



NEWS SERVICE

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THE "PEACE CONGRESS" OF THE DISTURBERS OF PEACE

THE "SECOND WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS FOR PEACE" IN NEW YORK

aki.- The so-called "Second World Youth Congress For Peace" was held from August 15—24 at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie in the state of New York.

We have at our disposal not only reliable information, but also very instructive experiences which we gained from the "First World Youth Congress", which, just like the present one, pretended to be working for "the peace of the world". According to this we know that neither the congress itself, nor the pseudo-scientific programme of the individual commissions have the slightest to do with peace. We recall the statement of Mons. Besson, the Bishop of Geneva, Lausanne and Freiburg, who said that catholicism also places all of its strength at the disposal of peace, but that the paths taken in the pursuit of these ends by catholicism on the one hand and the congress on the other were completely at variance. There was no reason to believe that the Second Congress would be different in any way from the First Congress regarding its direction, the programme, the participants and its aims.

The First Congress, which was held in Geneva from August 31st to September 6th, 1936, was dominated by communism in all of the points listed by Mons. Besson. The initiators of these congresses are the notorious "Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix" and the "World League of the Leagues of Nations". The president of the world league is Professor Ruysen, who enjoys the special sympathies of the Comintern and who has an excellent press in the Soviet Union and in all Communist parties. The second chairman is the so-called pastor Jézéquel, who sat next to the infamous Pasionaria and Marcel Cachin at the chairman's table of the "World Conference for Action for Peace and against the Bombardment of open Cities" in Paris. The Anti-Comintern service already in its first August edition took occasion to deal with the curious idea this pastor has of spiritual helpfulness, as well as that of the entire R.U.P.

The "World League of the Leagues of Nations" and the R.U.P. in other words created the World Youth Congress move-

ment in view of the belief that nothing is more suitable for a realization of the decisions of the "VIIIth Comintern Congress" and of the "VIth Congress of the Communist Youth International"—both held in Moscow in 1935—than congresses held under certain humanitarian slogans, thus providing an opportunity to present Bolshevik ideas to a public which is composed for the most part of un-political, confessional and neutral associations. Applying this creed, the congress movement organised the following meetings.

National youth meetings in Australia, Canada, U.S.A., Great Britain, New Zealand, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia.

A youth conference for the Central European countries, from February 25—27, 1938, in Prague.

A fourteen-day study-trip for twenty representatives of the English student body, to Czecho-Slovakia in the spring of 1937.

An international youth camp "for Peace" in La Courneuve near Paris, from August 18—23, 1937 (600 foreign participants).

A student world congress in Paris from July 15—18, 1937, having as its object the merging of Communist and Socialist student groups.

An international Youth Day "for Peace" in Paris on August 15, 1937 (10 000 participants).

A trip of the leaders of the Communist youth associations of the various countries, visiting the most important European countries.

An international conference "for the protection of peace and for the fight against the bombardment of peaceful cities" in July 1938.

The world youth congress movement developed a tremendous activity and set 26 national committees and 14 international organisations on their feet. The invitation form used for the present world youth congress in New York in the list of personalities who have become patrons reveals the following names, among others: Louis de Brouckère of the IInd International, the Red Spanish parliamentary president Diégo Martínez Barrio and the tireless volunteer for all such matters, Rabindranath Tagore. One also attempted to rope in the aged patriarch Miron Christea, who was forced vigorously to deny ever having offered his services for this Communist mass-rally. The international associations which have accepted the invita-

tions show best of all the character of the congress: Communist Youth International, Socialist Youth International, World League of Jewish Youth, International Academic Association for the Principles of the League of Nations, International Student Federation for Socialism. But also Christian organisations such as: World League of the Christian Clubs of Female Youth, World League of the Young Men's Christian Associations, World League of Christian Students.

The true nature of this purposeful communists congress comes to light in an article published by one of the secretaries of the Communist Youth International in the Communist "Rundschau" of Basle, August 4, 1938. The article was written about the "Second World Youth Congress for Peace. Its author expresses his regret that many catholic youth associations refused to take part in the congress. Indeed, catholic men have arisen and protested at the way youth is to be abused in New York, recognizing the true situation. We refer once more to Mons. Besson, who warned all true catholics not to take part in the New York congress. The catholic student association "Pax Romana" prohibited all of its followers from travelling to this meeting. Many rallies, such as that of the catholic youth in Bled/Yugo-Slavia, gave sharp expression to their dislike. All of the catholic bishops of America issued a proclamation against the congress. The "Student Peace Federation", which embodies students from 150 American colleges, challenged the "American Student Union", an organisation consisting of two groups, of which one is pure Communist and favours the New York congress. The president of the youth section of the "International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues" in Belgium made a statement to the press, in which she also takes a stand against the congress and refuses all participation. All catholic youth organisations of Belgium have refused to take part in the congress.

