return for Polish support in the fight against the Danzig working class.

The years 1931 and 1932 have witnessed severe defeats for the Danzig bourgeoisie on the home and foreign front. The policy of surrender to Polish fascism will accelerate the decay of the capitalist and the growth of the revolutionary forces.

**INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND INTERVENTION**

Reply to the Lytton Report with National Revolutionary War against Imperialism!

The C.C. of the C.P. of the China has published the following appeal to the workers, peasants and oppressed masses of China. We print this document which sets forth the attitude of the Chinese proletariat and working peasants to the Lytton report. Ed.

Workers and Oppressed Masses of China!

The report of the Lytton Commission is a new chain placed upon the toiling masses of China by that combination of imperialist bandits, the League of Nations. It is a new instrument for partitioning China and enslaving the Chinese toiling masses.

This report is the most outspokenly shameless document ever issued by the imperialist bandits for carving up and robbing the colonial and semi-colonial countries. It gives as the reason for the commencement of the Japanese robber-campaign on September 18, 1931 not the colonial policy of the imperialists, but the growth of the anti-imperialist and boycott movement of the broad masses of China; and before all the development and spread of Communism in China, and also the existence of the Soviet Union. It unreservedly supports the invasion of China, the occupation of Manchuria, and the enslavement of 30 million people in Manchuria and the masses of China by Japanese imperialism.

The Lytton Report is a call to the world counter-revolutionary forces to unite in order to carry on a bloody war against the revolutionary movement in China and the Party of Socialism, the Soviet Union. It states that only by suppressing the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement, the boycott movement, the insurgents in Manchuria, the Chinese Red Army, the Soviets and the Communist Party of China will it be possible to restore "law and order" and to help China to become a semi-colonial country by means of imperialist collaboration. It proclaims loudly to the world that only through an annihilating war against the Soviet Union can the Far East be secured for world imperialism in general and Japanese imperialism in particular.

The Lytton Report is nothing else but the plan for an international imperialist control over China. This control is not only to assume the form of a system of foreign advisers, of international gendarmerie and of arbitration courts over Manchuria, but it is intended to extend such a control over the whole of the Chinese territory. Such a control has already existed in Shanghai since January 29, since the Japanese attack of Chapei.

The Lytton Report is of course a new stimulus to the bourgeois-founding Kuomintang rule to increase the oppression of the Chinese people. It praises the heroic deeds of the Kuomintang, which has enslaved and oppressed the imperialists, which has put into practice the alleged doctrine of Sun-Yat-Sen regarding international co-operation in the internal construction of China. On the other hand, however, the report warns the Kuomintang and recommends it to eradicate completely the revolutionary movement, to stop the boycott of Japanese goods and the activities of the Manchurian volunteers, and in particular to destroy the Communist Party of China, the Soviet Government and the Red Army, to conduct with redoubled energy an unceasing offensive against the Soviet Union in order to earn more financial, military and political support from the imperialists.

Such is the content of the Lytton Report, the natural product of the organ of predatory imperialism. The Kuomintang is of course prepared to accept such reports without hesitation. In the eyes of the Kuomintang, the watchdog of the imperialists, this report is "exceedingly imperial" and may serve as a basis for negotiations. Nay more! Long before the Lytton report had been drafted, the Kuomintang had declared itself in agreement with the conclusions contained therein.

Workers, peasants and oppressed masses of China! We have fought consistently against the imperialist League of Nations and its Commission of Enquiry. We oppose this report entirely. We must unite in order to tear the insulting report to pieces. To this report there is only one answer: powerful mass protest by factory meetings, mass meetings and demonstrations.

Workers, peasants, oppressed and exploited masses of China! The counter-revolutionary groups of all shades will make use of the deceitful phrases of the Lytton Report in order to praise the "impartiality" of the Commission, or adopt an equivocal or false attitude towards the Report, calling upon us to petition the Kuomintang government to reject it, or else suggesting that the League of Nations shall modify certain clauses in order to allow the anger and protest of the masses. These are nothing else but tricks in order to prepare the way for the Kuomintang to sell China to the imperialists. We must fight against these counter-revolutionary machinations. We must immediately intensify our fight against Japanese imperialism and all imperialists, as well as against the watchdog of imperialism, the Kuomintang.

