federal Legislature), as necessary precedents to the inauguration of the new constitution. These have been conceded and hence Lancashire interests naturally claim one more link on their behalf in the effective economic subjugation of this country. What British Financial interests and mercantile communities claim has further been conceded by the most repugnant financial and commercial safeguards baffling the imagination of Indian constitutionalists and Commercial interests with the sole aim of tying India permanently and irretrievably to the apron-strings of British High Finance. The economic implications of the J. P. C. Report, couched by super-experts in the arts of masterly evasion and make-believe leave absolutely little of political or economic rights to the Indian community for whose benefit the supposed reforms are said to be introduced. The special responsibilities of the Governor-General and provincial satraps without any apparent bounds take off what little power is left out of the reserved departments for the Indian Executive.

Where is Mr. Mody, who loudly proclaimed of the great political and practical utility of his wonderful Agreement? He has been safely returned to the Assembly from a pocket constituency and he and the rest of his ilk may gloat over their success. For, the reforms

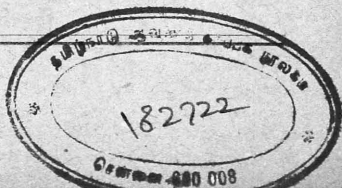
as conceived by the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is a *pucca* class-measure. There is no place in it for the poor man, for the 325 millions grovelling in abject poverty. The interests of capitalists, industrialists and their henchmen have been safeguarded, but in this pompous pretension mis-called reforms, there is not the elementary guarantee of a square meal a day for the starving millions. What our Indian Capitalists, land-lords and industrialists aimed at was not genuine political freedom, but effective power to keep the masses in perpetual bondage. That has been assured by the J. P. C. and they have more reasons than one to stand by the British Financiers through thick and thin, for by assuring them co-operation in keeping down India's masses, they could be reasonably sure of skimming off what little profits, Britain in her graciousness, might be pleased to

leave after attending to her own needs. But these henchmen of bureaucracy are short-sighted enough and in their scramble for the crumbs falling off the British industrialists' dinner-table, are apt to forget that this is one more device of divide-et-impera. So, the duty of the masses is absolutely clear. They should steer clear of all humbugging promises and humiliating constitutions and organise themselves so thoroughly and effectively as to be able to fight to the finish the unholy alliance of Indo-British vested interests. The struggle has to be planned and prepared and must be wide-spread and sustained if victory for the masses should be won. The Congress Socialist Party, instead of fighting the bosses within the Congress should undertake the ideological preparation of the masses for the great and relentless struggle they have to wage for their emancipation.

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We welcome contributions on political, economic and social topics from our readers and the manuscripts should reach us before the end of each month in order to enable us to publish the same in the next issue of the journal.

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# PHILOSOPHISING WITH OMAR KHAYYAM

**By**

M. D.

Ah, make the most of what we  
yet might spend,  
Before we too into the dust  
descend;  
Dust into dust and under dust to  
lie.

Sans wine, Sans song, Sans singer,  
and - Sans end

—Omar Khayyam.

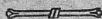
What a great philosophy this sage expounds in the above lines, especially if applied to man in general and those things he "might spend" if he but took possession of the things he had wrought. But instead of this, generation after generation descends into the dust not having made the most but instead the least of what they might have spent. This generation however takes the "cap and bells" when it comes to making the "least" of what they might spend, for they will stand by and see pigs burned and sugar dumped in the ocean, will walk the streets with their soles out when automobiles are packed in warehouses waiting for drivers, as if these necessities had no connection whatever with their corresponding wants. And, indeed, in point of fact they have not, for the very reason that the masses are not able to sweep aside the private property concepts on which Capitalism is based, and with which they have been instilled since

early infancy. They are not able to see that it is the right to take possession of, and use or "spend" as Omar puts it, that which they have produced—that is the crying need of mankind.