A violent fight has broken out in the world student work organisation, which sent a representative to New York without the knowledge of its subsidiary organisations, due to this scandalous deception of the subsidiary organisations. This fight appears to threaten the further existence of the student work organisation.

It is interesting to note the pseudo-scientific terminology which is used in the programme of work of the individual commissions:

Commission A: Economic and political fundamentals of peace policy. Measures for insuring justice and respect for international law. Economic order.

Commission B: The economic and cultural position of youth in its relations to peace: education, professional life, unemployment, health and leisure hours, criminality etc. Problems of youth in the colonial districts, rural youth, female youth. Project of an international youth order.

Commission C: Religious and philosophical fundamentals of peace. Obedience to a higher order, solidarity, fundamentals of international law and the special responsibility of the church in this field. Is justice more important than peace?

Commission D: The place of youth in international relations and in the organi-

sation of peace. Means for the promotion of understanding among the youth of the various countries (sport meetings, youth hostels, vacation camps and colonies etc.). Education and propaganda for peace. The future duties of youth, execution of the recommendations of the world youth congress.

It cannot be denied that this congress succeeded once more in duping large circles of youth associations throughout the world by the popular-front methods of the Moscow congresses of 1935. But we believe that we may say with certainty that the youth of the world had ample opportunity through this congress to recognize the true nature and aims of this pro-Bolshevist meeting. It is not necessary to point out that the right conclusions will be unflinchingly drawn from this recognition.

"RUSSIA TO-DAY"

A SWISS WORKER EXPERIENCES SOVIET SOCIAL POLICY

aki.- The "Berner Tageblatt" on June 21, 1938, published the following report of the experiences of a Swiss worker who lived in the Soviet Union from 1930 to 1937:

"After a long stay I was forced to leave the country due to hunger and sickness. When all the necessary papers were handed out, I was ordered to pay 99,50 roubles, although I had already signed an agreement at the Soviet-Russian commercial agency in Berlin in 1930 guaranteeing me the return journey absolutely free of charge. Since my departure was delayed by these procrastinating manoeuvres, my complaint became worse. During the first period of my illness the doctors gave me a sick list, on the basis of which I was paid sick funds. At first it was the full amount, then one attempted to give me only 70%. This reduced sick money was then burdened with several taxes. I would not stand for this as a contractually employed foreign worker (a Russian worker however does not dare grumble, for he otherwise risks being locked up or shot). I demanded my rights; for according to my contract the full amount of sick money was to be paid to me in case of sickness. When I had no luck with the "workers' council" of the factory,

I wrote to the editors of a newspaper printed in the German language in Moscow. This newspaper had often printed proud articles stating how it had helped some foreign worker or other to get his rights. I therefore described my case to the newspaper and waited—for one must learn to wait in Russia.

After twenty-six days I received the reply: My complaint had been forwarded to the competent authorities. This was a lie. For afterwards I learned from Ivanov that my case had been examined and that the sick money had been "duly paid out" to me . . .

I wrote to the "All-Russian Trade Union Federation", the highest authority. These gentlemen had to admit that I was right on the strength of my contract: I was entitled to the full sum; deductions for taxes could not be made. With this information I went to the "workers' council" of the factory, which dejectedly had to give me back my money. But I was still in Soviet Russia and was waiting for my permit to leave the country.

In the meantime I became seriously ill, and was later turned over to the invalid

sick fund. Here I was told that I was fully entitled to an invalid's pension. I was promised 300 roubles per months. At the same time I requested to be sent to a health-resort. According to my contract I was entitled to this. But nothing came of it; the factory commission mentioned above said that I had to wait my turn, which would not come before 1938, since many sick persons were waiting to get to a health-resort. Now I wanted to collect the sick-money that had been promised to me, but I did not get one Kopek. The support was said to apply to me in no way since I had not worked long enough in the Soviet Union—this in spite of all assurances to the contrary. But I had a wife and two children, and we wanted to live and not die from starvation. I could not work, and despite all promises did not get any financial support. Thus I had to sell my few belongings. Trousers shoes and linen. I again turned to the All-Russian Trade Union Federation, after all efforts at the "workers' council" and the local authorities had been in vain. I was very fortunate in still possessing a typewriter which I had brought with me from Switzerland. In my great stress I wanted to sell it. But this was dangerous, since free trade is strictly forbidden in the Soviet Union. First I went to the customs building in Moscow in order to get a sale's permit. After a prolonged description of my case, always in writing, the permit was granted. I was pointedly told that a foreigner was usually refused such a permit, but that an exception was being made in my case. First I had to pay duty on the machine and could only sell it to a "recommended" purchaser

in order that the machine would not fall into the hands of a "Trotzkist" or "counter-revolutionary" (my typewriter would probably have overthrown Stalin!). Finally I received my papers and the visum permitting me to cross the frontier.

