



—By BURCK

May 30th and the Chinese Revolution

By M. J.

MAY 30 is an historical day in the Chinese Revolution.

In 1925, May 30 marked the outbreak of the anti-imperialist national revolution in China, the brutal massacre of hundreds of Chinese in Shanghai, Canton, and elsewhere by world imperialism. It also marked the tendency of betrayal of the Chinese Revolution by the national bourgeoisie and the heroic struggle and independent leadership of the Chinese working class in the National Liberation Movement.

In the bitter struggle against imperialism in 1925 of the Chinese workers as recorded in the Shanghai and Hong Kong strikes it is of importance to note that the Second and Amsterdam Internationals were inert, in reality helping their "fatherlands" in murdering the Chinese masses.

Only the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions, the Soviet Union, and its trade unions gave effective and direct help to the Chinese National Revolution.

After the Chinese National bourgeoisie had turned its back against the Chinese Revolution and combined with the feudal and imperialist forces to crush the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution, May 30, 1930, recorded the intensification and advance of the Revolution in the form of the Chinese Soviets which were already established over a considerable territory in southern and central China.

The Congress of the Soviet Districts which took place on May 30, 1930, proclaimed the revolutionary fundamental policies of the soviets to intensify the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Communist International.

May 30 this year registers the complete defeat of the united front "Communism Suppression Campaign" of the feudal-bourgeois-militarist Kuomintang and world imperialism in their attempt to crush the Chinese Soviets, the Red Army and the revolution, thanks to the heroic struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants. The new militarist war which is being precipitated by the inevitable antagonisms of the militarists and their imperialist masters will undoubtedly provide favorable objective conditions for the further consolidation and extension of the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army, and the

further advance of the Chinese revolution.

American and other imperialists, in addition to their super-exploitation of the Chinese masses, have drowned the Canton and Changsha Soviets in rivers of blood, have rendered direct aid to the Chinese militarists to crush the Chinese Revolution.

The new upsurge of the revolutionary wave in China and the new victories of the Soviets and the Red Army will again be met on the part of the militarists and the imperialists by a concentrated campaign

against the Chinese Soviets.

Besides unleashing their running dogs to murder the Chinese workers and peasants, world imperialism also dictates the militarists to provoke, and attack the Soviet Union, the citadel of World Revolution. The Chinese Eastern Railway provocation in 1929, the Stimson Note following, were the most glaring evidences of the whole chain of imperialist intrigues against the Soviet Union on the Eastern front.

One of the fundamental immediate tasks of the international revolutionary working class, as set

out by the XI Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, is to "fight against imperialist war and military intervention in the U.S.S.R.: Exposure of the preparations for military intervention by the imperialist governments, fight against intervention in the Soviet Districts of China..."

Workers in the United States and other capitalist countries, in our struggle against rationalization, unemployment, wage-cuts, lynching, deportation, must understand that the scoundrels in Wall Street

who squeeze the sweat and blood of the American workers and farmers, also ruthlessly exploit the Chinese workers, murder the Chinese masses, fire on the Red Army and bomb the Soviet Districts in China.

We must link up our struggle against capitalism at home with our struggle against imperialism abroad. We must defend the Soviet Union and give direct and effective support to the revolutionary movements in Latin America, China, India, the Philippines and other colonial countries so that their success will be also our success.

Imperialist Intervention In China

By EARL BROWDER.

GUNBOATS flying the flags of United States, Japan and Great Britain are today shooting down Chinese workers and peasants along the Yangtse River, in the South of China, and on Hainan Island. This active warfare against the Chinese revolution is the latest phase of 100 years of imperialist intervention in China.

It is well to see the present day events in their relation to the whole century-long oppression of the Chinese people by the capitalist-imperialist powers.

Western imperialists got their first footholds on the territory of China in the so-called Opium War of over 90 years ago. This war was waged by Great Britain in order to force open the doors of China to the admission of opium, of which Great Britain was the great international peddler. British warships and armies carried on a crushing war until the Chinese government finally agreed to allow Britain to sell unlimited quantities of opium within her territory.

After the admission of opium came the penetration of China with the more subtle opium of Christian missionaries, and after the missionaries came the sacred imperialist principle of "extra-territoriality" under which imperialist invaders of China are exempt from Chinese laws. "Extra-territoriality" wrested from China by the opium war, was immediately seized upon by the United States which forced the first formal treaty upon China embodying this imperialist principle. Since that time imperialist intervention

in China has steadily pressed forward until today every governmental institution in China, every military leader and army, is a direct agent of one or another of the foreign imperialist powers.

The only exception to this rule today is the Soviet Districts and the Red Army organized and led by the Communist Party of China.

Following upon the first period of intervention after the Opium War, the next stage in the development of imperialist intervention occurred during the great Taiping Revolt (1851-1867). The Taiping Revolt was the first large-scale effort of the Chinese people to overthrow the antiquated "imperialist" government of China and the semi-feudal organization of Chinese society. It was the first attempt of the Chinese people to modernize their social and political institutions under the influence of forces of the Western economic system with which they had been brought in contact. Curiously enough the Taiping Revolt was carried on under the banner of "Christianity" reflecting the dim understanding of the masses that their movement was in some way in response to the new forces let loose in China by the imperialist penetration.

