their advance came to a stop. At present the Moroccan leaders are organizing a counter-offensive on the whole front. Side by side with the old chief of the Riff-pirates, Raissuli, there is a talented younger leader Abd el Krim who commands the rebels. This combination is proving to be quite a formidable alliance with great storey and difficulty. The freeing of the prisoners or the regaining of the lost guns are not to be thought of.

In the meanwhile the Spanish military organization suffered a complete breakdown. Only 15 per cent. of the soldiers have barracks at their disposal. The other must sleep in the open. It is true that the English, French, German and American capitalists have offered to furnish barracks to the Spanish authorities on a large scale. But Spanish industry has protested against this attempt to deprive it of such fat profit; and it is clear that it was done only to gain the co-operation of the peasants and petty-bourgeois. In Mohammedan India, the movement is spreading under the flag of the Khalifate and under the watchword of “the restoration of Turkey”. The Mohammedans and the Indians unanimously demand, however, the “Svarad”—the independence of India.

The National movement assumes peculiar forms, which at first glance cannot be understood. For instance, such an occurrence as the burning of foreign clothing on the squares; the boycotting of foreign goods in favor of home industries; or the occupation of the old chief of the Riff-pirates, Raissuli, there is a talented younger leader Abd el Krim who commands the rebels. This combination is proving to be quite a formidable alliance with great storey and difficulty. The freeing of the prisoners or the regaining of the lost guns are not to be thought of. The National movement assumes peculiar forms, which at first glance cannot be understood. For instance, such an occurrence as the burning of foreign clothing on the squares; the boycotting of foreign goods in favor of home industries; or the occupation of the old chief of the Riff-pirates, Raissuli, there is a talented younger leader Abd el Krim who commands the rebels. This combination is proving to be quite a formidable alliance with great storey and difficulty. The freeing of the prisoners or the regaining of the lost guns are not to be thought of.
their advance came to a stop. At present the Moroccan leaders are organizing a counter-offensive on the whole front. Side by side with the old chief of the Riff-pirates, Raisusi, there is a talented younger leader Abd el Krim who commands the rebels. This young leader, gaining the friendship of the great and difficult. The freeing of the prisoners or the regaining of the lost guns are not to be thought of.

In the meanwhile the Spanish military organization suffered a complete breakdown. Only 15 per cent. of the soldiers have barracks at their disposal. The other must sleep in the open. It is true that the English, French, German and American capitalists have offered to furnish barracks to the Spanish authorities on a large scale. But Spanish industry has protested against this attempt to deprive it of such fat profits; and it succeeded in getting the contracts. The Spanish factory owners secured enormous prices from the Government. Moreover, Spain itself has not the wood for building these barracks, and the Spanish firms must first order the necessary wood from Norway. One can faintly imagine when that wood will reach Spain, when the backward Spanish industry will have the barracks ready, and when the Spanish bureaucracy which is still more incapable will ship the barracks to Morocco. Furthermore, the question of shelter is a life- and death question for the whole Spanish expedition in Morocco. The rain season occurs in the near future, and if the unfortunate Spanish soldiers should spend this period in the open they will be decimated by epidemics. The Spanish adventure in Morocco thus will achieve a frightful consummation.

The Spanish Moroccan war is a typical example of the methods used by rapacious Capitalism. The peasants' and workers' sons of Spain are driven to the shambles, in order that a few corporations may exercise their mining privileges. But on the other hand the existence of the whole army is staked in order that barrack-speculators may pocket their millions of pesetas. It is announced that 70,000 more soldiers are to be sent to Morocco. The indignation of the Spanish class-conscious proletarian over the Moroccan adventure is barely conceivable. After the first great Spanish defeat, the Communist party of that country made an attempt to overthrow the government by means of a revolutionary general-strike. But the strike was only effective in the district of Bilbao. Madrid did not join, and the workers of Barcelona, even if opposed to the offensive, have not yet been able to remove this blot from their independence. When the offensive has been raging there for months. Thus the first revolutionary advance was broken. But when the breakdown of the second big Spanish offensive will be realized at home, and when new masses of recruits and reserves will have been thrown into the Moroccan witches' caldron, then will not only the proletarian vanguard, but also the great masses of peasants and petty-bourgeoisies rise against the system of Alfonso XIII and his capitalist subordinates.