I hurried to the competent commissariat of heavy industries in order to receive the compensation due me by contract for my return journey. There I was promised that everything would be in order on the 20th of May. Therefore I arrived at Moscow on May 20th with my family, where I could get a simple room with two beds for 25 roubles per day (25 roubles correspond to the average wages of a worker for one week). Of course my money was not there. After much running around I was finally paid the invalid money for the past three months, but instead of the 300 roubles monthly promised me, only 98 roubles per months. (Probably the promise of 300 roubles was also a cheat.) After a great amount of trouble I received the railway ticket, after the competent authorities had done all in their power to make my departure more difficult. I was glad that I would soon leave the country behind me, even if one did not want to pay me the money for the baggage nor the valuta due me. I had had enough of this chicanery and spying on me, enough of this bureaucracy, of the eternal hunger and injustice.

This is Russia, which I entered as an enthusiast in 1930, a country that is being tyrannized by Stalin, where potatoes are a luxury, where a critical remark can ruin one's life. This is the dictatorship of a despot, a land of the torture-chamber."

"PLAY YOUR PART!"

NEW WORKERS IN THREE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIATS

Ud.- "In recent days thousands of new people have been appointed to leading positions in the people's commissariats. High offices in the state machine have been occupied by novices in the socialist economy... How were they received in the commissariats? How did they begin their work?"

These questions, which are asked and answered by Izvestia on August 28th in three full columns are also of great interest

for the foreign observer. First of all one learns that the entire administration of the people's commissariats, in other words what the western world would call ministries, have been fundamentally renewed by these thousands. The purge went so far that, speaking figuratively, not one stone was left standing on the other. The people whom the paper itself calls novices and who, for the most part, have not the slightest idea of their jobs, now feel that they

have been betrayed and sold out. For there is no one present who could have started them off on their tasks.

"The first encounter of the director of the construction department in the light-industry commissariat, Shorin, with the deputy commissar looked like this: 'Hey, you!' he called to him, 'You look so depressed! You are head of the construction department—play your part at once!' On the other hand, Suchotin, the head of the personnel department in the main cotton administration was brusquely advised: 'Go on, get to work!' And since then nobody paid any more attention to him; he was never invited to deliver an address nor asked for information... When Suchotin entered his new office he was promised a room, since he did not know where he would live. But up to today this promise has not been kept: he must spend the night with his friends... The new people who have entered the people's commissariats for agriculture have been left to shift for themselves. Golovatyj, the deputy head of the main administration for sugar-beet farming for six months has been asked by nobody in the commissariat what his job is or what he has to do..."

After these first samples, *Izvestia* relates that in the people's commissariats for agriculture in the USSR and the RSFSR, and in the light-industry commissariat there is complete confusion. But in order to give the impression that they are constantly overburdened with work they act on the principle: "Keep moving!"

"In the people's commissariats for agriculture," the paper continues, "the hours during which the worker sits in the office are the only measure of his quality. If one of them sits there until two o'clock in the morning, then he is a good worker. But if he is through earlier and can leave punctually—he is no good. And a new worker

was told dryly: 'You leave too punctually, you had better sit up late.' Often there are the most curious incidents. When the head of the clover-planting department in the commissariat delivered an important lecture to the deputy people's commissar, the latter went peacefully to sleep. And before this lecture he had been to the head of the main administration of the flax industry—the latter also slumbered..."

"The style of work in the people's commissariat for light industry is: office bureaucracy! A control or work inspection from above does not exist—everyone works as much or as little as he pleases!... There are thousands of pitfalls and snares in the reception rooms of the people's commissars or their deputies. To get to them is exceptionally hard. 'It is easier to walk to Rjasan than to take the few steps to the reception room of the commissar,' one of the workers from the commissariat said.

"In the people's commissariats one encounters confused organisation, slipshodness and inefficiency everywhere... Three-and-a-half thousand people are working in the commissariat for light industry, but there is no coordination and no order. Cardinal questions of economic reconstruction are solved and carried out in different ways by the different departments... the system of compensation is so mixed up that a master's assistant often is paid more than the head of a mine..."

The paper then deals with the question of insufficient demarcation of the various fields of work, the generally prevalent plague of plan-making and projecting and yet completely planless economy, and draws the conclusion that the countless number of unsolved problems form permanent disease centres in the economic development of the country, in the face of which the new people are all the more helpless. All in all the official paper draws a typical Bolshevist picture for its readers.

"REVOLUTIONARY LEGALITY" IN KASAN

Ud.- Everyone already knows what the so-called "revolutionary legality" in the USSR and the methods of carrying it out are like. Where a capricious regime of brute force holds sway one cannot speak of real legality. But it is interesting to see that this opinion is also gaining ground in the

USSR itself. This is proved by the complaints and objections that are printed again and again in the Soviet press.