How grotesque it is and how the "cap and bells" jingle as one nation tries to force the "good things" she produces upon another nation, who in turn is also trying to unload, not poison as one might think considering the frantic desire to rid themselves of it, but human needs and luxuries. And if occasion demands it, these nations are prepared to send out the pick of their youth and see them slaughtered that buyers may be found abroad for goods that could be used at home. And the reason is because these goods are owned not by those who put out their energy in producing them, whether it be making the machines, the buildings, tilling the land or feeding the cattle or in fact any human activity to satisfy human want, but they are owned by a small class known as the Capitalist Class that have no use for them other than to sell them and realize profits. So the world is in chaos because of this need to sell, a need that would be abolished if everything necessary to production was owned in common and goods produced for the use of society as a whole. When this happens we will be "making the most of what

we yet might spend," as the inimitable Omar puts it. As yet, however, there are no signs in Europe, or elsewhere, of this taking place, though the masses are pretty close to that sans

everything stage, without descending to dust. The world moves fast, however, and the mind of man has at least proved mobile, so we can hope that a complete mental revolution will take place.



## IMPERIALISM IN INDIA.

### DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF FOREIGN RULE.

*The Labour Research* of London publishes the following review of a book "British Imperialism in India" by Joan Beauchamp (Martin Lawrence Ltd. 5-st) in its December issue.

"This detailed and scrupulous analysis of the exploitation of India under British rule and of its effects on the peasantry and workers appears at an opportune moment. Its publication coincides with that of the strenuously advertised report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform which according to *The Times* "marks the completion of the most thorough and exhaustive examination of proposed constitutional changes ever undertaken in the History of the British Empire." The discussions to which the recommendations of the Select Committee are giving rise arouse the desire for simple reliable information on those particular questions with which Joan Beauchamp has dealt.

We hope that this book will be widely read. The book is divided into five chapters; the first contains an historical record of the process of conquest of India by Britain and of administration under the East India Company; the second describes with the help of effective statistics the development of capitalism in India; the third deals with wages, housing, health and working conditions of the peasants and workers; the fourth surveys the awakening of labour consciousness, the growth of trade unions and the rising tide of militancy against foreign rule on the part of workers; the fifth chapter examines the Nationalist movement and explains dialectically the parts played by Mahatma Gandhi and M. N. Roy in the National struggle against British Imperialism and the failure of the efforts made by the Bourgeoisie to fight for the Independence of India.

Joan Beauchamp shows that the average income for the whole

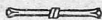
population of India, less an allowance for wealthy persons at 13s per head per annum is less than one half penny per day per person. She shows further that the income of the Indian people as represented in the amount of food they are able to procure has diminished by one half since 1850, that taxation has risen steeply; that the method of taxation is so wasteful because under the *Zamindari* system the landlord keeps from 55 per cent to 75 per cent of the land tax for himself, while only the remainder goes to the Government; that for the year 1930-31, the Government only received £ 27 millions out of somewhere between £ 40 and £ 65 millions actually collected as land tax,

Side by side with the failure to introduce a national educational system which would be the first step to the raising of the standard of living, to the introduction of modern sanitary arrangements, and to the adoption of a scientific system of agriculture, the number of persons dependent on the land is increasing. This leads to a constant sub-division of family

holdings to the growing indebtedness of the peasantry and so towards land alienation. This study of India brings out the disastrous character of foreign rule in so far as the development of scientific agriculture, the destruction of handicrafts, the extension of trade and the social advancement of the proletariat and peasantry are concerned. It shows also how Indian capitalism participates in the spoliation and enslavement of the working population.

The Meerut prisoners, three of whom were Englishmen, were sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to deprive the king of his sovereignty in British India. If this system of regime, a regime under which all liberties we are accustomed to regard as elementary such as the freedom of Assembly, of the press and of Association, have been suppressed, has been maintained it will be possible to do the same in all colonial lands and in Britain itself.

The advance of the British workers is impossible until India is free.



# WHO IS KIROV ?

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## THE MURDERED LEADER OF RUSSIA.

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[The following is a short biographical sketch of Sergei Mironovich Kirov, who was assassinated in Russia on December 1, 1934 by one who was alleged to be a member of the counter-revolutionary fascist group working secretly in Russia.]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central and Leningrad Committees of the Party, an old Bolshevik and Party member since 1904, Sergei Mironovich Kirov was born in 1886 in the city of Urzhum, Vyatka Province. Comrade Kirov graduated in Urzhum from the elementary school and subsequently from the city college. He studied well and on leaving he was able to enter the Kazan Mechanical Technical College.

Kirov began his revolutionary activity in Tomsk, where he proceeded from his native city to prepare for entry into the Technological Institute. While studying in the general educational courses he joined the Tomsk Social-Democratic organization. In January 1905, S. M. Kirov took part in the organization of an armed demonstration. He was arrested on Feb. 2, 1905, at an illegal Party meeting together with 40 comrades. He stayed in prison by 'administrative order' for a few months. Soon after his arrest, Kirov

became a professional revolutionary and gave all his energy and outstanding abilities to Party work.