The Taiping Revolt was for 14 years successfully advancing against the ancient government of China, winning control of all Southern and Central China. Its victorious advance, however, was halted by military intervention from Great Britain and the United States. A British imperialist adventurer, by the name of Gordon, organized from the basis of the

Shanghai International Settlement, under the protection of foreign warships, the first modern army to intervene actively in inner Chinese life, the arms and money for which were furnished by imperialist traders in the "international settlement" and the rich Chinese compradore merchants working under their protection. "General" Gordon was succeeded in the leadership of this counter-revolutionary intervention by an American adventurer of the same stamp, "General" Ward. Ever since that time the rival historians of Great Britain and America have never been able to agree as to which of these bandits is entitled to the "glory" of smashing the Taiping Revolt. One thing is sure, that these imperialist military interventions which first organized modern Chinese armies under foreign control had a decisive influence in maintaining the semi-feudal militarist regime in power in China for another 60 years, and laid the foundation for modern Chinese militarism.

The next large scale military intervention in China was during the Boxer Uprising in 1900. The Boxer movement was a similar movement of the masses to overthrow their corrupt and decrepit government which had become hardly anything more than an agency for British and American imperialists. Because of the imperialist control of the native Chinese government, the Boxer movement also took on the aspects of an "Anti-Foreign" movement. This furnished the imperialist powers with a convenient pretext for large scale military intervention in China. This intervention was one

of the most disgraceful episodes in history. Armies of all of the civilized nations of the world rushed into China, in the most desperate rivalry with one another as to which should first reach and secure for itself the rich booty of the city of Peking. The capture of Peking by these rival armies of imperialist bandits, the destruction of the city and the looting of its treasures by these armies which turned into howling mobs of loot-seekers, is a page of history which is conveniently left out of all the imperialist text-books. The indemnity payments which were forced upon China as the price of the withdrawal of these armies are still being paid by the toiling masses of China, whose entire customs service was placed under the control of the imperialist powers as the guarantee for the collection and distribution of the money for these indemnities.

American imperialism, pursuing a more long-range policy of penetration of China, and needing additional native Chinese assistance in the struggle against British and Japanese rivals who were more strongly entrenched, made use of the Boxer indemnity payments coming to the United States for a clever manoeuvre. The United States announced that it would not make use of these indemnity payments except on behalf of the Chinese people. It set them aside as a fund for the education of young middle-class Chinese boys and girls in the schools and universities of the United States. This policy was very successful for a long time, and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Life In the Soviet Territory in China

(From Chinese Worker Correspondents.)

IN the Soviet Districts in Fukien Province, all workers and peasants, male and female, old and young, are heartily supporting the Soviet Regime. The reactionary Kuomintang leaders can do nothing than sigh before the Red advance as the repeated attacks on the Red Army resulted in the wholesale surrender of the white troops to the Reds.

The confiscated land was distributed to the peasants and the poor according to the number of persons in the family. All of them were glad to get land and many were so happy that they shed tears of joy. The maimed and aged persons and the families of the Red soldiers who can not cultivate the land are supported by the Soviet government. All the extortionate taxes and duties were abolished except that the peasants should pay the harvest tax with 5 per cent of their products from the land.

Clear Out Reactionaries.

To clear out the reactionaries is one of the most determined and energetic activities carried out by the masses themselves. Nearly all the reactionaries were arrested by the guidance of the masses. Having been arrested, they were tried by the Reactionary Exterminating Committee and the decision was to be approved at a mass meeting in regard to their penalty. In case they were really counter-revolutionary, they had to be executed in the presence of the masses.

All male and female workers and peasants from sixteen to forty years of age have joined the Red Guards and all those from six to fifteen, have joined the Children Bands and Youth Vanguards. The Red Guards and Youth Vanguards are the forces to protect the local soviet power and at the same time are reserves of the Red Army.

All members of the various committees of the Soviet are elected by and from among the broad masses. Those peasants who could hardly address an audience previously are now able to make a political report. The peasant women who had been too shy to appear in public are now bold enough to be chairmen of the women associations.

All the policies and actions in the Soviets have been under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The masses pay great respect to the Party members. Many women express the desire that their children would be active Party members and functionaries in the Party.

Though there is lacking competent teachers and suitable textbooks at present, the Soviets have tried their utmost to establish many Leninist schools for the children of the workers and peasants. A Lenin University is being established to train political and military leaders. Besides there are many cooperatives, and public hospitals where the peasants can be treated without charges.