Komsomolskaya Pravda of September 4th reports that the law fares especially badly in Kasan. A member of the Komsomol and the director of a factory has been

seriously maltreated by the militia because he had aroused suspicions but was not able at once to prove his identity. But much worse treatment was accorded a ten-year-old girl who was suspected of stealing a rouble. "A certain citizen Ismagina . . . applied to the 3rd department of the militia with the complaint that one had stolen various objects and one rouble from her. She suspected the ten-year-old daughter

of her neighbour—as a result the child was 'arrested'. It was taken to the militia and locked up. The arrest was confirmed by the attorney of the Molotov Rayon. The girl was in prison for fifty days before the attorney learned the age of the 'criminal.'" After this unheard-of case of "revolutionary legality" it is no wonder that those who were to blame for this heroic deed have not suffered any consequences.

10 000 RECORDS OF LOST FRIGHT GOODS

Ud.- Izvestia reports from Stalingrad on Sept. 4, 1938, on the bad conditions in the transport of freight goods on the Stalingrad Railway.

"The citizen A.W.", the paper states, "had shipped various household objects from Saporoshje to Stalingrad as freight goods. When the shipment arrived and was delivered to the house, the citizen made the unpleasant discovery that a trunk belonging to someone else had been sent to her instead of the bed. As it turned out later, the bed had been sent either to Chabarovsk or to Moscow! The deputy station master of Stalingrad I, Comrade Babkov, comforted A. W. by assuring her 'a bed cannot get lost!'"

"Trunks and beds, however, are trifles compared to a tank car which was dispatched from Machatch Kala to the address of the Stalingrad 'Red October Works' and which finally landed . . . at the mill! At the investigation office of the administration of the Stalingrad Railway countless records of shipments of freight goods sent to wrong addresses have piled up under the tables, in the corners of the rooms and on the window-sills. They number over ten thousand! 1 700 queries about 1 442 000 roubles and 1 000 things received for examination have not yet been taken care of. Their number is growing daily. The control of the shipment of freight goods is in a bad way on this railway . . ."

ACTIVITIES OF THE GODLESS INTERNATIONAL

U. S. S. R. : New anti-religious campaign. ("Manchester Guardian", 24. 8. 1938)
". . . The Moscow Congress of the Militant Godless League, which opened on Monday, is preparing to have the anti-religious campaign in full swing before the elections for the local soviets . . ."

Stalin's daughter as a propagandist. ("The Social Order", Allahabad, 28. 8. 1938)

". . . Youngest daughter of Stalin, Asja, has been admitted in the Institute of

Militant Godless Movement, for training as a propagandist. The course lasts for two years . . ."

Hymn of the Godless.

("Bombay Press Service News Bulletin", 10. 9. 1938)

". . . The Central Council of the International Atheists have approved the next of a new "Hymn of the Godless". This will be translated into 46 languages and spread throughout the world . . ."

RED SPAIN'S FIGHT AGAINST THE CHURCH

aki.- Circles close to Communism repeatedly assert that Red Spain was never really an enemy of the church. The well-known steps against the church are said to be merely slips that occurred during the first part of the civil war. Contrary to these efforts to disguise the situation it is established that:

1. The murdering of priests and the destruction of churches in Red Spain are going on up to the present day. In all of the territory recovered from the Bolsheviks in recent times, the houses of God were found in a destroyed or profaned condition. To mention especially crass cases, in the dioceses of Teruel and in Lerida. At the end of this March fifty monks were murdered by the Reds in the monastery of Pueyo; in July the Reds slaughtered twenty-eight sisters of the Carmelite order in Burriana before leaving, etc. etc.
2. The hostility to religion of the leading Bolshevik chieftains has been established beyond a doubt by their own statements. All of the men mentioned in the following are still in office today and continue to determine the fate of Red Spain, so that there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt that nothing has been changed in regard to their hostility to religion.

President Azaña told a member of the well-known French magazine "Vu", which published a special edition on Spain in July, 1937: "Joy in the cleansing flame was always a trait of the Spanish people. What the people wanted to eradicate by the destruction of churches and cloisters was the visible expression of a worldly power." It is said that Azaña, watching a burning church from the window of his government palace at Madrid, told his entourage: "Only now is the nation really ready to proclaim the Republic. All of the churches and cloisters of Spain are not worth as much to me as the life of a single Republican."

The president of Catalonia, Companys, according to "Las Noticias" of Barcelona declared at the congress of the FAI in August 1936: "There are three things which our people have hated for years with all

their souls, and these are: the Church, the Military and the Ownership of Large Property. The movement of which we are the witnesses is the explosion of this hate and the irresistible need of revenge."

At a congress of the Communist Party the secretary-general of the Communists, José Diaz, declared, according to the report of "Las Noticias" on March 5, 1937: "In the provinces which we rule there are no more churches. More thorough work was done in Spain than in Soviet Russia, for the Church has been completely eradicated in Spain today."