From the first steps of his revolutionary activity, Kirov attached himself to the then small group of Tomsk Bolsheviks. Subsequently he was co-opted into the Tomsk Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour party and was in charge of the illegal Party printshop.

At the beginning of 1906 Kirov was sent by the Party organization to Moscow and Petersburg for the purpose of acquiring a good printing machine, but was arrested on the day of his departure. Having remained in the Tomsk prison for nearly a year, he was released on bail before his trial, but was afterwards again arrested on the accusation of setting up an illegal printshop and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a fortress.

After serving his sentence, Kirov removed to Irkutsk but soon afterwards had to runaway to the Caucasus—to Vladikavkaz. Here there was no organization. There were only individual comrades. Here, Kirov lived a few years in the capacity of an illegal Party worker. The war began. In 1905 he was arrested for the fourth time. He was transported as a convict to Tomsk. He was to have been



exiled to the Naryn region, but the February Revolution prevented it.

Kirov took part in it in the capacity of a member of the Vladikavkaz Committee of the Social Democratic organization. He was working in Vladikavkaz during the whole of 1917, and when the flame of the October Revolution burst over the Caucasus, Kirov was one of the organizers of Soviet power and leaders of the armed struggle against the white Cossack bands. The Bolshevik organization sent him to Moscow for arms and munitions for the rising Red Caucasus front.

Kirov returned with a large transport of war munitions in 1918 to the Caucasus through Tsaritsyn. But it was already impossible to get through. The white officer bands succeeded in pushing back the scattered partisan detachments of the Caucasian Red army. The Party already knew Kirov as a hardened and staunch warrior, it knew his bright intellect, his calm determination and self-sacrificing devotion to the Proletarian Revolution. He was entrusted with the most responsible sector of the struggle against the counter-revolution: the defence of Astrakhan. Kirov contributed one of the brightest pages in the history of the Civil War. Here, on the lower reaches of the Volga, Kirov directed the gathering and putting into order of the XIth Army.

Together with the XIth Army and at its head, Kirov took part in the smashing of Denikin and

restoration of Soviet power in North Caucasus and Baku.

A phase of strained relations between Soviet Azerbaijan and Menshevik Georgia began. The Soviet Government appointed Kirov as plenipotentiary representative of the RSFSR in Tiflis. Soon afterwards, Kirov received a responsible appointment—member of the Soviet delegation for peace negotiations with Poland. Subsequently came Party work once more in Northern Caucasus and later in Azerbaijan. Here, Comrade Kirov was working as secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and member of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee of the CPSU.

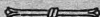
The party knew Kirov well. At the 10th Party Congress he was elected candidate to the Central Committee, and at the 11th Congress member of the Party Central Committee.

A passionate revolutionary and irreconcilable enemy of the slightest deviations from Bolshevism and Leninism, Kirov was an outstanding fighter for the Party and the Central Committee, for the victory of socialism in USSR. Kirov was the closest comrade-in-arms, disciple and friend of Stalin.

In 1926, Kirov was secretary of the Leningrad Province Committee of the CPSU and North-Western Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and candidate to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He was secretary of the

Leningrad Provincial Committee of the CPSU since 1928, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU since 1930 and secretary for the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the

Leningrad Provincial Committees of the Party since 1934. Kirov was a member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR at many of the all-Union Congresses of Soviets.



## WORLD DAY BY DAY

### INLAND NEWS

**Madras Dec. 11.**—A no confidence motion was passed in the justice party against Muthiah Chetty Kumararaja of Chettinad the chief whip of the party in the Legislative Council.

**Bombay Dec. 13.**—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee accepted the council's recommendations not to run the Municipal elections, but to appeal to voters to support the candidature of such congressmen who have rendered services in the cause of the country.

**New Delhi Dec. 13.**—Charges under Section 124 A.I.P.C. was framed to-day against Dr. Satyapal by the District Magistrate.

**Calcutta Dec. 14.**—Eleven dock strikers were arrested this evening in the kidderpore area when they attempted to rescue a striker from the police custody.

