

FROM THE MILITANTS

Unemployed Confab in Minneapolis

Minneapolis.—A conference on unemployment was held in Minneapolis on Sunday, Oct. 22, in the headquarters of the Central Labor Union, as recorded in a previous issue of the Militant. The conference got under way shortly after 2 P. M. Wm. F. Bennett, trade unionist and delegate from the 10th Ward Farmer-Labor Club, was elected temporary chairman and Karl S. Kuehn, secretary of the Volunteer Committee, was elected temporary secretary.

Comrade V. H. Dunne, regularly elected delegate from the Councils For United Labor Action, was chosen by the Volunteer Committee to make the report on Unemployment Conditions. He was allowed 30 minutes for his report which was well received by all the delegates with the exception of 8 or 10 Stalinists who represented the Communist Party and its closely sympathetic organizations. His report was a Marxist analysis of unemployment and led directly up to the resolutions which he was to present at the end of his report.

Forty-Nine Organizations Represented

The credentials committee reported 87 delegates representing 49 organizations were present and a recommendation was brought in and accepted to seat them all. A resolutions committee of 5 was elected by ballot and out of a list of about a dozen candidates the following were elected: Dunne of the C. U. L. A.; Thomson, Teachers Federation; Norris, Socialist Party; Frank, Lathers Union; Haley, 11th Ward Farmer-Labor Club. Comrade Dunne received the highest number of votes.

The resolutions committee brought in unanimous resolutions with the exception of one, and that one was quickly ironed out on the floor. The resolution on decentralization of public relief which contained objectionable phrases about self-help, was replaced by another one and was readily adopted on the floor. Several good resolutions on forced labor, unemployment insurance, a shorter work week, consumers co-operatives, etc., were also passed.

A resolution calling for the setting up of a permanent committee consisting of one delegate from each organization present and one from each working class organization which may later affiliate, to be known as the Minneapolis Central Council for the Unemployed, was accepted. This resolution also called for proportional representation to be adopted as quickly as possible.

Achievements of Conference

In spite of the many bad features of the conference it can truthfully be said that it pushed the movement forward and resulted in a real victory for the ideas of the Left Opposition. When it is taken into consideration how the Volunteer Committee was loaded down with all kinds of opportunist ideas on the solution of the unemployment problem; how it was composed of people, some very energetic and sincere it is true, but who had scarcely a single idea on the kind of a program that the present objective conditions demand; how our comrades joined the Committee and patiently struggled along; and how out of this whole affair was realized a real program and the best conference on unemployment that Minneapolis has ever had, then it is clear that our method of working in the mass movement brings fruitful results. Our comrades

take credit for making the report on "Unemployment Conditions" the principal issue in the conference and, by so doing, sidetracking the report on the "Co-operative Projects" and making of it a secondary issue. We were also mainly responsible for making it an all-inclusive conference with the result that it is now impossible for any other group to organize a counter-conference on the grounds that certain organizations were excluded from the first conference. In the process we have also come in contact with some excellent working class elements who have become immensely impressed by our ideas.

Work Has Only Begun

However we are aware that the building of the united front against unemployment has only begun. Much diligent work has yet to be performed before positive results will become apparent and we recognize that most of this will have to be performed by the class conscious Left wingers. Several traits characteristic of Stalinist conferences also found their way into this conference and are being carried over into the Central Council For The Unemployed. The outstanding one is the injection of issues, other than the one which the conference was called to consider. This has the immediate effect of narrowing down the forces which can be crystallized into a functioning organization and at the same time it dissipates the energy of the group by exerting it in too many directions. This is the greatest danger which the Central Council is faced with at the present time and one that our comrades are struggling against.

The Central Council is at present arranging for a huge mass meeting to be held in the Municipal Auditorium. The date is tentatively set for Dec. 10. —CEE KAY.

Toronto Conference on Anti-Labor Laws

Toronto.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, there took place in Toronto an Eastern Canada Conference for the repeal of the notorious anti-labor legislation section 98. The Conference Call was addressed to "all labor organizations" so the Left Opposition organizations and auxiliaries sent their delegates.

One does not feel enthused in participating in a Stalinist sponsored conference, because it is a fact that not one conference these people have organized for no matter whatever good purpose has ever shown a successful outcome.