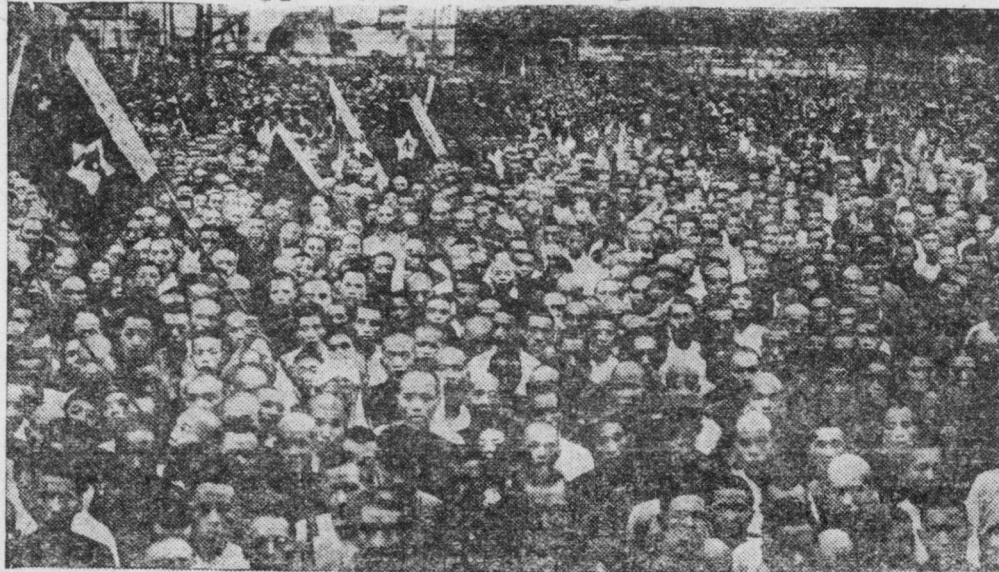
The mass meetings in the So-

Peng Pei



Comrade Pei was murdered by Chiang Kai-shek last year. He was an outstanding leader in the peasants movement and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Supporters of the Changsha Soviets



This is a mass meeting of the workers taken when Changsha fell to the Red Army in August of 1930. When the white army recaptured Changsha it massacred 4,000 workers and peasants, many of those pictured here, for their support of the Changsha Soviets. Note the red flags with the sign of the hammer and sickle.

viets are inspiring. On August 1, 1930, for instance, the Soviet district in Western Fukien held a very impressive mass meeting which is typical in all Soviet districts. The number of the participants was over twenty thousand, a surprisingly large number, considering the size and population of the district. The peasants attended the meeting even from twenty miles away. They carried guns and old-type weapons. Very stimulating speeches were made by the chairman of the Soviet, secretary of the Communist Party, commander of the Red Army,

and the representatives of the workers and peasants organizations. A parade after the meeting was filled with revolutionary spirit. Some of the typical slogans were: "Fight Against Imperialist War," "Defend the Soviet Union," "Support the colonial revolutionary movement," "Down with the Kuomintang and Imperialism," "Long live the Chinese Soviets," etc.

Issue Money in Kiangsi.

In many respects, the conditions of the Soviets in the southwestern part of Kiangsi Province are the

same as those in Fukien Province. In the Soviets in Kiangsi, however, there have been paper money issued by the soviets. The soviet bills have been widely circulated. On the bills are pictures of Marx and Lenin. Thousands of persons have exchanged their cash for the bills. The poor class. Their faith in the soviet currency. The bills are made of Chinese money and are not so beautiful, yet the workers and peasants said, "These notes really represent the paper money issued by the poor class." Their faith in the soviet notes reflects unmistakably their confidence in the soviet gov-

Rally to Save the Lives of Li and Sheih!

By M. JAMES

WHILE Chiang Kai-shek and other militarists of the Kuomintang together with world imperialism are butchering hundreds of thousands of Chinese workers and peasants in China for their revolutionary activities, American imperialism enlarges its murderous role by prosecuting, arresting and deporting militant Chinese workers and students in the United States to China for execution by its running dog, Chiang Kai-shek.

This has been clearly evidenced in the cases of Comrade T. H. Li in New York and Comrade Sheih Chang in San Francisco, both are now held for deportation to China on account of their revolutionary activities.

These cases are not isolated nor accidental. They are rings in the chain of imperialist attacks on the foreign born workers, the Negro workers and the working class in the United States as a whole. The Scottsboro Case, the Patterson Frame-up, the Yokinen Case, the Saul Case, the threatened deportation of Murdock, Devine and Berkman, the Bebrics Case, the Serio Case, the Machado Case, the Kenomatsu Case and the mass deportation cases are all part and parcel of the whole capitalist offensive.

Comrade Li was arrested on December 4, 1930. His only "crime" is that he believes and participates in activities against capitalism. His legal status as a bona fide student which entitled him to stay in the U. S., was illegally brushed aside by the immigration authorities. After he was bailed the immigration authorities in New York demanded his surrender at Ellis Island for deportation on the following day on the steamer "Creole" to China via San Francisco. Only with mass support and protest was the International Labor Defense able to secure a writ of habeas corpus to delay the intended murder.

Now American imperialism has boldly brushed aside the mass protest from all parts of the country against Li's deportation and decided to confirm the decision of the immigration authorities to deport Li to China.

The I. L. D. with mass support and pressure is again able to secure thirty days for appealing the

case to the Supreme Court.

Why Chang Was Jailed.

In the case of Comrade Sheih Chang in San Francisco, the basic reason underlying the threatened deportation is the same as in Li's case. Comrade Sheih was arrested last summer due to his revolutionary activities. He was bailed out by the International Labor Defense in San Francisco. On May 13, he was demanded to surrender to Angel Island for immediate deportation to China. The I. L. D. got the writ of habeas corpus and is preparing to appeal the case. The reason why the immigration authorities demanded Comrade Sheih's surrender on May 13 was very significant. Comrade Sheih, after he was bailed out and prior to his surrender, instead being intimidated by the prospective deportation, intensified his revolutionary activities one hundredfold. He was the moving spirit of hundreds of the unemployed Chinese workers in San Francisco, organized into a Chinese branch of the Unemployed Council affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. He and other leaders led these unemployed Chinese workers to storm the Chinese "Six Companies" (the Civil Government in Chinatown, composed mainly of rich Chinese merchants) demanding unemployment reliefs. Hundreds of Chinese unemployed workers in San Francisco signed the Unemployment Insurance Bill put forth by the Communist Party.