**Bombay Dec. 15.**—Khan Abdul Gaffar, the Frontier leader who was charged under section 124A, for sedition was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

**Dacca Dec. 15.**—Molilal Mulick condemned prisoner in the Deobhog shooting case was executed to-day.

**Calcutta Dec. 16.**—The Dock strike was called off this evening at a meeting of the strikers. About 14,000 strikers attended the meeting.

**New Delhi Dec. 17.**—Dr. Satyapal the president of the Punjab provincial Congress committee was sentenced to

undergo one year R. I. on a charge of sedition by the District Magistrate.

**Calcutta Dec. 17.**—Makhan Lal Pal Chowdhury was sentenced to four months R. I. for possession of a book entitled "what students in other countries have done (Russia).

**Dec. 17.**—The Calcutta corporation met and adjourned this evening for ten minutes as a mark of protest against the treatment meted out to Mr. Subash chandra Bose on his arrival in India.

**Ahmedabad Dec. 17.**—After the breakdown of the negotiation between the millowners and the labour association, the mill-owners met and passed a resolution to effect a cut of 10 per cent in the wages.

**Dec. 18.**—The New operatives in the Madhubhai Mill who were employed in place of old men went on strike and as such the mill has been closed.

**Bombay Dec. 18.**—Mr. Philip Spratt who was released recently after serving his term of sentence in the Meerut conspiracy case, was arrested today under the emergency powers act.

**Karachi Dec. 19.**—The Karachi corporation adjourned for five minutes to-day as a mark of protest against the arrest and conviction of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the Frontier leader.

**Ratnagiri Dec. 21.**—The internment order against Vinayak Damodar Savarkar which is due to expire on December 31 has been renewed for another two years.

**New Delhi Dec. 21.**—Jagmandar Prasad Jain of a local druggists store has

been ordered to quit the city within 24 hours.

**Benares Dec. 22.**—The Police seized to-day 70 copies of a Hindi book entitled "Leninka Samrajyawad" from the possession of the Principal Narendradev of Kashi Vidyapita Pathshala.

**Virudhunagar Dec. 23.**—The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee met here to-day, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presiding. The proposal to change the phrase "All legitimate and peaceful means" into "Truthful and Non Violent," means, was taken up and the committee passed the following resolution. "This committee has no objection to the proposed amendment if any necessity felt to make the change in the phraseology.

**Namakal Dec. 26.**—The Namakal Taluk Political Conference was held here today and prominent congress leaders attended it.

**Dottad Dec. 26.**—Mr. D. L. Nandurbarkar Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union has been arrested by the Police owing to recent labour troubles in the railway colony.

**Poona Dec. 27.**—All India Liberal Federation met at Poona and condemned the J.P.C. Report and passed a resolution that it is unacceptable.

**Allahabad Dec. 28.**—The executive committee of the U. P. Socialist party met at Etawah yesterday and condemned Sardar Vallabhai Patel for his speech delivered in Bombay in connection with the arrest and conviction of Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan.

**Mymensingh Dec. 28.**—Dr. B. C. Roy has resigned the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee.

**Etawah Dec. 29.**—The U. P. Provincial Volunteers Conference was held this afternoon and a resolution stressing the necessity of organising the volunteers for congress work.

**Dec. 29.**—The U. P. Political Conference passed a resolution, saying that in case there was war involving British Government the people India should not help the Government. Another resolution for organisation of workers was passed.

The resolution states, "The country's emancipation without the organisation of peasants and workers is impossible and demands the remission of all arrears in rent, elimination of middle-men between cultivators and State, wiping out of the debts of the peasants, freedom from serfdom and right to strike and picket, and aim at improving the economic conditions of the workers." The conference considered the J. P. C. Report as wholly unacceptable. A Resolution disapproving of Dr. Ansaris statement in reply to the Viceroy's speech, which was passed by an overwhelming majority in the Subjects committee was rejected in the open session. A recommendation to the All India Congress Committee to reduce the congress membership fee from 4 as to 2 as was made by the U.P. Political Conference.

**Calcutta Dec. 30.**—The Newly formed Bengal Congress Committee meeting was held and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President.

**Vizagapatam Dec. 30.**—The Andhra Provincial Conference was held under the presidency of Mr. Kaleshwara Rao.

**Cannanore Dec. 31.**—A meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held and Mr. M. P. Narayan Menon was elected President.