Organise groups for carrying out the boycott of Japanese goods. Organise troops who are prepared to fight to the death in order to regain the lost territory of Manchuria. Join the anti-Japanese and Anti-Imperialist League, and extend the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist front. Masses arm yourselves! Defeat Japanese and other imperialists in a national-revolutionary united front. Support the patriots and treachers against the Kuomintang! Defend the anti-imperialist government, the Chinese Soviet Government! Fight against the fourth campaign of the imperialist Kuomintang against the Soviet district and the Red Army! Defend the anti-imperialist Soviet Union! Chinese working masses, conclude a firm alliance with the Soviet Union! Fight against the imperialist offensive against the Soviet Union!

The C.C. of the Communist Party of China.

October 5, 1932.

**AGAINST COLONIAL OPPRESSION**

The Sidky Government and the Imperialist Robbery of Egypt.

By J. B.

For some months past a part of the British Conservative press has been conducting a campaign for the adoption of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty with the present Government of Sidky Pasha. During his visit to Europe Sidky Pasha had a meeting with Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, and discussed with him the possibilities of such a treaty. The British imperialists have no illusions that Sidky Pasha enjoys any support in Egypt apart from the imperialist bayonets, the parasitic court clique of King Fuad, and a part of the trading bourgeoisie: the broad masses of the people regard Sidky Pasha as an agent of British imperialism, a hateful oppressor, who carries on more ruthlessly than ever the exploitation of the working people for the benefit of the imperialists and their allies.

If the question of an agreement with Sidky Pasha is placed on the agenda, this is done in the first place by those circles which nevertheless desire the imperialist positions in the colonies to be settled without any compromise with the nationalistic reformists, which hope to be able to make use of the national reformists as soon as a fait accompli has been brought about with the aid of the direct imperialist agents.

Sidky Pasha himself wishes to obtain this Treaty as a result of the latter, after he has rendered the imperialists for the last two years and more. He has not only completely surrendered the Sudan, he has not only agreed to the Jebel- Auli project, which gives the English the possibility of retaining Egypt in their hands even in the event of a military evacuation, he has not only taken care that the economic interests of the British capitalists in Egypt remain
preserved in the period of crises. He has crushed the anti-imperialist movement more brutally than any of his predecessors; he has bloodily throttled the workers' demonstrations (especially the great demonstrations of the Cairo proletariat in May 1931) and done away with the freedom of the press and organisation.

In addition, Sidky Pasha, taking advantage of the serious agrarian crisis, the disastrous drop in the price of cotton and the poverty of the Egyptian peasants, has thought out new and cunning methods in order to increase the power of the imperialists. He has done away with the law according to which a peasant must be left in possession of at least 5 feddans of land. With the founding of an "agrarian bank", he created an instrument for the mass expropriation of the small peasants for the benefit of the mortgage holders; and in addition, all this has been facilitated by the secret transfer of vast tracts of land in Egypt into the hands of speculators.

The national reformist organ "El Balagh" complains:

"We are about to lose the land of Egypt. We have long since lost many streets in Cairo and Alexandria, and our Arab language is only spoken by servants. It seems that we are now to be deprived of the rural land in the same manner as we formerly lost the towns... In a short time we shall see big foreign colonies in our villages. The Egyptian villains will have to work for meagre wages on these foreign plantations and the Egyptian servants who are now employed in the houses of foreigners in the towns. We are not exaggerating nor painting too black a picture. It suffices to take a brief glance at the compulsory sales now taking place in Cairo, Alexandria and Mansurah in order to find confirmation for our pessimism. The number of these sales is continually increasing and the result is that thousands of peasants are robbed of their land... The expropriation of the land is in full swing, especially as regards small holdings."

Apart from this expropriation of the soil of Egypt, the exploitation of Egypt and the robbery of Egyptian national economy goes on... In Egypt today the ordinary workers have to work longer and harder than the officials and the army officers. The share of the civil servants and the army officers in the national income has increased... On the contrary, the share of the ordinary workers, one of the hallmarks of the British officials are not reduced; the dividends of the banks and joint stock companies in Egypt show no appreciable decline.

In face of the growing resistance of the masses, the plundering of the country by the imperialists and Sidky, in face of the fresh revolt of the masses, expected in periods of outbreaks, assassinations, a wave of strikes in the towns, unrest among the students, the national reformists (the Wafd) are attempting by oppositional phrases to preserve their influence over the masses who are becoming more and more revolutionary... In reality the Wafd confines itself to paper protests, engagements in political cliques, and does not cease to seek new compromises with the English imperialists. What the British imperialists themselves think of the oppositional attitude of the Wafd is shown by the proposals of that part of the imperialist press which advises against the adventure of concluding a treaty with Sidky. This section of the British imperialists believes that the Sidky Government has created the prerequisites for the formation of a new coalition Government in Egypt, in which the Wafd shall take part and sign the Treaty submitted by England.

