must join in the protest action of the French working class; it must remember that the French bourgeoisie, which in May 1871, after crushing the Commune, cooled its hatred of Communist in the blood of tens of thousands of workers, proceeds with utter ruthlessness against its class enemies.

The Never-Ending Morocco War.

By J a r (Madrid).

The Morocco problem, especially the questions relating to the Spanish protectorate zone, are at present of extraordinary political interest. In 1921 the tribes of one after another were rising against Spain; and the Rifis "in the service of the Spanish" are aiding their countrymen in their fight against the Spanish. The present situation is similar to that created by Abd-el-Krim in 1921, when he was the leader of the Rif troops against Spain.

The present leader, Tensamani, has for a long time been the chief of the Ketama tribe. This tribe is now in revolt. Tensamani, who fought at the side of Abd-el-Krim, never submitted either to Spain or France. When Abd-el-Krim surrendered Tensamani took to the mountains, where he prepared the present attacks. His war tactics are exactly the same as those employed by Abd-el-Krim, which consist in seizing the offensive by attacking the most isolated French or Spanish posts.

Tensamani follows in everything Abd-el-Krim's policy. He calls himself Abd-el-Krim's representative in order to arouse rebellion among the tribes. He sent out emissaries with letters in which Abd-el-Krim expresses his trust in him and tells how he (Abd-el-Krim) has been cheated by the French and Spanish governments. All these facts show that Abd-el-Krim, even after his surrender, still possesses a powerful prestige.

Sheriff Sulim Kanlinski has also played an important part in recent events. About a month ago, this sheriff who is an important personage in the Riff district, joined the rebel forces. His secession and that of other emissaries of Abd-el-Krim fairly brought matters to a head in the Sinhaja district. The Ketama tribe, on March 25, invaded the territory of the Tarjut tribe, which joined the revolt. The Spanish garrison of an important strategic post, at Bab Slib, considering the position to be untenable, crossed the frontier and entered the French zone. The effect upon the neighbouring tribes was to induce them also to raise the standard of revolt.

The situation of the Spanish troops in the last few weeks has really been difficult and wretched. The Riffis offensive was very fierce particularly in Keta'ma's districts. The columns of Generals Mola, Pozas, and Solanas were for many days blocked by the resistance of the tribes, and the ground was so bad that it was impossible to help them. Only a few Rifis with some provisions succeeded in reaching them. The bad conditions which the Spanish troops have to endure have caused demoralisation in the Spanish army. Primo de Rivera was compelled to set out immediately for the Spanish protectorate zone to restore authority. On the day that Primo de Rivera's trip to Morocco was decided on, General Jordana stated to some press representatives that a real disaster had occurred in the Riff which compelled the dictator to leave at once for Morocco. Owing to the censorship, however, General Jordana's statement was not published. Primo de Rivera himself declared that "the casualties were not so heavy as had been expected". These words only confirm the serious nature of the catastrophe.

Abd-el-Krim's surrender did not result in any favourable change for Spain in Morocco. It is officially stated that 51 tribes out of 69 tribes living in the Rif districts have surrendered to Spain; consequently only 8 are still in revolt. It is further maintained that 30,000 rifles have been collected from the Riffis, and that in the whole of the Spanish zone the Riffis only have 7000 rifles.

The surrender of the majority of the tribes has no political significance. These surrenders have been obtained by bribing the leaders of the important tribes with rich gifts. But the chief of the tribes can only command obedience from the Riffis when they succeed in the fight against the enemy. The recent attacks have shown that the Riffis have at any rate more than 7000 rifles. The Spanish authorities are trying to ascertain by what means munitions are conveyed into the Rif districts. The African League (Africanista) affirms that France is supplying the rebels with arms.

In order to put an end to the present state of things the Spanish army is using more cruel methods than ever. Brutal raids are carried out every day. Primo de Rivera himself has declared that the methods of the Spanish army in the Rif are most severe.

Some days ago regiments from Saragossa and Barcelona sailed for Morocco. Primo de Rivera has repeatedly declared that the number of Spanish soldiers in Morocco has been considerably reduced since Abd-el-Krim's surrender. The censorship does not permit anything to be published regarding the sending of fresh troops to Morocco. Press representatives who were present at the embarkation of troops say that the spirit of the soldiers reminds one of the mutiny of Malaga during the Spanish war on Morocco. The war on Morocco is being conducted in spite of the hostility of the Spanish people.