**Vizagapatam Jan. 1.**—A resolution recommending to the Indian National Congress to adopt the Socialist Programme of work advocated and outlined by the All-India Socialist Party was passed by 58 to 46 in the Andhra Provincial Conference.

**Bombay Jan. 2.**—Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-law, central provinces congress leader who came to Bombay recently for treatment, died at mid-night to-day.

**Lahore Jan. 3.**—The Securities of Rs. 3000 on behalf the Publisher of the daily "Zemindar" and Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Press were deposited, in pursuance of the order served on both recently.

**Calcutta Jan. 5.**—Mr. T. C. Goswami who was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Police constable was released on expressing regret before the Commissioner of Police.

**Hyderabad (Sind) Jan. 6.**—The Sind Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting to-day decided to stick to the present

Congress creed of "Peaceful and legitimate" instead of the suggested amendment of "Truthful and non-violent."

**Mannargudi Jan. 6.**—The Tanjore District political conference was held under the presidency of Mrs. Rukmani Laxmipathi.

**Villupuram Jan. 6.**—The Seventh Arcot District political Conference was held to-day in Villupuram and Mr. Venkatachala Reddiar of Namakal presided over the conference.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Tokio Dec. 11.**—The minister for colonies of Japan have recommended to the cabinet the grant of Home rule to Formosa.

**New York Dec. 16.**—The Secretary of war has recommended the construction of 600 more aeroplanes within the course of 3 years which will make the total strength of the aeroplanes in the air corps to 2320.

**Moscow Dec. 16.**—Four persons were sentenced to death by shooting in the Soviet Russia for terrorist acts against the Soviet officials in the central Volga province.

**Saarbrücken Dec. 16.**—A British officer of the International Police force is stated to have been seriously injured in a disturbance.

**Dec. 18.**—Major Hensely, the head of the International Police force in the Saar has resigned.

**London Dec. 18.**—In the House of Lords the Government's motion on the Joint Select Committee's report on Indian Reforms was agreed to.

**Saarbrücken Dec. 19.**—All the International forces have arrived here and hundreds of people gathered to greet them.

**Dublin Dec. 19.**—The Dail by 51 votes to 36 passed the final stage of the citizenship Bill.

**London Dec. 19.**—In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India formally introduced the Government of India Bill, described as a bill to make further Provision for the Government of India.

**Belgrade Dec. 21.**—M. Yentitch has formed a national Government on a broad national basis and he is the Prime Minister.

**Moscow Dec. 22.**—It is now officially stated that M. M. Zinovieff and Kameney; with a number of other supporters were arrested in connection with murder of Kirov. They have been handed over to a Special Tribunal which will consider their "Administrative exile."

**Saarbrücken Dec. 22.**—The Governing commission has issued orders forbidding the display of flags of any kind. The Deutsche has replied by urging the population to display the German flag as a protest.

**Rome Dec. 24.**—Italy's willingness to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Abyssinia only after receiving full reparation for the incident at Wual is expressed in a communication despatched to the League of Nations to day.

**Moscow Dec. 26.**—An allegation that a foreign consul was in close touch with those responsible for the murder of Kirov was made in the indictment against Nikolayef and thirteen other communists accused of the murder of Kirov.

**Tokio Dec. 27.**—The echo of Ryon shares scandal, which led to the resignation of the Saito cabinet in July was heard to-day when 17 former High Government officials were found guilty of bribery, breach of faith and perjury and committed for trial.

**Saarbrücken Dec. 27.**—In addition to uniting the entry of persons into the Saar, the Governing commission has forbidden cabarets, bars and shops from opening after midnight here.

**Lisbon Dec. 28.**—A violent earthquake in the Provinces of Algarve early to-day damaged many buildings and the walls of the ancient Moorish castle of Silves which served as the local prison.

**Berlin Dec. 28.**—Three hundred arrests for alleged offences against morals are admitted in authoritative quarters in connection with the reported Nazi "Purge."

**Saarbrücken Dec. 30.**—The calm which had hitherto prevailed was broken at Pliess-castel where a meeting of the catholic Front was dispersed by the police,



following a fight in the hall in which several people were injured.

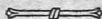
**Moscow Dec. 30.**—Kirov's alleged assassinator, Nikolayeff and thirteen others have been shot and their property confiscated by the state. It is officially stated that these were members of the Zinovieff anti-Stalin group at Leningrad aiming at disorganising the leadership of the Soviet Government by terrorist methods and it is alleged that these people committed the murder of Kirov.