When our delegates handed in their credentials to the committee in charge, the credentials were literally thrown back in their faces—a procedure unheard of even for Stalinist conferences. When we asked this Stalinist flunkie, who as it afterwards turned out was only anticipating orders from the higher bureaucrats, by what right he was motivating his arbitrary action of rejecting credentials which was a prerogative only of the conference, we received the reply, "You are disrupters." To argue with a hopeless bureaucrat or a fool, whatever this specimen of Stalinism represented, could serve no purpose so our delegates placed the question before the conference when the discussion of the report of the credentials committee was up.

The higher bureaucrats, whether because they favored obvious opposition from the few outside organizations present, or the effect of their actions in the labor movement, decided to back down on their flunkie's stand, and denied the whole matter. When we insisted

on our statement of the facts, we were ruled out of order and called disrupters. We handed in our credentials again and this time they were accepted without a word.

Mass Meeting Speeches

A conference is, as I understand it, convened for organizations who agree on a certain purpose, as it happened in this case "The fight against Section 98" for common united front action. For all the positive value of the whole of the afternoon session, it might have been an unusually long, grand mass meeting. First one Stalinist exposed section 98 in an abbreviated speech that lasted one hour. Then another delivered a harangue which lasted almost two hours. Although section 98 should have been exposed to the complete satisfaction for the simplest person there who might have been ignorant of what section 98 signified this was not enough. Now it was the turn for the delegates from the W.I.R., the F. S. U., the W. U. L., the Y. C. L.'s, the Unemployed Councils, the Ex-Servicemen's Leagues, etc. to deliver their exposures, which weren't completed at the end of the session.

The Rev. A. E. Smith

The morning session next day happily brought this exposure to a close after another half dozen speakers had said their word. The rest of conference session was taken up with the election of a committee of action, which Rev. A. E. Smith hoped might not suffer a premature death one week after the conference closed, as has been our experience in the past. Finance was a very important item, as was a committee to plead with the premier, which committee everybody was reminded, should include trade unionists so that the government officials could not call it "another Communist committee". Then came "one of the most important orders of business", resolutions, greetings, and the program of action, the reading of which took exactly 30 minutes, and the discussion less than five, and the farce was at an end.

CORRECTION

An unfortunate error in our composition room caused the following section of the article by comrade Critique on the "Blight of Stalinism in Mass Work" to be omitted from the last issue of the Militant. It follows in logical sequence from the section of the article already in print.

The enthusiasm of the workers was high. The following week the board of supervisors announced a new food order with a full choice within a very wide range of foods and necessities, clothes were offered and a resumption of road work was promised by the 1st of February. Steele wanted to propose a united front call by the U. C. to all unemployed organizations but found himself facing a hostile Section leadership of the Party which branded him as a "Social Fascist".

The Section Bureau ruled:

1. That the Unemployed Councils would issue a united front call demanding road work, unemployment insurance, etc.
2. That the B. B. U. should immediately withdraw from the U. C. R. A. and should affiliate with the Unemployed Councils. That the B. B. U. should immediately change its name to Hayward Unemployed Council. That if this program was not carried out Steele should be placed under discipline as a "Social Fascist" and the party units should be disciplined.

These instructions split the B. B. U. wide open. Two weeks later two organizations were weakly functioning where one had been before. The Welfare Board played its part and scared out all wavering

Evolution of the Anti-War «Fighters»

Right from the very beginning, when the World Anti-War Congress was first mooted, the Left Opposition, in all its sections, endeavored not only to expose its make-up, but to reaffirm the attitude and principles of Lenin on the question of war.

It was in order to achieve this end that the L. O. representatives entered the Congress held at Amsterdam, August 27th—29th, 1932. Not to oppose the fight against war but to seek a solution that would build up a real working-class organization, with proper Communist leadership. How necessary that task was has been abundantly stressed lately.

Professor Albert Einstein was a member of the original Committee which called the Congress. Much use has been made, by the Communist Parties identified with the Communist International, of the name of Einstein. True, it was said, he is a pacifist, but he is ready to resist the danger of a new war.

How little truth there was in this claim, and what little right the Comintern has to make use of his name in anti-war work is shown by Einstein recently. Not only has he attacked Soviet Russia; not only has he broken off his relations with the anti-war united front committee; but he has actually advocated Belgians joining the army of their country.

"I say frankly that if I were a Belgian I would not refuse military service in the present circumstances but on the contrary would accept it with wholeheartedness and with a feeling that I would be contributing to the salvation of European civilization."

Following Einstein's spectacular exit from the Anti-War Committee, on the grounds that he discovered through the pamphlet of the Labour Party that it was a Communist organization, Bertrand Russell (Earl Russell) likewise disassociates himself.