During the recent Laundry Workers Strike in San Francisco, Comrade Sheih was the agitator, organizer and leader. His activities naturally attracted the attention and hatred of the Chinese and American capitalists, the Kuomintang, the semi-feudal organizations in Chinatown and American imperialism. The result was that these reactionary forces combined to demand his surrender for deportation to China.

In both cases of Li and Sheih, there are far-reaching significances in addition to the intended cold-blooded murder of our fighters.

First, these cases, together with many others, mean imperialist intensified offensive against the working class applying increasingly fascist methods.

Second, the intensification of de-

portations and lynching is a worked out plan of imperialism to divide up the working class by playing the white against the Negro, the native born against the foreign born and vice versa.

Third, it is important to note that, with the clear knowledge of the perfect legal status of Li and Sheih to stay in the U. S., the Kuomintang minister to Washington and the Chinese consuls in New York and San Francisco agreed heartily but silently with the American imperialists to send these boys back to China for execution. In fact, as revealed in Sheih's case, the Kuomintang actively participated in the persecution of Sheih.

Fourth, the so-called "left" Wing of Kuomintang also joined in the attack on the Chinese revolutionary workers in general and on Li and Sheih in particular. The Nationalist Daily in New York and San Francisco, the organs of the "left" Wing of the Kuomintang in America, have repeatedly attacked the leaflets distributed and meetings organized by the Chinese Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Fifth, with regard to Li's case, Husband, the assistant secretary of the Labor Department, stated that, "In cases like that of Li Tao-Shuan, where aliens actively engaged in efforts to overthrow the U. S. government by force of violence, it is not felt that the plain terms of law should be set aside in order that the aliens concerned may accept the invitation of any government which condones the activities of the Third International..." This is a concrete evidence of hostility, provocation and war preparation against the Soviet Union by American imperialism!

Defeat These Methods!

These manoeuvres and fascist methods must be defeated and stopped by revolutionary support of the broad masses to the defense of Li and Sheih. With the open offensive declaration of Husband, who wouldn't have made the statement unless he secured the support and instruction of American finance capital, the working class must close our ranks to save the lives of these two militant Chinese revolu-

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ernment. There are peasants banks helping the poor peasants lending them money with very low rate of interest.

Last spring, the French imperialists sent many aeroplanes to bomb the Soviet in Lanchow, on the border of Indo-China. The anti-imperialist sentiment spread all over China. Especially in the soviet districts, great mass demonstrations took place against the imperialists. For instance, an armed mass demonstration was called on the western shore of the Kan River of Kiangsi Province with fifty thousand people participated, all of whom carried arms and red flags, shouted the revolutionary slogans and sang revolutionary songs. The white forces on the other bank of the river were so scared by the spirit that they immediately went away.

The masses around the Soviet districts are very well aware that the Red troops are their own troops and the white troops are their enemies. So, when the Red Army comes to their town, they provide them with tea, rice and other things to welcome them. When the Red Army engaged in battles with the white troops, many peasants spontaneously helped the Red Army and many women organized themselves into relief corps to rescue the wounded soldiers and carried them to their homes. At other times, these women washed and repaired the clothes of the soldiers of the Red Army. In case the white troops came, the peasants went with the Red Army and hid their grains in the mountains so that the white troops were forced to retreat on account of the lack of food.

Soviet Influence Spreads.

The political influence of the Soviets has widely extended to the non-Soviet districts. The peasants in the non-Soviet districts have sent delegates to the Soviets to ask the Red Army to help them wipe out the white troops.

The Chinese girls and women in the non-soviet territory in general have no liberty to divorce their husbands who mistreat them. They are oppressed by their parents-in-law and work all day and night long. Girls and women in the Soviet districts have been completely emancipated, being equal with men economically, politically and socially.

So many women in the non-Soviet districts escaped to the Soviets to breathe the atmosphere of a new world. The revolutionary spirit among the women in the Soviets is very admirable. Not only that they cheerfully undertake the work of couriers, nurses, transporters, etc., but some of them are brave enough to join in the Red Army and become fighters in the front.

Even the children understand the significance of the Soviets. They are excellent messengers for the Soviets. They understand that when there are three crosses on the envelopes, they are urgent and important letters, they must be very carefully handled and promptly sent. Sometime ago the children met the white troops on the way, they rather suffered death than to give up the letters to their enemies.

Chen Kien



Comrade Kien was murdered by Chiang Kai-shek during the past year. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Drive Them Out!

By Ryan Walker



"Reds In South China Pressing Forward"

By M. JAMES

In evaluating the achievements of the revolutionary struggle of the international working class during the last two years, the Eleventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International mentioned as in the fore rank the development and strengthening of Soviets and Red Army over a considerable territory in China.

The feudal-bourgeois-militarist government of the Kuomintang in Nanking and its master, international imperialism, are by no means blind to this important achievement of the international revolutionary movement. Their answer is the most savage and ruthless attack on the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army.

Since its betrayal of the Chinese Revolution in 1927, the Kuomintang has jumped into the camp of imperialism and combined with the semi-feudal and imperialist forces to murder the Chinese workers and peasants. It drowned the heroic Canton Soviet and the Soviets in Hai Feng and Lu Feng in a river of blood.

The revolutionary upsurge and the establishment of many soviets in southern and central China naturally drive the Nanking Government and world imperialism to concentrate their murderous attacks on the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army.