The difficulties of the present situation are well understood by military experts who are familiar with conditions in Morocco. They know that the position will soon be disastrous for Spain. Tensamani's emissaries are visiting all the tribes and calling upon them in the name of Abd-el-Krim to take up the fight against Spain.

Primo de Rivera has decided to put an end to this state of affairs. For this purpose he is using any methods however violent. He wants to give other nations the impression that "Spain is capable of succeeding in any military enterprise". Should he fail in Morocco it will mean the failure of his imperialist plans in regard to other countries.

Great military preparations are being made in secret. The "Correspondencia Militar", the organ of the military party, published a picture of the first 40 cannons manufactured in Spain, and announced that the Spanish army will very soon have 400 more. "We would like to have 1000 more", it declares. The same article stated: "Spain may be called upon in the near future to participate in an alliance with its men and blood, and must be fully prepared in order to achieve its great ideal". The alliance, of course is with Italy.

The late Riffian offensive will render the differences between the French and Spanish imperialists more acute.

UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

The Activity of the Government of the Soviet Union in Foreign and Home Polities.

Report of Comrade A. I. Rykov, President of the Soviet of the People's Commissaries at the 4th Soviet Congress of the U.S.S.R.

(Conclusion.)

Comrades, at the present time, it is impossible to give even a superficial characterisation of the internal situation and the home policy of the Soviet Union, without touching on the chief economic questions which have taken the most important place in the activities of the Government during the whole time that has elapsed. At the moment, when the civil war came to an end and the country was on the threshold of peaceful economic construction on the basis of the new economic policy, Lenin said at the 8th All-Russian Soviet Congress at the end of 1920:

"This is the beginning of the happiest epoch in which there will be less and less politics, in which we shall speak about politics less frequently and at less length but in which the engineers and agriculturists will speak more."

And again:

"We have undoubtedly learnt politics. In this field, we shall not be deceived, in this field we have a firm foundation. As regards economics however, our position is bad. From now onwards, the best policy of all is less politics. Encourage the engineers and the agriculturists, learn from them, test their work, turn the congresses and the consultations not into organs for ascertaining the views of the people, but into organs for testing actual results, into organs in which we can learn the right methods of economic construction."

If we disregard the difficulties in our foreign policy, Lenin's statement at the 8th Congress is still more justified now than it
The Never-Ending Morocco War.
By J a r (Madrid).

The Morocco problem, especially the questions relating to the Spanish protectorate zone, are at present of extraordinary political importance. In 1921, the tribes are, once more, rising against Spain; and the Rifis “in the service of Spain” are aiding their countrymen in their fight against the Spaniards. The present situation is similar to that created by Abd-el-Krim in 1921, when he was the leader of the Rif troops against Spain.

The present leader, Tensamani, has for a long time been the chief of the Ketama tribe. This tribe is now in revolt. Tensamani, who fought at the side of Abd-el-Krim, never submitted either to Spain or France. When Abd-el-Krim surrendered Tensamani took to the mountains, where he prepared the present attacks. His war tactics are exactly the same as those employed by Abd-el-Krim, which consist in seizing the offensive by attacking the most isolated French or Spanish posts.

Tensamani follows in everything Abd-el-Krim’s policy. He calls himself Abd-el-Krim’s representative in order to arouse rebellion among the tribes. He sent out emissaries with letters in which Abd-el-Krim expresses his trust in him and tells how he (Abd-el-Krim) has been cheated by the French and Spanish governments. All these facts show that Abd-el-Krim, even after his surrender, still possesses a powerful prestige.

Sheriff Sulim Kamiliski has also played an important part in recent events. About a month ago, this Sheriff who is an important personage in the Rif district, joined the rebel forces. His succession and that of other members of his family brought matters to a head in the Sinitja district. While on March 25, invaded the territory of the Tadjit tribe, which joined the revolt. The Spanish garrison of an important strategic post, at Bab Slih, considering the position to be untenable, crossed the frontier and entered the French zone. The effect upon the neighbouring tribes was to induce them also to raise the standard of revolt.