"I severed my connection with the Anti-War Movement some time ago as soon as I discovered that it was a Communist body in disguise. This had been concealed from me at first by an impressive list of non-Communist names and by the title of the organization, which as I subsequently discovered, by no means correctly represented its aims."

These defections should go a long way to enlighten all workers anxious to fight war; and the falsity of THIS type of united front against war, under the guidance of the Comintern so unably led by Stalin. Workers! Back to Lenin, and his methods!—From the British "Red Flag".

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ing elements by threatening to cut off their relief if they failed to withdraw from the new U. C.

The U. C. held its United Front and a comrade reported that instead of singing the Internationale they substituted, "I'm so all alone." Subsequently the united front call was started with an article in defense of Manchuria and ended with the slogan of Defend the Soviet Union. Steele was expelled as a "stool-pigeon". Now, over a year later, the Unemployed Councils still number less than 200 members.

—F. CRIQUE.

LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

Debate Stalinists in St. Louis

St. Louis.—When comrade Swabek spoke to about 100 workers in St. Louis on October 27th on the question of Fascism in Germany and the bankruptcy of the German C. P. as well as the C. I. the Left Opposition was challenged to a debate by a rabid Stalinist, C. Wynroth. Wynroth, who was one of the organizers of the Food Workers Industrial Union, was told by the writer, that he will face persecution by the party bureaucrats for discussing the German question. "You're a liar," he said, "The Party is glad to discuss anything with anybody, and I'll expose you." He stated that he would debate in the name of the Party with the L. O.

The debate was announced for November 10th. As soon as the Party officials learned of this, they mobilized all the influence they had on Wynroth so that he would not go through with the debate with the "counter-revolutionary Trotskyites". They had two "reasons".

- (1) The Party doesn't debate the past. If the C. P. makes a mistake, it criticizes itself, and doesn't need criticism from outside.
- (2) The St. Louis C. P. has no one capable to debate this question with Payer of the L. O., and the District will not send anyone from Chicago for that purpose. Wynroth waved aside these reasons. He insisted that he was going to debate and to expose the "Trotskyites" as nothing more than liars and counter-revolutionists.

On the day of the debate the Party issued a circular letter to all workers of St. Louis calling upon them to "Smash these enemies of the working class". Headlines stated that, "Trotskyites" debate on German Fascism is a "fake" and "Communist Party does not debate on stool-pigeons". Underneath these trimmings every worker was told that C. Wynroth is not a member of the C. P., that he is a sound, a misled worker, a stool-pigeon, an agent of the capitalist class just as Payer is. That Payer and Co. are paid out of the royalties from the half a million dollars which Trotsky received from the capitalist press for writing articles against the recognition of Soviet Russia by U. S. The circular ended up with "Give no comfort to these enemies of yours. Drive them out of your midst!" "Fight for the unity of the working class!"

Despite the above "warning", about 100 workers came to hear the debate, among them the Party section organizer Chantz with about 25 Stalinist henchmen. They came over in a body, apparently to break up by force the debate, or to endeavor to get control of the hall, and make it a meeting to slander the Left Opposition. A warning was given to the Party disorganizer not to attempt to disturb the meeting, and the chairman opened the meeting by outlining the rules of the debate. Chantz stood up, turning his eyes in all directions apparently to see if he had enough force to break up the meeting. He apparently thumbed down that idea, and asked for the floor before the debate started. He wanted to make a statement. He did, for about 15 or 20 minutes. "The C. P. will debate with everybody", were his identical words, "Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, I. W. W., but it will not debate with Trotskyites, because they are counter-revolutionary." He called upon the workers to "honor" Soviet Russia by everyone leaving the hall. Not only did not a single worker follow the advice of Chantz, but not even all of

their 25 who came in a body! Only 17 of his bodyguard walked out. The others stayed in the hall and listened very attentively to the discussion on Germany.

The Left Opposition speaker, Payer, gave a Marxist analysis of the German situation. Wynroth exhibited his ignorance not only about Germany but about everything connected with the revolutionary movement.

In the discussion that followed Geo. Benz, candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket in the last elections, denied that Stalin and Co. expelled Trotsky. He stated that he had made "a thoro study" of the controversial Trotsky question. Workers shook their heads in astonishment as the words rolled out of his mouth about Lenin—with a gun in his hand!—making Trotsky resign!—in 1926! And that Lenin himself had Trotsky expelled in 1927!