The leader of the anarchistic CNT, Juan Peyro, proclaimed at this session "The destruction of the church is an act of justice. We have killed all the clergy that fell into our hands without more ado."

In the summer of last year a group of Anglican clergy attempted to prove that there was no pronounced atheistic movement in Red Spain; that freedom of faith and of conscience were respected. At the same time the Red-Spanish delegate to the Moscow congress of atheists declared in the presence of 1600 delegates from 46 countries, word for word: "In many things Spain has excelled the work of the Soviets, since, for example, the Church has been completely destroyed in Spain. It is a well-known fact that the Spanish Bolshevik leader Largo Caballero was made an honorary atheist at this congress on the basis of his services in the cause of the atheist movement. Jesus Hernandez, a high political officer from Valencia, accompanied this nomination with the following telegramme: "Your fight against religion is also our fight. It is our duty to make Spain into a land of militant atheists. The struggle will be a hard one, for in this country there is a mass of reactionary elements who are opposing the acceptance of Bolshevik culture. We shall transform all Spanish schools into Communist schools."

These statements by leading chieftains of Red Spain, which can be multiplied at will, show that there is system in the Red-Spanish persecution of the Church and that it is not a case of incidental measures. They also prove that Communism is fundamentally opposed to the Church, and this in every country where it holds sway.

THE RED ATHEISTS LEADER EXPLAINS SOVIET FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

aki.- The statute which is called the "Stalin Constitution", which was introduced to deceive the Soviet population and the world public regarding the true nature of Bolshevism, also contains an article on religious freedom (Article 124), which is worded as follows: "In order to insure the freedom of conscience of the citizens, the Church has been separated from the State and the School from the Church in the Soviet Union. The freedom of practice of religious cults and the freedom of anti-religious propaganda has been granted to all citizens of the state." The mere formulation of this article, cunningly devised, reveals clearly that religion in the Soviet Union is in reality oppressed: while members of the anti-religious associations are permitted to carry on "propaganda", this is prohibited for religious circles; they are only permitted to practise the cults. Here there is naturally an opportunity of stopping the greater part of all religious and church activity as "propaganda".

Before the "Stalin Constitution" took effect, there was an heterogeneous amount of "legislation" in regard to the Church and religion in the eleven partial republics of the Soviet Union. Now it has become necessary to harmonize all the regulations and decrees which have collected in the nineteen years since the October Revolution with Article 124 of the new "Constitution". This work of codification should really have been left to the Soviet authorities on justice. It is indicative enough of the real meaning of the regulations regarding religious freedom of conscience to see that this codification has not been done by official justice, but rather by the Soviet Federation of Atheists, the most merciless enemy of religious circles. Under the direction of the atheist chief Gubelmann-Jaroslavski the "Collection of Valid Laws" regarding religious activity has appeared, which already factually is being used as a state legal code.

It is characteristic of the spirit of this "Collection of Laws" that every form of religious activity is greatly restricted. Only Soviet citizens over eighteen years of age are permitted to take part in religious societies which are organised for a communal observation of the cult. The presence

of younger persons during worship is cause for legal procedure. Children are not permitted to take part in prayers at all. The religious societies must be registered at the city Soviet or district executive committee or they will be persecuted as illegal organisations. This very fact provides a useful tool for greatly reducing the activities of religious circles.

Of what then does the "freedom" of the religious circles consist? Let us first consider what they are not permitted to do according to the collective works of Gubelmann-Jaroslavski. It is prohibited for their members to give each other mutual support, establish funds for mutual support, form any working bodies, distribute food or provisions to members. They may not lend their followers medical aid, establish sanatoriums, arrange excursions, open libraries or reading rooms. These are all things with which a religious community can dispense. But definitely not with the following which is prohibited: "To give any-one religious instruction," hold bible lessons, set up any form of educational circles, to study religious books together. The religious associations are "associations of a special nature which are only permitted to observe the cult." In other words they may join in common prayer, sing together and listen to the words of a servant of the cult. But any appeal to people of the same faith to take part in this religious activity, every exchange of ideas, every bit of encouragement, let alone any form of mission activity is severely prosecuted. The church circles in the non-Bolshevist countries will not have a hard time imagining how a religious community thrives under such conditions.

Of course the servant of the cult appointed by the religious community must also be approved by the city Soviet or district executive committee—a further instrument for limiting the activity of the religious circles.

Gubelmann's collection of laws also lists smaller circles as so-called "groups of believers" in addition to the religious societies, which must have at least 20 members. To be sure, these smaller groups have practically no rights. They cannot rent rooms from the government for the pur-

poses of their cult, as the religious societies can. They may only indulge in common prayer in private houses—if the police does not refuse to give them the special permit that is required for them. The "law book" of Gubelmann naturally does not tell us how often the permit is granted and how after it is refused.