The situation of the Spanish troops in the last few weeks has really been difficult and wretched. The Rifis offensive was very fierce particularly in Katama’s districts. The columns of Generals Mola, Pozas, and Solans were for many days blocked by the enemy. In condition of that had to be done was impossible to help them. Only a few Rifis with some provisions succeeded in reaching them. The bad conditions which the Spanish troops have to endure have caused demoralisation in the Spanish army. Primo de Rivera was compelled to set out immediately for the Spanish protectorate zone in order to restore authority. On the day of the departure of Primo de Rivera’s trip to Morocco was decided on, General Jordana stated to some press representatives that a real disaster had occurred in the Rif which compelled the dictator to leave at once for Morocco. Owing to the censorship, however, General Jordana’s statement was not published. Primo de Rivera himself declared that “the casualties were not so heavy as had been expected”. These words only confirm the serious nature of the catastrophe.

Abd-el-Krim’s surrender did not result in any favourable change for Spain in Morocco. It is officially stated that 57 tribes out of 69 tribes living in the Rif districts have surrendered to Spain; consequently only 8 are still in revolt. It is further maintained that 30,000 Rifis have been collected from the Rifis, and that in the whole of the Spanish zone the Rifis only have 7000 rifles.

The surrender of the majority of the tribes has no political significance. These surrenders have been obtained by bribing the tribesmen with large sums of money. But the tribesmen can only command obedience from the Rifis when they succeed in the fight against the enemy. The recent attacks have shown that the Rifis have at any rate more than 7000 rifles. The Spanish authorities are trying to ascertain by what means munitions are conveyed into the Rif districts. The African League (La Africantist) affirms that France is supplying the rebels with arms.

In order to put an end to the present state of things the Spanish army is using more cruel methods than ever. Brutal raids are carried out every day. Primo de Rivera himself has declared that the methods of the Spanish army in the Rif are most severe.

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The difficulties of the present situation are well understood by military experts who are familiar with conditions in Morroco. They know that the position will soon be disastrous for Spain. Tensamani’s emissaries are visiting all the tribes and calling upon them in the name of Abd-el-Krim to take up the fight against Spain.

Primo de Rivera has decided to put an end to this state of affairs. For this purpose he is using any methods however violent. He wants to give other nations the impression “that Spain is capable of succeeding in any military enterprise”. Should he fail in Morocco it will mean the failure of his imperialist plans in regard to other countries.

Great military preparations are being made in secret. The “Correspondencia Militar”, the organ of the military party, published a picture of the first 40 cannons manufactured in Spain, and announced that the Spanish army will very soon have 100. The “Africanist” declares: “We will manufacture it at any price!” it declares. The same article stated: “Spain may be called upon in the near future to participate in an alliance with its men and blood, and must be fully prepared in order to achieve its great ideal.” The alliance, of course is with Italy.

Primo de Rivera’s policy towards France is becoming more hostile every day. The Liga Africantista is conducting an active campaign against France. Primo de Rivera’s organ and the newspapers in his pay are organising a similar campaign, particularly in regard to the Moroccan question.

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UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

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Report of Comrade A. I. Rykov, President of the Soviet’s People’s Commissaries at the 4th Soviet Congress of the U.S.S.R.

(Congression.)

Comrades, at the present time, it is impossible to give even a superficial characterisation of the internal situation and the home policy of the Soviet Union, without touching on the chief economic questions which have taken the most important place in the activities of the Government during the whole time that has elapsed. At the moment, when the civil war came to an end and the country was on the threshold of peaceful economic construction on the basis of the new economic policy, Lenin said at the 8th All-Russian Soviet Congress at the end of 1920: “This is the beginning of the happiest epoch in which there will be less and less politics, in which we shall speak about politics less frequently and at less length but in which the engineers and agriculturalists will speak more.”

And again: “We have undoubtedly learnt politics. In this field, we shall not be defeated, in this field we have a firm foundation. As regards economic questions, our position is bad. From now onwards, the best policy of all is less politics. Encourage the engineers and the agriculturalists, learn from them, test their work, turn the congresses and the consultations not into organs for assemblies of the people, but into organs for testing actual results into organs in which we can learn the right methods of economic construction.”

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