**Kaunas Dec. 31.**—The admission that Memel Nazi storm detachments and east prussian storm regiments plotted to

seize Memel was made by Molinies, one of the accused at a court martial.

**Paris Jan. 4.**—Francois Marsal, who was the Prime minister of France for two days in 1924 and also the Finance Minister in the same year was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on charges of Breach of trust and infringement of the company law.

**Singapore Jan. 5.**—No soldier, sailor or airman in the Service of a foreign power will be allowed to land within the port from any foreign warship or transport ship without the permission of the Government, according to the new port rules.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

It is not without some concern that we accepted the resignation of Mr. E. Krishna Aiyar, editor of "*New Age*" till the last issue. The journal had barely passed the stage of infancy and his guiding hand was so helpful in running it that the termination of his association with the journal so soon is to be regretted. It is now, however, clear that this outcome was almost inevitable and unavoidable. His attachment to the Congress leaders and their way of looking at things has been so intense that it was very difficult for him to view them from a detached point of view and to criticise their actions frankly and without compromise. We are uncompromising in our attitude towards Imperialism and as such we do not spare any body in our criticism however highly placed he may be when we feel that his action provokes such a course. The immediate

cause for his resignation was the article in the November issue of "*New Age*," entitled, 'When two heads Meet,' being an imaginary report of what passed between His Excellency Lord Erskine and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar during their recent interview. We still remain unconvinced that the article offended in any way the canons of journalistic propriety, or was calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Rajagopalachariar or his numerous admirers. We ourselves do not lag behind in our appreciation of Sjt. C. R's service to our Country. Public men, it is obvious, need to develop a thick skin, or else they should withdraw into their shells, if they are too sensitive to criticism.

We take this opportunity to inform our readers that "*New Age*" is open to the expression of every shade of opinion, so long as

it does not violate the law of sedition and is not libellous. We are passing through a period of transition, in which a confirmed opinion is a confirmed prejudice. It is, therefore, more than ever necessary that full freedom is given to the expression of opinions both on persons and policies, so that finally principles and programmes might emerge which are in the true interests of the country. We do not claim to be in fallible. While we ourselves believe that only a socialist development of society will save us from crises, depressions, unemployment, continual social conflicts and war, we are not committed to any particular form or brand of socialism. Our task is not propaganda but discovery. We appeal to our readers to join us in this common effort.

### ANDHRA CONGRESSMEN AND SOCIALISM.

It is a significant symptom of the gradual radicalisation of the Indian National Congress as a whole that the Andhra Provincial Political Conference which met at Vizag last week should pass a resolution recommending the adoption of the Socialist programme by the Congress. The resolution was passed no doubt by a narrow majority of 56 to 48. It was bitterly attacked by a gallant and veteran leader like Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, in spite of the fact that the resolution did not even mean the adoption of the programme by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. He opposed the resolution, however, on a strange argument. Social-

ism, he contended could never be achieved by peaceful means and that it was by its very nature revolutionary and not evolutionary. Mr. Venkatappayya, of all opponents of socialism, should bring forward such an argument is the most amusing. For, surely a staunch Gandhite, who believes in the omnipotence of Soul-Force, and who thinks that British Imperialism can one day be made to leave India by Non-violent action, cannot surely deny that Capitalism also can be got rid of in India by non-violence. Supposing for instance one fine morning, the British parliament, out of the compelling dictates of its "inner-voice," grants India freedom and there are minor revolts in India against the new Indian Government, will Mr. Konda Venkatappayya's fasts prevent the rebel forces from marching on to Delhi, the capital? Will there be no military or police under Swaraj Government? And if they are what for are they except to carry out the laws of the new Government? All that the Congress Socialists mean by a peaceful transition to socialism, is that they will effect the transition through democratic means. It is upto Mr. Venkatappayya to oppose it through the same means. But if the silly bogeys of "Revolution," 'Bolshvism' and violence are raised to combat the onward march of socialism, there can be no doubt that they would be absolutely futile. The masses are sick of palliatives and meaningless assurances. They will soon realise, that the leadership which demands them to fight for an imaginary ideal called Patriotism, while

allowing them to be continuously exploited is not their ideal.

