United States, on the other. The Communist Party calls the
workers to action to smash the world prison house of nations
known as the British Empire, reminding them of Marx's famous
message: "A revolution without war is as unthinkable as a
wine without wine; others can never be free itself". The Communist Party fights the preparations for new
imperialist wars by unmasking the war plans, by financing
the agents of capitalism in the workers' midst, and by mobilising
the workers in day to day struggles against the capitalists and
their agents, so that when a new capitalist war breaks out,
the working class will be prepared to defeat the war-makers'
government and establish a Workers' Republic.

The Communist Party enters the election campaign with the
aim of the Workers' Revolution and a Revolutionary Workers' 
Government inscribed on its banner.

"Workers' Government in Britain would
nationalise the land, mines, railways, large factories, shipyards,
banks, foreign trade, etc. without compensation, except for small
investors, Trade Unions and Co-operatives. It would run indus-
try on up-to-date lines through self-supporting state trusts,
with workers' control through all-inclusive factory committees.
It would establish a Central Economic Council, under complete
control of the workers, with full authority to co-ordinate all
branches of national economic life and to eliminate the anarchy
and waste of capitalism. It would make preparations for intro-
ducing the 6-Hour Day, for which British Industry is fully ripe,
while introducing the 44-Hour Week and the 40-Hour Week as tran-
sitional measures. It would commit all local authority into the
hands of local Councils of Workers' Delegates, elected in the
factories and trade unions and would organise its own revolu-
tionary armed forces and militia to which only workers would
be admitted. It would immediately grant complete independence,
including the right of separation, to the colonies, and would give
every possible political and economic assistance to them. It
would establish Britain as a Workers' Socialist Republic, feder-
ated with the Union of Soviet, Socialist Republics.

This programme of Socialist Revolution is totally different
from the capitalist programmes of the Tory, Liberal and Labour
Parties, but the class cleavage is just as sharp on the question
of the workers' daily struggles to improve their living condi-
tions because such struggles draw the workers directly into the
greater struggle for a Revolutionary Workers' Government.

Therefore, the three capitalist parties all do their utmost to
defeat such struggles, while the Communist Party takes the
lead in them, placing amongst its immediate demands, the follow-
ing:

Economic and Social Demands.
1. Immediate restoration of the 7-Hour Day to the miners,
over-time and a guaranteed week.
2. Full maintenance for the unemployed.
3. Enactment of the 7-Hour Day for all industries, with
6 hours for young workers and dangerous trades.
4. Repudiation of the National Debt, with compensation
for small investors, trade unions and Co-operatives only.
5. Abolition of the workers' contributions to National
Insurance.
6. Requisitioning and rationing of empty houses.
7. Free meals for all school children.
8. Full economic equality for women and men, including
equal pay for equal work.

General political demands:
9. Abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords:
pay-off of election expenses.
10. Free political rights for soldiers, sailors and airmen,
and prohibition of their use in strikes.
11. Repeal of the Trade Union Act of 1927, and restoration
of complete freedom of strikes and picketing.
12. Repeal of the Sedition and other penal laws against
the workers, and of the Emergency Powers' Act.

Foreign policy.
13. Immediate opening of full diplomatic relations with
Soviet Russia (exchange of Ambassadors), and granting of a
State guaranteed loan and credit facilities.
14. Recognition of complete independence for India and all
other colonies (including the right of separation) and with-
drawal of British troops.
15. Repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and support of the
Soviet Disarmament Proposals.

A Mass Communist Party.

The Communist Party, in pursuance of its independent policy,
is putting up its candidates in a number of constituencies against
those of all three capitalist parties. In other constituencies where
no Communist candidate is in the field, and where the Labour
candidate refuses to pledge himself to a programme of fighting
working class demands, the Communist Party advises the
workers not to cast a vote for any of the capitalist candidates,
Tory, Liberal or Labour.

It calls on the workers to strengthen the forces of their
class, to bulwark both capitalist oppression and imperialist
war, by building a mass Communist Party.

The Communist Party, entering the General Election as the
enemy of capitalist society and the Party of the Workers' Revo-
lution, inscribes on its banner the watchwords:

Down with British imperialism!
Against the peril of a new war!
Against the three capitalist parties!
Class against class!
For a revolutionary Workers' Government!

The Communist Party of Great Britain.

The Indian Revolution and the English General Election.

By K. Page Arnott (London).