In no case have the religious circles the possibility of owning a church, a building, a hall or the like. The churches which they sometimes may use must be rented from the state, and even the buildings which they sometimes build themselves pass over into state property. A rent contract must be made with the local commissariat; twenty signatures must be obtained for this, and executive organ of three persons and a revisional commission also of three persons must be established—these also are subject to the approval of the Communist Party and the state organs of supervision. Every building erected by the religious societies can, without further notice, be used by the government for other purposes. In this case the rent contract is annulled with no ceremony. The inventory procured by the religious societies is divided into three categories:

1. Platinum, gold, silver, brocade and jeweled objects, bells, furniture, rugs, candelabra etc. are accepted in the state funds for valuables and are avail-

able to the people's commissariat for finances.

2. Objects of historic or artistic value are at the disposal of the people's commissariat for education.
3. Objects of the cult, which have no financial, historic or artistic value, such as picture of saints, ornaments, church flags, cloths etc. go to the fund of the local "cult chattels".

When the state dissolves the rent contract with a religious society, it receives all of the society's property, including the remains of candles, incense, oil and the cash which has been found in the church box.

The treacherous basic attitude at the bottom of all these regulations as well as of Article 124 is clear: The appearance of the "practise of religious cults" is permitted, but in reality is made practically impossible by the interpretation of almost all religious activity as "propaganda". The latest news received from Moscow regarding the closing of the last Protestant church, the last Polish Catholic church, all Greek churches etc. shows in the crassest manner how little the Soviets are actually inclined to observe the requirements of their own constitution. The preponderant majority of all Russian churches, as we know, have already been destroyed or closed a long time ago.

MOSCOW OVERSEAS

"... The real danger for British rule comes from the growing mass movement of the Indian workers, developing in the form of violent strikes; at the same time the intensification of the crisis in the countryside is evidence of the approach of the agrarian revolution . . ."

(Protocol of the VIth World Congress of the Communist International, Vol. IV, p. 155—156)

British India: Still more anti-Hindi agitation.

("Social Order", Allahabad, 21. 8. 1938)

"... Reports stated that bands of anti-Hindi propagandists had been organised to march from district to district and to offer civil disobedience! . . ."

220 Riot Deaths.

("Daily Telegraph", 12. 9. 1938)

"The riot casualties for the whole of

Burma, including Rangoon, between July 26 and September 9 are officially given as 220 killed and 926 injured.

These figures comprise 165 killed and 818 injured by the rioters and 55 killed and 108 injured by the armed forces. In Rangoon 89 persons were killed and 448 injured.

So far 1 582 people have been sent for trial in the provinces and 445 in Rangoon . . ."

Peasants revolts.

("Daily Telegraph", 14. 9. 1938)

"... Four persons have been killed and many injured during peasant rioting in Dhenkanal State, Orissa province. Police were obliged to open fire.

Unrest is also reported from Talcher State..."

("Daily Telegraph", 21. 9. 1938)

"The peasant revolts in the States of Dhenkanal and Talcher, which broke out a week ago, are becoming more serious.

Rioting continues, and this morning an attempt was made to wreck a passenger train between Talcher and Puri..."

Student unrest.

("Daily Telegraph", London, 23. 9. 1938)

"Student unrest continues in Calcutta and at Dacca. In both cities some hundreds of resident students are 'on strike' as a protest against college discipline."

Nord-West-Frontier casualties.

("Daily Telegraph", 14. 9. 1938)

"An Indian soldier was killed and five others were wounded in Waziristan

yesterday in an engagement between the Razmak and Wana Brigades and hostile tribesmen led by Sher Ali, a supporter of the Fakir of Ipi. Casualties among the tribesmen totalled about 25 killed and wounded..."

Jamaica: Strikes.

("Daily Telegraph", 1. 9. 1938)

"Two district constables were injured last night by demonstrators at the pier. The demonstration followed a strike of labourers loading a ship..."

("Daily Telegraph", 12. 9. 1938)

"... Strikes occur almost every day, delay shipping and involve the shipping companies in great loss..."

Mauritius: Strike sentences.

("Daily Telegraph", 12. 9. 1938)

"Nineteen workers from up-country estates, who have been charged with illegal striking, have been sentenced to nine months hard labour. Three of them will serve an additional 12 months for assaulting the police..."

OPINIONS ON BOLSHEVISM

"... World Youth Congress at Vassar College—a cloak..."

Mr. Fagan, the Minister of Native Affairs (South Africa) made the following statement:

"... Information received through diplomatic channels indicated that the (World Youth) congress was being used as a cloak by the South Communist International, a subsidiary of the Comintern..."

("Star", Johannesburg, 3. 8. 1938)

"... the main work of the Communist Party is carried through amongst the half-breed population..."

From a speech of Dr. N. Niederichs:

"... The communist ideas especially find a fertile ground in the half-breeds.