After the temporary stoppage of the military war between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shi San last spring, the Nanking Government, under the dictate, and with the support of the imperialists announced its big "Communist Suppression Campaign" in five provinces in southern and central China. It boasted that the government would with ease exterminate the Soviets and the Red Army "before the end of April."

Since the start of this suppression campaign last spring, the Nanking Government has despatched more than twenty divisions of its army, more than thirty bombing planes and numberless militia and police forces to suppress the reds. The most destructive tactics and instruments were used in the campaign. As was openly admitted by the United Press, the agency of American imperialism, which reported on March 18 that, "Activities of the rebels in the railway zone have become more serious, resulting in government's decision to utilize airplanes in the offensive... Poison gas is being used against the bandits in both Hupeh and Kiangsi." Once the Kuomintang army succeeded temporarily in occupying some Soviet district, the most barbarous efforts were made against the workers and peasants and their families. The constructive achievements as the Soviet banks, schools, nurseries, factories, etc., were completely destroyed.

IMPERIALISM HELPS.

...In the suppression campaign, international imperialism not only supplied Chiang Kai-shek with military advisers, munition, finance, airplanes, etc., but actively participated in the direct attack on the Soviets and the Red Army. The imperialists bombarded the Canton Soviet and

helped to send the white army to Canton in 1927. They also bombarded and aided the Kuomintang in crushing the Changsha Soviet last July.

Japanese infantry fought against the Red Army in Yo-Chow and twice repulsed the Red Army from Tayeh. French airplanes bombarded the Soviet in Lung-Chow. American, British, French, Japanese and other imperialist gunboats and cruisers have continuously fired on the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army along the Yangtze River. It has been admitted by the imperialist agency in Shanghai that in two months time, the imperialist gunboats have fired upon the soviets and Red Army not less than one hundred and seven times! The following report of the North China Daily News dated December 11, 1930, tells us glaringly the role of the American and other imperialists in suppressing the Reds:

"American sailors, together with their British and Japanese fellows, are getting daily practice at living targets on the upper Yangtze River this winter, and these members of the Yangtze Patrol may become the best sharpshooters in the Navy... These sailors have amused them-

selves by firing upon the living targets (that is the Communists and broad masses) on the upper Yangtze River... But during the autumn and winter months of this year, battles between foreign guards and Chinese Communists have become so common along the Yangtze that they are no longer "news" unless some communists are hurt."

This praise to the barbarous attacks of imperialism on the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army bears out the role of American and world imperialism in its attempt to crush the Chinese Revolution.

Red Army Grows.

But the Communism Suppression Campaign was by no means successful, mainly due to the heroic struggle of the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese workers and peasants. Temporary defeats of the Soviets and the Red Army might be registered, but the fundamental strength has been preserved and increased. During the campaign the Soviets and the Red Army also made important and strategical victories and advances.

The 18th and 50th Divisions of the Kuomintang Army were decisively defeated by the Red Army in Tonkoo last January, with the cap-

ture of the divisional commander, Chang Hui Tsan, of the 18th Division. The First Corps of the Red Army, over 10,000 strong, together with the local Red Defense Corps, succeeded in occupying part of the Ping-Han Railway (from Pei-Ping to Hankow).

On March 5, two regiments of the Kuomintang Army went over to the Red Army with all the arms they possessed.

The 34th Division of the Kuomintang Army, despatched to fight the Reds, suffered overwhelming defeat. The telegraphic message of the Japanese Press from Hankow dated March 13, stated:

"The 34th Division, whose Commander being Yo Wei-Chen, was bitterly attacked by the Reds, with the larger part of the division disarmed and two of the brigade commanders captured by the Communist Army. Yo himself was, too, captured."

The Reuter Service, the agency of British imperialism, reported from Hankow that "...Private reports state that more troops stationed at Kwangshui have revolted."

As a consequence of the ceaseless mutinies and revolts in the Kuomintang Army, the fighting strength of the Red Army has

greatly increased. It has not only defended the basic soviet districts from militarist and imperialist attacks, but has made new advances. The number of soviets has increased to more than two hundred in Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangsi, and other provinces with more than twenty-two corps of the Red Army over four hundred thousand strong. According to the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, "The broad Soviet districts in South China still exist steadily growing despite the positive besieged suppression upon them by the Kuomintang and imperialism. This is the result of the heroic struggles of the broad peasant masses."

Admit Anti-Red Failure.

The Kuomintang militarists and the imperialists have been compelled to admit the truth. Ho Yin Chin, the commander-in-chief of the suppression campaign, has openly stated to the press that the suppression campaign had been a failure and asked the Nanking Government for re-inforcement.

The North China News reported repeatedly that "No progress made against Kiangsi Communists," "Red menace increasing," "There has been no cessation of the Communist bandit menace in Kiangsi and according to reports, the marauders are becoming stronger and more active daily."

In the New York Times, May 23, under the headline of "Reds in South China Pressing Forward," Hallett Abend, the imperialist correspondent of the Times in China, reported that, "While the Nanking Government admits carrying out encircling movements, Communists in Kiangsi are steadily increasing their pressure," and that "the government regards the Communist menace more seriously than anything else."

Militarist War.

The inevitable antagonisms among the militarists and imperialists have already precipitated another military war in China. Chiang Kai-shek has to despatch his troops, who have been engaged in vain to suppress the soviets and the Red Army, to fight against his rivals in the north and the south. This undoubtedly will objectively enable the soviets to further consolidate their forces, and to make further advances.