The great events which are now taking place in India show
that India is nearing revolution. The governing class of Britain
and India is well aware of this: and their tactics are determined
by their chief strategical need. When Napoleon Buonaparte, a
man skilled in the art of war, knew that he had to fight both
the Prussians and the British, he attacked the latter, in order
to overwhelm Wellington's troops before Blucher's Prussian
reserves could arrive. The British fought the same way, though on
the infinitely more complete and difficult field of class war, the Imperial
strategy in India is to strike hard at the proletariat before the
more slowly moving reserves of peasant masses can come up to
their aid. Their tactics are the usual combination of fraud and
force — force to the utmost and fraud as much as may be
needed. Thus, while the 31 leaders of the Trade Unions and
the Workers' and Peasants' Party are arrested, the Fawcett
Committee of Arbitration appointed at the close of the Bombay
strike last October recommends the owners to drop the claims
for a wage reduction provided the workers choose tame trade
unions. This is in plain terms that the Indian Government has obligingly "removed" out of the way. More, the Viceroy, while he smashes the workers' trade unions with the Trades Disputes Bill, offers at the same time a Labour Commissi-
ion "to remedy grievances", whose fraudulent character is pro-
claimed even to the dullest by the announcement of Mr. J. H.
Whitley as Chairman.

But all these frauds, from the Simon Commission down,
are never allowed to modify the rule of Imperialist violence which is brought to the fore to crush the slightest sign
of resistance. When the National Reformists showed a certain
reluctance to discuss the Public Safety Act, on the very day that
Mr. Patel is about to take up an oppositional stand to the
Government, and curiously enough just before he speaks, a bomb
(not one but three) which explodes on a railway station, and the
pistols are fired (but in the air) and proclamations (in the name of a hitherto unknown "republican army") are found. Two days
later, the Viceroy in the truculent manner of a Stuart despote,"requires" the attendance of the miserable shadow of a parlia-
ment; warns them that their charter is responsible for the bomb, and
tells them that the Public Safety Ordinance is that day ord-
dained by him. The bomb was very useful to the British Govern-
ment (nearly as useful as the forged "Zinoviev" Letter). The
Indian Secret Service is now investigating who put it there.
Well, the Indian Secret Service will never know.

Against British Imperialism, with its policy of divide and
conquer, its strategy of singling out the proletariat for a deadly
blow before the peasant reserves come up, its tactics of force
and fraud, the Indian masses are taking up the struggle guided
by the proletariat, whose only party can be the Communist Party
of India, now in the process of creation. Through partial and immediate demands serving to unite the forces, the struggle for Independence is carried on, and this independence can have no lesser meaning than the defeat of the Imperialists and the setting up of the Federal Soviet Republic. Under this is the banner of their fight.

How can the workers of Britain help in this fight? And also, how can the workers of Britain help? This second question is a question to be asked since it is so often wrongly answered.

The General Election takes place this month: and only unimportant questions will be discussed. For everything of real importance to Imperialism the three parties are already agreed, on Nationalisation, on Foreign Policy and War, on the Empire and India. They may make a show of differences, but the Labour Party will neither fight rationalisation (on the contrary) nor will it vote against war credits, nor will it withdraw the armed forces that hold down the masses of India. Not only is there unanimity amongst them, but differences on all fundamental points, but also these fundamental points are all part of a united whole, the development of imperialism. Out of rationalisation, comes the need to expand the market in India; comes also the inter-imperialist rivalry and the drive to war; out of the drive to war comes the preparation of India as a market for British capital and the drive for the military which compels all three bourgeois parties, on all these points, to present a united front. Above all in India, where the danger to Imperialism is greatest, the front is unbroken. Labour men urging with Tories in their steadfastness to Imperialist policy.

The fight in its whole is to be seen in the Trade Union fight to be linked up with the fight of the Indian Masses not on some vague (and therefore weak) notion of solidarity in general: but on a basis of an understanding of the Indian struggle, above all of an understanding that the two fights are one fight; that the trade union fight against Monadism and Monists and the fight for the independence of India are part and parcel of one another. Once this is understood, it reinforces the simpler reason for combination, namely that the masses of India and of Britain have a common enemy. But that enemy is concentrated, organised, surrounded by allies and henchmen of every kind. Not only the three bourgeois parties in Britain but also the princes and landlords of India, the merchants, the moneylenders, the reformist trade union leaders are all together: and with them too as the struggle of the proletariat and peasantry develops will be found the National Reformists. Once this is realised, every British worker will realise that the combination of the Birkenheads, Baldwins, Simons, MacDonalds, Purcells, Gandhis and Joshis can only be smashed by a combination of the British workers with the workers and peasants of India.

Communist Election Advance in Switzerland.

By M. Bodemann (Basle).