Most of the native organizations are vitiated to a certain extent with communism. The Church organizations are Liberal in mind, while the non-ecclesiastical organizations show a communistic influence. The main work of the communist party is carried through amongst the half-breed population.

The channels employed for this work are the news-press, the clubs, the schools and certain organizations..."

("Die Burger", South Africa, 7. 7. 38)

"... Christianity one of the most severely punished crimes..."
John Jacob, Chicago, in the "Defender Magazine" (Wichita, Kansas), August 1938:

"... The profession of Christianity has become one of the most severely punished crimes in the Soviet Union..."

"... hotbeds of Communism ..."
Daniel J. Doherty before the 76th annual convention of the National Education Association, New York:

"... It is well known that many of our institutions of higher learning are hotbeds of Communism..."
("The Social Order", Allahabad, U. P., 7. 8. 1938)

"... super-devil Stalin ..."
Frederick Norman in the "Diario de la Marina", Cuba:

"... I am horrified to learn of the mass destruction of peace-loving and thrifty Chinese through the useless war which was instigated by the super-devil Stalin and directed by Stalin's disciple General Chiang Kai-shek ..."
("Japan Times", Tokyo, 12. 8. 1938)

Statements before the Dies-Committee investigating un-American activities:

Edward Sullivan, investigator for the House Committee on Subversive Activities:
"... communistic activities are rampant among the studios of Hollywood ..."
("New York Times", 15. 8. 1938)

Homer L. Chaillaux, Americanism director of the American Legion:
"... The Workers' Alliance is controlled by the Communist Party ..."
("New York Times", 18. 8. 1938)

Prof. J. B. Matthews of Washington, N.J.:
"... Moscow sent word to American Communists to organize the League Against Fascism, later changed to the League against War, to ally the United States with Russia. Communist leaders decided to, and have tried, to disinte-

grate the Democratic Party, with a view to ultimately forming a National Farmer Labour Party.

It is "generally understood" a Communist war chest—supplied with funds from Russia—is maintained in New York.

Prof. Donald Henderson, dismissed by Columbia University in 1933, deliberately contrived his dismissal so that the Communist Party could make him "an academic martyr". He helped form the Workers' Alliance of America, composed chiefly of WPA workers, as a Communist arm.

Communists formed a Ku Klux Klan in Norfolk, Va., terrorized Negroes and then printed stories of this Klan chapter's activities in Communist newspapers to show "the brutality existing in the South ..."
("New York Journal and American", 21. 8. 1938)

Chairman Dies:

"... the Communist party of the United States is an integral part of the international Communist movement, directed and controlled by the Soviet Union. Through the Communist Party in the United States the Soviet Union is influencing the policies of certain organizations in the United States, notably the American League for Peace and Democracy. The Communists have gained a definite foothold in certain labour organizations affiliated with the C.I.O. Communists are active in the Federal Theatre Project in New York. American fighting for the Loyalists in Spain are 'virtual prisoners' dominated by Communists who induced them to enlist ..."
("New York Times", 30. 8. 1938)

THE COMINTERN AT WORK

July 29, 1938.

Athens. A Communist organisation has been discovered and dissolved. Furthermore a secret Communist society has been disclosed which was carrying on Bolshevik propaganda in the Greek Army.

Warsaw. Three Comintern agents have been arrested. In Plozk three men and two women could be convicted of Bolshevik agitation.

August 2, 1938.

Warsaw. In several Polish cities agents of the Comintern have been discovered

by the police and locked up. In Lemberg ten Communists must appear before the court; in the Voyevodship of Lublin two agents established Communist cells and in Luck thirteen Communists have been accused of carrying on revolutionary agitation.

August 3, 1938.

Castellon. Bolsheviks, disguised as Nationalist troops, enticed those waiting for their liberators into the streets. The Reds murdered 2 000 persons.

In recent weeks, before the Reds vacated the city, 600 inhabitants were killed by order on an anarchist.

August 5, 1938.

Madrid. The Marxist delegate of the French Chamber, Ziromski, declared that the French Marxists will use all the means available to crush the non-intervention policy of the government.

Moscow. The executive committee of the Comintern decided upon increased political, moral and material help for China. The Comintern sections abroad have been given directions to this effect.

August 7, 1938.

Castuera. Bolshevik bands shot a group of nationally-minded inhabitants before retreating. Those who still show signs of life are being drenched with petrol and ignited.

Hankow. The Chinese Communist Party appeals to the inhabitants of the Wuhan cities to fight in the ranks of the Communists against Japan.

August 10, 1938.

Peking. Communist bands committed various acts of terrorism in the districts of Northern China occupied by the Japanese. The bandits stormed the prison in the Chinese city of Tientsin and released the criminals. Numerous persons were killed when a railway train was attacked.

August 11, 1938.

Perpignan. The frontier district of southern France is being made unsafe by the acts of robbery committed by numerous Bolshevik bandits who have come to France from Red Spain.