This is the type of Stalinists who fight "counter-revolutionary Trotskyism" in St. Louis. No wonder they do not want to debate.

«I Am With You for a New Party»

Chicago.—I have been a member of District 8, Communist Party since 1928, during which time I have participated in all the struggles engaged in by the movement. I have labored day and night in organization work among the masses. The District leaders, recognizing my willingness to work, began sending me around the State of Illinois and also in Wisconsin to address meetings and do organization work. On April 26, 1931 I was sent to Rockford, Illinois to prepare for the May 1 demonstration. Finding that the local comrades were unable to do much, I began to hold outdoor meetings that reached many hundreds of workers. Because of this activity, I was arrested. This making the eleventh time that I have been arrested for my activities in the labor movement.

This arrest brought home to me the fact that because I was not a "leader" I could be discriminated against and forgotten in jail and, when freed by the courts, the leaders would generously permit me to serve out my time. At the same time they pay the fine and take out any member of the "official" family that would happen to be arrested.

I protested against this discrimination repeatedly but could get no answer. Finally, because I was insistent they began to call me a "counter-revolutionary". The sectarianism and bureaucracy in the party has gradually caused my estrangement.

However, because I have been a firm believer in revolutionary discipline, having fought against Fascism in Italy, France and Germany, I tried to hang on to the party. Soon, though, we were expelled from the party, myself and a number of Italian comrades, because I absolutely refused to accept the sectarian policies and the bureaucracy.

I have been, now for some time, reading the Militant and I am in full accord with its viewpoint. I shall be one of the first Italians in America to fight for a New International and for the destruction of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

I am with you in the formation of a new revolutionary party and will bend my energies in propagandizing among the workers for this end.

Anti-Semitism in 'Progressive Miner'

Kansas City, Mo.—In the recent columns of the Militant, the rightward swing of the Progressive Miners Union has been analyzed by a few of our comrades who have been active in the Illinois area. Comrades Oehler and Giganti have shown us with accuracy the trend of the P. M. A., and how its leadership is following in the footsteps of the A. F. of L. by ousting the militants and trying to prove to the dear old "public" that they were "respectable."

But on the editorial page of the Progressive Miner, for Friday, October 27th, the reactionary character of the P. M. A. chieftains is paraded before the eyes of the rank and file of the workers in its full scope. The leaders apparently are not satisfied merely to ape their ideological brothers, the A. F. of L. fakers, but have gone into the realm of the American Hitlerite pretenders—the Silver Shirts. They are aiming to transform what appeared to be the infant prodigy of the revolutionary labor movement in America into the spearhead of reaction. Although their bid for blackguard duty is ill-timed, nevertheless the stench of castor oil, lead pipe, and bludgeon is to be found in the following editorial from the Progressive Miner for October 27, 1933 entitled: "Russian Commissar To Visit America."

"There is more than passing interest in the visit of this so-called 'International Salesman' Litvinoff, who is to sit down to talk about international affairs, with President Roosevelt. We read with amusement much about 'once more recognizing Russia'; 'rehabilitating a trade relation that would net America hundreds of millions of dollars'; and an 'understanding relative to the proposed position of America, should a war materialize between Japan and Russia.'"

"We are also hearing much about the possibilities of Morgenthau as a likely Ambassador to the Soviet State. Not long ago we read that Barney Baruch had been having a long chat with Litvinoff and about the same time our 'unofficial President Baruch' was hobnobbing with Count Karolyi while hunting around Slovenski-Nesgar."

The Militant can perform a great revolutionary service to the rank and file members of the P. M. A., and the entire American working class by throwing the searchlight of its vigorous criticism upon these fakers—the Progressive Miners' misleaders—the working class enemies in their full regalia. We must show the proletariat the reactionary role of the Messrs. Joe P. Goett, Edwin Bowen, C. E. Peary, and Wm. Keck as more than a mere trend but an organized mass of the exploiters. To group Litvinoff, Morgenthau and Baruch smacks too much of the ugly methods of czarism and now of Hitler. Inoculating race hatred is still one of the capitalist trump cards, as can be measured by the article in the Progressive Miner.

—A. C.

Down with Stalin and his clique!
Down with bureaucracy and Sectarianism.

Forward for a Revolutionary International and the World Revolution.

—THOS. SABATINI,
New Member of the L. O.

Fifteen Years of Democracy in the Czechoslovakian Republic

The Czechoslovakian Republic is about to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary. The foreign reader, and also the proletarian reader, is generally very poorly acquainted with this country which has very often places among the "Balkan" countries, but which, because of its location in the heart of Europe, is not without importance in the imperialist game of European politics.