This, however, does not lessen the danger that, in view of the upsurge of the "Red Menace," the militarists will again concentrate their brutal attacks against the Soviets and the Red Army with the indirect and direct support of world imperialism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Communist International, and with the revolutionary support of international working class, the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army has placed China "in the front rank of the national revolutionary movement of the colonial world" (Theses of the XI Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International). Workers in the United States and other capitalist countries must carry on propagandist and organizational measures to fight against imperialist intervention in the Soviet Districts of China!

China and the Soviet Union

By HARRY GANNES.

AT the behest of the imperialists the Nanking government in 1929 broke off all diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This was preceded and followed by a frantic drive against the Chinese workers and peasants. In order to prove worthy of his hire, Chiang Kai-shek did everything Wall Street wanted him to do. He prepared for war over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Stimson, under the Kellogg pact, tried to advance this war so that Wall Street could come into possession of this valuable railroad as a spearhead against the Soviet Union.

Since that time, Chiang Kai-shek has followed the policy toward the Soviet that Wall Street desired of him.

However, among the Chinese masses the feeling of sympathy for the Soviet Union is growing at a tremendous pace, not alone in the Chinese Soviet territories, but throughout the country. The books most in demand are about the Soviet Union, and especially the Five Year Plan. The Five Year Plan is capturing the imagination of the Chinese masses. Chiang Kai-shek promised "reconstruction." Instead, he gave the masses greater starvation; deeper crisis, and heavier burdens under the yoke of imperialism.

The Chinese masses are learning of the successes of socialist upbuilding in the Soviet Union. They see that the attacks of the imperialists against the Five Year Plan become furious because it shows a way to emancipation to the colonial masses through revolutionary upsurge and socialist construction.

This has resulted in a frantic gesture by the Nationalist government. At the hand-picked meetings of the Chinese Yuan (supposed to be a national legislature, but really a few puppets who can be counted on to follow Chiang Kai-shek's bidding) recently held, a proposal was passed favoring a "Five Year Plan." This farcical step is like Chiang Kai-shek's promise of "reconstruction." It is to make the masses believe that the achievements visible in the Soviet Union can be achieved by the Nationalist government. This will fool no one—least of all the Chinese masses whose conditions grow worse each day.

Meanwhile, the imperialists, and especially the United States, is preparing the Nationalists for war against the Soviet Union. Just now

this consists of an attack against the Chinese Soviets, financed by the imperialists, supported by them with their gunboats on the Yangtze River and with their troops in Shanghai, Hankow and Canton.

The proposed silver loan of Wall Street, amounting to \$40,000,000 is offered, mainly, with a view to rooting out "Communism." The object is, if the Nationalist is strengthened, to direct its efforts, with the backing of the imperialists against the Soviet Union.

American imperialists look to China as a grave yard in which to bury the economic crisis along with millions of starved Chinese workers and peasants. It looks to China as an important war front against the Soviet Union.

Red Money



Kiangsi Soviet paper money, issued by the Kiangsi Workers and Peasants Bank. (See the article by Chinese Worker Correspondents for detailed report on the issuance of Soviet currency in Kiangsi province.)

Despite the Terror the Chinese Revolution Strides Forward!



Scenes from the May 30, 1925, massacre in Shanghai. Left—Burial of the victims of the imperialist slaughter. The murder of Chinese workers and students aroused a tremendous revolution upsurge. Right—A young Chinese worker killed by the imperialists.



They See Their Orders Carried Out

Communists executed in the streets of Canton, now a daily scene in Chinese cities. Note the imperialists in the background, calmly looking at the work their Chinese lackeys have done for them. Nearly every execution of Chinese revolutionaries is viewed by foreign imperialists or their missionaries tools.



Jail Workers and Students

Workers and students arrested on the streets of Hankow for participating in a revolutionary demonstration. The Kuomintang soldiers are leading them to jail where they were frightfully tortured and later executed—for the entertainment and edification of the imperialist ladies and gentlemen who feel safer when the river of blood of Chinese revolutionaries flows fast.



In Hankow—A Daily Sight

A Communist executed in the streets of Hankow. The executioner points at him. The wholesale executions in China are not stopping the advance of the Chinese Red Armies and the spread of the Soviet territories. Commenting on these executions a British editorial notice reads: "The dead bodies are left lying in the streets, which is a very disagreeable sight for ladies on their way to the race course."



Yankee Imperialism

U. S. Marines marching in Shanghai to aid Chiang Kai Shek bolster up his rotten rule.



Sou Chou Jen

Before his death in 1929, Comrade Sou was Chairman of the All-China Labor Federation; Chairman, Chinese Seamen's Union; Chairman, Hongkong Strike Committee, and China's first Minister of Labor. He carried on a valiant fight against imperialism—and its Chinese lackeys.



Father and Son

A father and son about to be executed by the Kuomintang butchers. The charge against them was being revolutionaries and fighting against poverty and imperialist domination.

The Kuomintang --- Hangman for Imperialism Support the Revolution In China

By WANG MEI

THE rule of the Chinese Kuomintang is a rule of terrorism. Under it the Wuhan area, in which Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang are located, is the district that has suffered the most. Thousands and tens of thousands of revolutionary masses have been killed in groups, one after the other, in and around the district. All freedom of civilians in general, all freedom of residence, freedom of movement, of speech, of publication, of assembly — all has been destroyed by the white terror.