August 13, 1938.

London. The Communist Party of England has published figures regarding the growth of its membership. In the first years after the founding of the party (1920), the membership did not exceed 5 000. In 1926, the year of the coal strike, it jumped to about 10 000, and then declined sharply. Since 1935 it has been rising again, and is stated to number 15 750 members today. The report asserts that Communist agitation is being especially successful among the student body and that firm positions have been gained at the leading universities in the country.

Washington. Before an investigating committee in the House of Representatives John Frey, the chairman of the metal workers' department in the management of the United American Trade Unions, declared that the CIO trade unions (Lewis trade unions) were ruled by the Communists. He announced a long, exact list of all Communist leaders in these trade unions.

August 14, 1938.

Budapest. A Bolshevik organisation has been disclosed that appeared before the public under the disguise of a sect, the "Witnesses of Jehova".

August 15, 1938.

Villaneuva de la Serena. Mass executions by the Red hordes precede the liberation of the city from Bolshevik rule. A Bolshevik chief had the ears of the executed cut off, in order to show them to those still living as a warning.

August 16, 1938.

Washington. The connection of the Red Lewis trade union with the Comintern was again proved before the Dies investigating committee. Moreover the agitation of the Comintern on American ships was illuminated on the basis of available secret orders to members of the Communist Party.

St. Jean de Luz. Neutral travellers confirmed Bolshevik outrages in the province Ciudad Real, in the capital of which alone more than 2 000 persons were murdered.

August 17, 1938.

Santander. According to the present state of information regarding the Red reign of terror in the province of Santander, 1130 persons, including women, have been executed.

August 18, 1938.

Washington. The Dies investigating committee for the activities of the Comintern in the United States has disclosed the disguised Bolshevik agitation among the American student associations, among others in the "American Students' Union".

August 19, 1938.

New York. The so-called "Second World Youth Congress for Peace", an association of Communist or disguised Bolshevik organisations, was opened today.

August 20, 1938.

Luetlich. Five hundred Communists demonstrated against the Belgian army manoeuvres in the Ardennes, claiming that the manoeuvres were directed against France.

Don Benito. According to present official information, the Bolsheviks have bestially killed more than 500 inhabitants during their rule of blood.

Fort Montjuich. According to the statements of a fugitive Soviet Spaniard, about 20 of the 3000 prisoners in the fort are being shot daily by the Cheka.

August 21, 1938.

Barcelona. Fifty persons, including six women, were shot by the Cheka because they expressed their resentment of the Red's rule of terror.

August 27, 1938.

Prague. Inspired by Communists, a Czech rag published atrocious insults about German soldiers.

Podebrad. In a letter to the president of the state, Communists in league with other Czech parties agitate against an understanding between the government and the Sudeten Germans.

August 29, 1938.

Boehmisch-Leipa. Communists attempted to provoke the population of Sudeten Germany by demonstrations and parades with incendiary slogans.

August 30, 1938.

Kovno. Twenty persons were arrested for Communist activities.

Warsaw. A former Comintern agent who has definitely quit the Communist Party, was choked to death in a railway compartment by Communist agents and thrown out of the moving train.

September 1, 1938.

Monterrey (Mexico). Communist agitators started a general strike.

September 2, 1938.

Amiens. The personnel of twenty-four jute factories in the region of Amiens and Abbeville went on strike. Red flags are waving on some of the factories.

Warsaw. Several members of the Communist "Red Help" have been sentenced for preparing highly-treasonable actions.

September 3, 1938.

Moscow. The Comintern headquarters decided to erect shortwave transmitters in all of the European countries in order to carry on Bolshevik propaganda all the more intensively.

September 8, 1938.

San Francisco. The largest department-store strike in the history of United States strikes has broken out, promoted by the communistically-uninfluenced CIO trade unions.

September 9, 1938.

San Francisco. The department-store strike has led to bloody and serious conflicts between strikers and the police. Several persons have been injured.

New York. Mrs. Perkins, the head of the Department of Labour, rejected the

demand of the Dies investigating committee to deport the notorious Communist agitator Bridges, who is responsible for the seaman's strike on the West Coast.

September 10, 1938.

Sidney. The trade union of the Australian coal-mining industry, infested with Red elements, has decided to call a general strike which is to last three months.

Prague. At a Communist agitation meeting, the Bolshevik boss Gottwald attacked the mission of Lord Runciman and demanded that the Czechs continue their provocations against the Sudeten Germans.

September 11, 1938.

Prague. The Secretary General of the Comintern, Dimitroff, arrived at the congress of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia, which is to take a stand against Germany and against "World Fascism".

September 12, 1938.

London. The former employee of the Woolwich Arsenal, Walker, who had maintained connections with the Soviet-Russian commercial agency and had received large sums of money from this agency has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for attempted espionage for the Soviet Union.