During the last few weeks the parliamentary elections have taken place in two of the cantons of Switzerland. The result of these elections is of great significance for the Communist Party. The chief issue was the enhanced antagonism between capital and labour and the very antagonism which bound the Communist Party and Social Democracy. This intensification has made itself specially felt in political matters through March 24th, the day of the Red Rally. The prohibition of the Red Rally, the concentration of troops and police forces against the workers showed all too clearly that the Swiss ruling class is afraid to let loose in Britain democracy which up to the present has appeared to be a suitable instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the toilers, and to employ in its place the fighting means and methods of Fascism.

Naturally, this aggravation in the political fight is merely the result of the intensification of contradictions in matters of economic policy. The ruling class is trying systematically to recapture the positions won by the workers. It is also making every effort to raise the rates of profit by increasing the pressure on the workers. Increase of labour productivity by means of rationalisation and an ingenious system of piece work, abolition of the eight-hour day, a customs policy, which is extremely burdensome to the workers, such are the important facts affecting the standard of living of the workers. Through this pressure upon the workers in conjunction with a favourable commercial situation Swiss industrialists and bankers, as also the State enterprises, netted tremendous surpluses during the business year 1928. The profits thus squeezed out of Labour are the largest achieved since the termination of the world war.

These facts naturally promote the process of rationalisation in the working classes. It means the destruction of a number of small trade-unions, from the dissatisfaction with the Social-Democratic leadership and, particularly, from a movement of greater extent which has been going on for some time in the metal industry. Even in fights put up by the workers for small economic advantages, the bourgeoisie retorts to fascistic weapons: prohibition of public demonstrations of strikers, prohibition of picketing, deportation of foreigners participating in strikes, arresting of strike leaders, such are the measures which the capital class employ through the intermediary of the "democratic" State against the workers at present on strike in French Switzerland.

The pressure from the bourgeoisie upon Labour is accompanied by a tendency on the part of the Social-Democratic leadership to become bourgeois in character. Although the executive may in a certain way try by means of radical phrases to raise the general level of the workers, the workers always see only important political and economic rights of the workers its completely counter-revolutionary attitude has become clear. The whole policy of the Social-Democratic leaders tends more and more apparently towards collaboration with the bourgeois Social Democrats, who are in the process of tottering. For this reason it is doing away with all the democratic rights of trade-union members, and when the members resist this policy the trade unions are shattered and split. At the same time the Social-Democratic leadership is fighting more savagely against the Communist Party, which was under these circumstances that the elections took place in Zurich and Basle. In Zurich the Social-Democrats availed themselves of every possible means of discrediting the Communist Party and of representing it in the election fight as an insignificant sect. Their election campaign was arranged in every way to win. The remarkable feature of the Social-Democratic election campaign was a wilder agitation against the Soviet Union on the basis of faked photographs, forged letters and false reports. However, the workers have already taken to heart the first lesson from the Social-Democratic policy. The Social-Democratic majority on the Zurich Council, which has existed for more than a year, has already made it adequately clear to the workers that the Social-Democratic leaders pursue a thoroughly bourgeois policy, that they quite as readily make use of a police force under the control of Social Democrats to bludgeon the workers as did the former bourgeois majority. The election results in Zurich and Basle, although the participation of the voters was less than a year ago the Social-Democrats suffered in Zurich a loss of nearly 5000 votes, while the Communist Party gained several hundred votes. In view of the reduced participation in the election, Social-Democrats maintained a number of seats they occupied, while the Communist Party added two to the four they previously had.

The election fight in Basle was carried on with an acrimony unprecedented in Switzerland. The openly bourgeois parties formed themselves into a bloc in order to maintain the small majority they had previously had. Furthermore, the work of agitation was done in a manner unsuited to bourgeois parties. The so-called radicals for instance, turned their attention, in particular, to clerks, civil servants, etc., who form 15 per cent of the population. They also succeeded in winning over a portion of these electors, who had previously voted for the Social-Democratic Party. The national bloc was able to maintain its majority and to prevent a sat.

The Communist Party concentrated its election attack upon the Social-Democratic leaders. By means of most important facts it showed that the Social-Democratic leaders were hand in glove with the bourgeoisie. Social-Democracy had at its disposal a sum of money garnered through the reformist trade-union executive. The whole trade-union apparatus and the trade-union newspapers were put at the service of reformist propaganda. They wanted to capture the citadel of the Communist Party of Switzerland. And after all the measures against the revolutionary workers of Basle this was a question of prestige for the reformist leaders of the trade unions and of Social Democracy. The Basle Social Democrats tried to hide their