Arrests and Tortures

The torture of arrested revolutionary fighters is the most ordinary occurrence. The torture employed is hideous. It includes searing the tongue with red hot irons; pumping petroleum into the nose; forcing sharpened bamboo sticks into the fingers through the nail fissures; cutting off the nose, the ears, the sex organs of men and the breasts of women. Whenever the Red Armies threaten the white control of a district, or on days prior to revolutionary anniversaries, the local Kuomintang authorities adopt the most savage methods of terrorization. They take political prisoners from jail, some of them whose prison terms have already been determined and partly served, and others whose terms have long since expired, and they chop off the heads of these victims in the public streets, in the presence of large crowds guarded by heavily armed forces. It is no longer a rare occurrence that dozens of revolutionary fighters are beheaded or shot to death in a single day in the Wuhan area, and their bodies left lying in the streets for days as a measure of terrorization.

349 In One Day

It is quite a common thing to find 30 revolutionaries executed within a week in Hankow under the rule of the Chinese Kuomintang. On a certain day in the winter of 1930, a mass execution of 349 revolutionary fighters took place in Hankow. On December 27, 1930, another mass execution of 15 Communists took place in the same district. Among the 15, Comrade Chang Tsai-tsen behaved with superhuman heroism. He had been brutally tortured right after his arrest. The Kuomintang then tried to induce him to surrender. But during his trial Comrade Chang stood his ground, fiercely defied his torturers, and demanded an early execution of himself.

Mass executions such as the above mentioned above in the Wuhan area also take place in Canton, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Tsinan and other cities. On January 17 of this year, in Shanghai, 24 Communists, two of them women, were arrested in Shanghai by the British imperialist police, turned over to the Chinese authorities, and on February 7 were put to death by the Kuomintang militarists in a manner that only barbarians of the Middle Ages used. First they were forced to dig their own graves, then five of the victims were buried alive, but the soldiers refused to proceed with the gruesome work, and the rest were mowed down with machine guns and their bodies thrown in on top of the five. Five of the 24 were young left-wing writers. Not a word of this savagery appears in the foreign or Chinese press in Shanghai, but it is known to all because executions often take place in the presence of large crowds of officials, militarists, and foreign police and officials from the foreign concessions.

On April 5, General Han Fu-Chu, one of the present props of the Nanking regime, took 22 Communist prisoners from Tsinan, Shantung, prison, and shot them to death.

No Complete Record

It is impossible to keep a complete record of the victims of the white terror in China these days. In Wuhan the executed range from the ages of 17 to 48. The Kuomintang terrorists regarded their most important find to be that of Comrade Liu Yung, who entered the Communist Party in France in 1923, and had been trained in military affairs, especially in aviation, in Soviet Russia for the few years previous to his return to China. He arrived in China in May, 1930, was at once sent by his Party to Han-

The Task of the Kuomintang



Cartoons from Chinese revolutionary newspapers. (1) Chiang Kai Shek murders the masses with the support of the imperialists who stand in the background and wave him their best wishes. In the foreground is shown the advance of the Chinese Red Army. (2) The foreign capitalist squeezes the blood of the Chinese masses into a pail obligingly held by Chiang Kai shek. (3) Workers' demonstration bearing a banner which reads: "Long Live the World Revolution!"

kow, and was caught within three weeks after his arrival, and butchered. During his trial he scoffed at his butchers, telling them that they caught him so soon that they could learn nothing of his activities.

It is no exaggeration to say that in no historical period of the world

has there been such a state of savagery as exists today in China under the Kuomintang terror. The Inquisition in the Middle Ages killed a few thousands persons over a few decades. But in China, within four years of the Nanking regime, it has been variously estimated that from 200,000 to 300,000

revolutionary workers, peasants and intellectuals have been put to death by the white terror. Perhaps the number is much larger if we include the dozens of mass executions of thousands who have been mowed down by machine guns.

Imperialist Intervention in China

By EARL BROWDER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

considerably strengthened the power of American imperialism in China against its rivals.

With the rise of the revolutionary mass movement in China in the past four years, however, this clever maneuver of the United States has begun to fail. The Boxer Indemnity students in America have begun to learn the true nature of American imperialism as well as that of other imperialist powers. More and more Chinese students in America have been turning to the Communist Party. The organ of the Chinese Students Alliance in America, the "Chinese Students Monthly," which had been published for 26 years as a good servant of American imperialism, began to speak out very forcefully against imperialism as a whole, to expose the role of United States imperialism in China and to explain the Communist program of anti-imperialist revolution in China.

American imperialism was unable to stop this trend of developments among Chinese students. The most it was able to do was to destroy the "Chinese Students Monthly" and prevent its continued appearance in any form. Today imperialism is making a desperate effort to frighten the Chinese students back to servility by the deportation of Comrade T. H. Li into the hands of the butcher Chiang Kai-shek as a warning and lesson to the other Chinese students in America to re-

main loyal to their imperialist masters.

It is very significant that Comrade T. H. Li came to America as one of the Boxer Indemnity students and in spite of the universities of America learned to understand the true role of American imperialism.

Many books could be written about the many murderous assaults against the Chinese people by the American imperialists as well as the other imperialist powers. The massacres in Shanghai on May 30, 1925, and June 13 of the same year in Canton had the active support and in one degree or another the participation of the American imperialist forces. The bombardment of Nanking in March, 1927, was led by the warships of American imperialism. The bloody suppression of the Canton Commune in December, 1927, was assisted by American gunboats. The destruction of the Changsha Soviet Government in July, 1930, was accomplished by American and British gunboats acting in concert. The bombardment of the Soviet territories along the Yangtze and in Canton provinces in South China as well as the most recent events at Hainan Island are further examples of the long history of mass-murder of imperialism in China.