At first glance it may seem strange that France does not offer aid to the needy Spaniards in Morocco. Were the French to attack the rebels from the South, the uprising would at once be at an end. But the French have no interest in turning the adventure of the Anglo-Spanish capitalist clique into an easy triumph. France looks on calmly, while the Spanish ruling class is exhausting its strength. France sees that its neutrality pays in other ways—see for instance, the attitude of the Spanish delegations at the League of Nations council in the Upper Silesian decision. France is only waiting until the Spaniards become completely bankrupt in Morocco; then it will become heir to Spain's legacy.

The Spanish system of government, domestically one of murdering workers, and in foreign affairs one of bloody Imperialism, was personified by Dato. The Spanish revolutionists who cleared Dato out of the way have thereby expressed the bitter indignation of the Spanish proletariat. The Berlin agents of Dato, who cleared Dato out of the way, will be prevented by the German proletariat from getting the million pesetas blood-money that they expect.

India
by G. Safarov.

"Pravda", Nov. 3, 1921.

The Nationalist movement has recently made great progress in India. It is beginning to play an increasingly important part as an independent factor in world-diplomacy, in the calculations of imperialistic diplomacy. Only the incurable stupidity of the rulers of these eneies can prevent them from understanding the roots of this movement in Bolshevist propaganda. During the war, India which was freed from the guardianship of the mother country developed its home industries considerably. 1918 was a year of misfortune for India. According to official statistics, 6,000,000 people died of Spanish Influenza. 30,000,000 people died of hunger and epidemics which in India are the inevitable historical consequences of colonial exploitation. Before the conquest of India there was only a local struggle against the victorious conquest of European "Culture", famine became a general occurrence which recurs much more often than before.

The war, which cut India's economic relation with the capital, showed the native capitalist and nationalistic elements, as well as the backwardness of the industry and agriculture of India. India's economic relations with the capital are marked by poverty and the riches of the richest peninsula in Asia lay in the colonial regime, and in the appropriation of the total production of untold millions of people by foreign capital. The war has prepared the ground for the national movement. The awakening of the other Oriental nations has pushed the masses into the fight for their liberation. The most noteworthy feature of this new national movement is its general spread and the uniting of various strata of the Indian population such as the Mohammedans and the native Indians. In Mohammedan India, the movement is spreading under the flag of the Khalifate and under the watchword of "the restoration of Turkey". The Mohammedans and the Hindus unanimously demand, however, the "Sveraj"— the independence of India.

The National movement assumes peculiar forms, which at first glance cannot be understood. For instance, such an occurrence as the burning of foreign clothing on the squares; the boycotting of foreign goods, and the struggle of the lower classes for the national fund. In many places, organs of national self-government are created in a revolutionary way.

The fight against foreign imperialism is first of all carried on for the economic and political independence of India. However, the fight of the great masses against the exploitation of a revolutionary agrarian character their demands assume. So for instance, the recent uprising of Turkish Mophals on the Malabar coast, which is being cruelly suppressed, was at the same time directed against foreign outrages and against the Zemindars, the former tax-collectors, who were made large property owners by the English government.

State counter-revolutionary leagues are being founded for the combatting of this movement. Of course the public is not in favor of these leagues. Apart from the movement are the tame "moderate" liberals, most of whom are government officials. These confine their demands to autonomy for the individual provinces.

The position taken by the official leader of the movement, Ghandi, is ambiguous. The representatives of the Turkish wing, the brothers Ali, are more radical. In December the National Congress, which will be of great importance, will take place.

The attitude of English circles can best be judged by the following excerpt from the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 27th of August:

"The Mophals' uprising should be a timely warning to Ghandi. "Do not play with fire. The match which set fire to the smallest of foreign fires may set fire to a great fire by which the tears of a whole nation may not be able to extinguish."

"This is the way a strong government speaks; but it is not strong.

Together with the Indian National movement grows the labor-motion in the industrial centers of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. India labor movement is now beginning to act in the economic field. But India has millions of proletarians, and the national movement is its preparatory-school.

ECONOMICS

Economic Struggles in Germany
by Paul Fröhlich.

The bourgeois press in Germany is speculating on ruin. It is full of complaints about the country's bankruptcy. It lays more stress on the financial collapse than communist agitation could ever do. It may be supposed that it is hardly conscious of the bourgeoisills of Bolshevist propaganda. It is obvious what are the motives behind this exaggeration of the bourgeoisie. It wishes to avoid the payment of reparations to the Allies and desires to influence the Reparations Commission at present in Berlin. The Commission, however, has given no ground for the realization of this hope but on the contrary has somewhat disappointed. They hope by their threats of state bankruptcy to strengthen those voices in England which are against the payment of reparations. At the same time this bowling is intended to support the demands of the industrials for denationalization of the railways, increased exploitation of labour, etc.