The legendary personality of the good, noble soldier, Schweik, is more familiar than the problems and conflicts which stir the social life of this state. Perhaps the name of Masaryk, this type of mediocrity and professorial platitude, this oracle of the Czech petty bourgeoisie; and the name of Benes, the servile wire-puller in the service of French imperialism in the provincial Geneva theatre are known. These two names, which the Temps eulogizes as the inspiration of the "most democratic regime in Central Europe", celebrating the "Union of the three principal elements of the social life of this state of Czechs, Slovaks and Germans in one national life" which appears to represent the quintessence of harmony, friendship and good-will.

The Temps forgot to add that this devout democracy, in reality, rests on systematic cultural, economic and political oppression of more than three and one-half million German workers and petty bourgeoisie, on the unscrupulous and unlimited exploitation of the "brother" Slovak people, living in uncultivated and pitiful villages, who are aware of the bloody brutality of the Czech gendarmes as the only messengers of the new liberty; that

this democracy rests on the merciless tyranny exercised on Carpathian Russia, where for years one epidemic of famine has followed another and where the highest dream of the Ruthenian moujik, living in the cultural darkness of biologic misery similar to that of the moujik of Czarist Russia, consists literally in being able to eat black bread to his hearts content only once!

Add to that the "pendrik" (the police club) the daily diet of the Czech worker; the restrictions—incorporated in the Czech constitution—on freedom of assembly, of the press and the right to organize, and you have a picture of this "most democratic and liberal regime" where the most modern methods of popular deception are combined with the well-tested methods of the tyranny of the Hapsburg monarchy.

However, even this empty democracy has not been able to resist the blows of the world crisis. It is precisely at the time when Le Temps sings the most beautiful eulogies to Czechoslovakian "liberty" that these creatures are about to bury it in silence.

Czechoslovakia, like France, has been one of the last countries drawn into the vortex of the world crisis. A series of circumstances explain this fact, without speaking of a certain equilibrium between Czechoslovakian industry and agriculture and the advantages of the colonial exploitation of the national minorities by the Czech bourgeoisie. The ruling classes had already succeeded, in the years prior to the crisis, in a wholesale deflation

of wages. What was already the standard of living of the Czech worker during the rising conjuncture—what was already the standard of living of the Czech worker is classified in the 13th rank although it is among the first industrial countries of Central Europe.

At first the relatively attenuated evolution of the economic crisis in Czechoslovakia reflected itself in the relative stability of the bourgeois government. Since the autumn of 1929, the time of the last parliamentary elections, Czechoslovakian politics have been directed by a Green-Red coalition, in which several minority fractions participate.

The national pillars of this coalition are formed by two parties. Firstly, the Czechoslovakian Republican Party (agrarian party), a party which (while being the most reactionary) resembles the French Radical-Socialist party by its social basis and its gravity in parliamentary life. The second party is the Czechoslovakian social democracy which, despite its four years participation in the government, and thanks to the genial policy of the Stalinist leaders, has become in the last few years a force numbering almost 200,000 members, 60% of whom are worker elements. (The official membership of the C. P. is 30,000 members!)

The aggravation of the crisis was accompanied by a constant regression of the working class in its daily struggles. During the four years of economic crisis, there have been only rare strike movements of any large scope, movements

which have not been able to engulf the entire working class and which were strangled in an uncompleted stage.

Without encountering the least extra-parliamentary resistance the government has been able to endure itself—about one year ago—with dictatorial powers for anti-working class economic legislation. The development of this crisis was accompanied a growing weakening of the C. P. The red trade unions have become pitiful shadows of their former selves.

It is therefore quite understandable that with the growing pressure of the ruling classes on the masses, social discontent is more and more seeking a solution from the impasse of nationalist opposition against Czech imperialism. In fact, in the last epoch, the latter found itself in serious conflict with the tendencies of the national minorities. The victory of Fascism in Germany has caused a great deal of agitation among the petty-bourgeoisie of German Bohemia. They have been vigorously suppressed by the government which went as far as the proscription of the German Nationalist Party and the German National Socialist Party.

If the Fascist movement—despite the rather favorable conditions for it, (the absence of a proletarian vanguard; the desperate and impossible situation of the petty bourgeoisie)—has not outgrown its swaddling clothes, this is primarily due to the scattered nationalities of the petty bourgeoisie and its Fascist factions whose interests and demands clash violently.