It is curious that when the resolution was carried by a majority, one who we are told is the secretary of the Andhra Zamindari Ryots' Association, walked out of the conference in protest. We should like to point out that his indignation could have been better directed towards those Zamindars against whom he is ostensibly in opposition, than against those 58 people who passed that innocuous resolution. By the adoption of the socialist programme it is our ryot population that stands most to benefit and it is amazing how a Secretary of Zamindari Ryots' Association should have worked himself to such a pitch of fury against the true friends of the ryots.

### ASSASSINATION OF KIROV.

The dastardly murder of Kirov, leader of the Leningrad Soviet, would have come as a surprise to both friends and foes of the Soviet Union. The Proletarian Dictatorship, it was imagined, with its notorious Gaypayoo (now no longer in existence) had put down so ruthlessly every group that might have had terrorist leanings, since the day a woman made an abortive attempt on Lenin's life, that any recurrence of such outrages was inconceivable. And yet it has happened. Nor is that all. All on a sudden the Soviet Police appear to have discovered a widespread 'Fascist-Terrorist' gang inside the party. This at once disposes of the myth so sedulously fostered by the bourgeois press that

in Russia there is no freedom. Surely, if there was no freedom how did it come to happen that such a widespread conspiracy of terrorists was suffered to hatch its designs, whose first victim proved to be unfortunate Comrade Kirov? The way in which the Soviet has dealt with these alleged conspirators, however, shows that there are certain elements of liberty, which are lacking in the Soviet, and which might, on occasions like the one that followed the murder of Kirov, make even the 'highest' person in the Soviet fundamentally unfree.

That within a few weeks of Kirov's assassination nearly five score people should have been executed does not redound very much to the credit of the first Working Class State. Is the situation in the Soviet Union so menacing, after seventeen years of Socialist rule, that more than a hundred people should be executed with just the formalities of a legal trial? If the Splendour and the enthusiasm with which the last anniversary of the Revolution was celebrated are any guide to the internal situation, one cannot admit that there was anything which could seriously disturb the security of the present regime. It is too much to expect of people outside the Soviet Union to believe at one breath that the Union has achieved peace, strength and economic progress and at another breath in the existence of a widespread plot to undermine the Soviet. We ourselves feel that the horrible executions that have followed the murder of Kirov are due more to the spirit of vindictiveness and panic than to a sober

realisation of the dangers facing the Soviet. At a time when enemies of Socialism are making so much Capital of the phrases "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "Red Terror" it was hardly expedient or wise on the part of the Soviet Union to have summarily executed such a large number of people. The Soviet could have been wiser to offer the largest scope to these people to defend themselves, so that, when finally they are found guilty, it might be able to vindicate itself before the world.

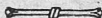
### HITLER CLIMBS DOWN.

Even the 'almighty' *Fuhrer* could not thoroughly succeed in wiping out the opposition. Since the Nazi purge of June 30, a sullen discontent has been widespread and the opposition is rapidly gaining ground. Hitler's somersault over the Reich-Church affair is no doubt apolitical manoeuvre to obtain the catholic votes in the Saar plebiscite of Jan. 13. Hitler is now engaged alternatively in conciliating the clerical groups headed by Bishop Wirm, and demanding acceptance of German equality as a precedent to her entry into the league. His thorough failure to establish economic rehabilitation at home is kept out of the picture by over-emphasising and concentrating the attentions of Germans on the supposed

efforts of the *Fuhrer* to restore at all costs the prestige of the Fatherland. But bankruptcy in performance at home has already been responsible for the increasing discontent among the working classes. Though the Communist movement is said to have been crushed out of existence in its former strong hold, there seems to be some remarkable activity of late. In spite of the severe censorship of foreign and local papers, a fair amount of literature is said to be freely distributed everyday and not infrequently are communists severely punished for such 'anti-national' acts. During the Hitler plebiscite campaign a vigorous propaganda was carried on by the communists who daubed the pavements with huge red letters conveying the slogans :

"Don't vote for Hitler ; The Red Front still lives." Police are reported to have been dragged out of bed to scrub the pavements clean.

The *Fuhrer* might for the moment reign supreme. But his failure to solve the economic problems of Germany soon bound to start the beginning of the end of his regime, the seed for which was sown by himself and the ground for which is being thoroughly prepared by Red propaganda.





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30-4-32	1 42,39 750	6 39 70,096	26 00 656
30-4-33	2 01,09,694	7 07 69 066	31 19 517
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