It is very doubtful, however, whether the one manoeuvre (conclusion of a Treaty with Sidky) or the other (coalition government and treaty with the Wafd) will be able to provide guarantees for the further plundering of the country, as the growing ferment among the working masses of Egypt is seriously threatening to upset all the imperialist combinations.

French Imperialism in the Far East.

By J. P.

The power of French imperialism is based largely on an extensive and savage exploitation of colonial peoples of Africa and Asia. While the area of France itself is only 213,895 square miles, that of its colonies is 5,677,804. The total area of the French colonies in the Far East is about 325,000 square miles. Of these the largest—Indo-China—has a population of 30,000,000, of whom only about 30,000 are Europeans. Most of these are French soldiers, marines and gendarmeres.

France also claims the Chinese province of Yunnan and the south-western part of Kwangsi as its "spheres of influence". Outside of these colonies, France also has the so-called "concessions" in Shanghai and other Chinese seaport towns. The French imperialists are also active in Siam and the Eastern part of Further India. But it is Indo-China which they regard as a real jewel among their colonial possessions.

The value of exports from here, in 1929, was over 350 million francs. The French imports into Indo-China amounted to 2,000 million francs. But it is not only the profitable economic exploitation of Indo-China that is valuable to French imperialists. They consider Indo-China as a base for further penetration in China. With the aim of strengthening their hold on southern China, they built a railroad from Hanoi (Indo-China) to Yunan City, China.

In order to insure their freedom of activity in southern China, the French imperialists maintain friendly relations with the Japanese imperialists. This fact was very clearly demonstrated by the occupation of Manchuria and Mongolia. France not only did everything possible to prevent any interference by the League of Nations with the Japanese plans, but actually backed them up.

To take those of other imperialist powers, the interests of France and Japan more or less coincide. France is not competing with any great extent with Japanese exports, and French aims in southern China at the present do not threaten the expansion of Japanese imperialism, which is occupied with a hard task in Manchuria, Mongolia and Northern China in general.

During the last few years a definite understanding and co-operation between French and Japanese imperialists became absolutely essential. The revolutionary workers' and peasants' movement in China found an echo also in France. For the years 1928 and 1929 were marked by uprisings of the Indo-Chinese workers and peasants against the foreign and native exploiters. The French statistics themselves show that in 1930, in French Indo-China, 469 people were killed or executed for taking part in revolutionary movements and for participating in public demonstrations against French imperialism. In 1931—406 were shot or guillotined. Of these, 175 were slaughtered for taking part in May Day demonstrations. Many thousands were wounded during these and other massacres. All the prisoners are overcrowded with political prisoners. But in spite of all this the revolutionary workers' and peasants' movement grows and the fight for national independence and against misery, starvation and oppression continues.

No wonder France needs allies who can help her in her Far Eastern difficulties. And such allies she has found among Japanese imperialists, who also are anxious to have an important imperialist power to back them up in their colonial adventures.

The development and advance of the Soviet movement in China also cause worry to France as well as to other imperialist powers. A strong Chinese Soviet district, around Shanghai, was a direct threat to the line of French Indo-China. Contrary to all imperialist hopes and expectations, the Chinese Kuomintang government has not been able to defeat or stop the expansion of the Soviet area. The French imperialists recognize such a situation as very dangerous, and are aiding the Kuomintang butchers in their attack on the Chinese masses, and calling for open intervention against the Soviet of China.

The French imperialists have been the leaders of many campaigns for a war against Soviet Russia. Now they are the leaders of a joint campaign for a war against the liberated peoples of Soviet China and the Soviet Union. That their policy of intervention is gaining support is clearly shown by the Lyon Report. The outstanding point in this Report is that which calls upon all imperialist powers to join hands in a life and death struggle against "a rival social system", meaning the building up of socialism in Soviet Union and Soviet China.

Communist Party Daily again Appears.

Madrid, 1st December 1932.

Following a powerful and massive campaign of protest during which no less than 50,000 people were reported to have taken to the streets for the workers press, the Spanish government has now withdrawn its suppression order against the "Mundo Obrero" ('"The Workers Voice"'), the daily organ of the Spanish Communist Party which appeared again yesterday.