Only recently the Czech fascist tendency of Stirby (an old member of Benes party) succeeded in creating an "oppositional bloc" of extreme right Czechs-Moravians-Slovaks which would have been able to seriously threaten the parliamentary existence of the present government and lay the foundations for the further development of a larger pro-Fascist movement.

Add to that the growing activity of the Hungarian Irredenta and the strengthened demands of the Carpathian autonomists, and the desire for a struggle against the extreme right and the extreme left will be easily understood. The desire for a true democracy which would "plan the interests of classes and nationalities", the desire "for a strong and authoritative state" becomes ever more insistent.

The democrats are beginning to blast that very thing they have canonized up till now. Masaryk, who for years thundered against all the regimes which kicked over the democratic freedoms (naturally, against the dictatorship of the proletariat especially) has made a new discovery: "that the democratic regime is not incompatible with a dictatorship regime" if this dictatorship is led "by tested and capable men". A substitution of the principle of parties by the principle of "capable" people. This is the first step towards the new idol; Bonapartism.

However it would be a repetition of the inane mistakes of the Stalinists to want to dub every infringement on the classical methods of liberal democracy as Bonapartism. Before taking recourse to "pure" Bonapartism, whose foundations are unsure and which is in constant danger of overthrow by Fascism, the bourgeoisie attempts to traverse a series of intermediary stages, in the course of which it proceeds with constant amputations on the democratic organism in order to continue to conduct its affairs with the help of the mutilated democratic trunk.

In this connection the Czechoslovakian bourgeoisie has appropriately chosen its fifteenth anniversary to pass a law which makes the attempt to ward off the Fascist danger, to the detriment of the democratic system.... the piecemeal elimination of democracy. The new law gives dictatorial

powers to the government for two years to dissolve at any moment whatsoever any political party or any formation considered a political party—and that under conditions which—while they do not disseminate their Fascist inspiration. This law opens the door to the government to reduce—by annulling the mandates of the proscribed parties—number to reduce the parliaments to the number necessary to insure a secure "democratic" majority.

The following are the essential points of the new law:

1. The right of proscription not only of any given party, but at the same time of all its existent or future auxiliary organizations and of all parties which attempt to replace it.
2. The given organizations instead of being dissolved, can be maintained under the control and direction of the functionaries of the state (that is to put all the mass organizations at the disposition of the state, such as the trade unions, similar to the method practiced by Fascism).
3. Confiscation of all the property of their members by the state.
4. The prohibitions of all public functions and the cancellation of its electoral mandates. A corresponding reduction for the number of the constitutional majority in parliament.
5. The right of the limitation of the personal rights of the members of the proscribed organizations; confiscation and censoring of their correspondence, censoring of their telegrams and telegraphs; forced residence in determined districts with the right of police surveillance (translated from the "democratic" hypocrisy into the Fascist language: concentration camps).
6. All persons who not only continue activity in proscribed organizations but who have any connections at all with them will be condemned. The punishment is twofold, on the one hand the penalty inflicted by the administrative

authorities, without trial (up to six months in prison) and again by the tribunal by means of the law for the safeguarding of the republic, (penalty of several years).

Are not the Stalinists correct in identifying democracy and Fascism, by speaking of social-Fascism in face of the adoption of such a law by a government that contains 7 socialist ministers? In reality, this affirmation serves more than ever to mask the real responsibilities in a situation where, thanks to the shameful bankruptcy of the Stalinists, the bourgeoisie succeeds in coquetting with Fascism.... without mobilizing the petty bourgeois masses, without the least "illegal" action, by a simple parliamentary-bureaucratic maneuver.

The proscription of the entire Communist press and of several auxiliary organizations of the C. P. has met with no resistance, not the slightest from the C. P.

During the discussion in parliament on the new law, the Communist deputies displayed the attitude of small obedient school children. It is the tactic of the old imperialist socialist Smeral who has not yet forgotten the class slogan of the pre-war social democracy: "Do not allow yourself to be provoked!"

It is characteristic that during the discussion of the law in parliament not one word was mentioned on the subject of the C. P. The possibility of dissolving the party without any serious difficulty is a foregone conclusion for the bourgeoisie. The press speaks of "the depressed and confused attitude of the Communist deputies frightened by the severe attitude of the government."

The political bankruptcy of the C. I. brings in its wake the material destruction of its sections; after the German, Bulgarian and Austrian parties, it is now the turn of the Czech C. P. to die a shameful and lamentable death!

—J. KELLER,
From La Verite.