The American working class must learn the lessons of these events, must understand their historical setting and significance and the intimate connection they have with the daily problems of the work in America.

The struggle against wage cuts and speed-up in the United States, the struggle for unemployment re-

RALLY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF COMRADES LI AND SHEIH!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

tionaries. We must intensify our mass campaign against the deportation, send telegrams and protest to Hoover and Doak demanding voluntary departure for Li and Sheih. Rush funds to the International Labor Defense for the defense of these comrades, hold mass meetings and demonstrations to show the imperialists and their lackeys that they can not murder

our fighters without mass protest and mass action from the workers and toiling masses and we must join in the Communist Party, the revolutionary trade unions, the unemployed branches, the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggles for Negro Rights, and the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, to launch a counter-offensive against American and international imperialism and its lackeys

In China the power of imperialism and its native agents, the Chinese militarists, is being shaken by the rising revolutionary movement of the Chinese workers and peasants. For over a year the Chinese Soviet Districts have been successfully repulsing all of the attacks of reaction and have extended their territory to include a population of 60 million people. The militarists themselves admit that the entire population,—men, women and children—have joined the Soviet movement and under the leadership of the Communist Party of China are fighting unitedly for liberation from imperialist and militarist rule.

This is the reason why the United States government, one of the worst oppressors of the Chinese people is deporting Comrade T. H. Li from the United States to deliver him into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, the hangman of the Chinese people.

In the past four years, Chiang Kai-shek has been directly responsible for the cold-blooded slaughter of hundreds of thousands of revolutionary Chinese workers, men, women and children on the charge of being Communists. The world has never witnessed such cold-blooded mass-murder as that perpetrated by the Kuomintang in China. It is into the hands of this bloody monster that the United States Secretary of Labor, Doak, demands that Comrade Li shall be delivered.

Workers of the United States! You must understand that the victorious advance of the Chinese Revolution is also a victory for the workers of the United States. You must understand that Chiang Kai-shek, the agent of American imperialism in China is your enemy the same as the enemy of the Chinese workers. You must understand that the protection of Comrade Li from the murderous intentions of Doak, representing the United States government, is the protection of your own interests.

Raise a mighty protest against the deportation of Li to China!

Send telegrams, demanding his release, to the Department of Labor, to your local newspapers, and to the Daily Worker!

Support the Chinese Revolution! Demand the release of Comrade Li!

Fight against the brutal oppression of American Imperialism.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF S
Communist Party of U. S. A.
Central Committee,

Pan-Pacific Trade Unionists



太平洋職工秘書處出版

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A New Chapter In the Civil War In China

R. DOONPING

THE dollar throne of Chiang Kai-shek, so painstakingly propped up through various crises during the last four years by his patronizing "Uncle Sam," is tottering again. The Soviet movement, led by the Communist Party and with the Red Army as its spearhead, has been for a long time persistently undermining the authority of the semi-feudal and bourgeois Nanking Regime, and is giving strong impetus to the anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang upsurge of the worker and peasant masses.

Riding the wave of this rising tide, a new anti-Nanking military alignment has lately been formed under the tutelage of British and Japanese imperialism. This alignment, embracing the right (Kwangsi) and the "left" (reorganization) wing of the Kuomintang, as well as all shades of dissatisfied militarists, of course, does not even pretend to be anti-imperialist. However, it is openly anti-Chiang Kai-shek, and as such it proposes to play the demagogic game of deceit, to turn the backward section of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement against the anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movement, and to take Chiang Kai-shek's place as the leader of the anti-red campaign in China.

The New Bloc.

As the symbol of imperialist oppression and native militarist corruption in China the name of Chiang Kai-shek has been much discredited and cannot even rally his own troops against the rising workers and peasants and the Red Armies. Subjectively, Chiang Kai-shek is intensifying the campaign of white terror and concentrating his best troops against the Soviet forces and exhausting the financial resources of the Nanking government in trying to keep these troops loyal. But objectively he is practically impotent in the face of the reluctance of these troops to advance against the Communists, mutinies and desertion, and the almost insurmountable difficulties connected with the task of sup-

pressing the enemy that has the support of the overwhelming majority of the local population. Hence the anti-Red forces in China need a new banner, new deceptive slogans. The new Canton alignment, under the political leadership of Wang Chin-wei, thus emerges to supply this demand. Blaming Chiang Kai-shek for his despotism (dictatorship) and tyranny on the one hand, and "tolerance" (!) of Communists on the other hand, the new alignment came forward with its slogans of democracy and more intensive drive against the Communists!

The Last "National Convention"
In the meantime, even before the new Canton bloc openly declared their hostility, Chiang Kai-shek has also been manoeuvring for a better position in the coming reactionary civil war, which he knows is inevitable. Answering the charge of despotism, he called a National Convention but he was careful enough to put the most powerful of his political opponents, Hu Han-Ming, the chairman of the legislative Yuan and leader of the right wing Kuomintang faction, under arrest. Thus crippling his opponents temporarily, he had the National Convention packed with his own "appointees." This convention, which met at Nanking the first half of May, enacted a regular burlesque show, the chorus singing songs of praise of Chiang Kai-shek to the tunes set by its floor leader. When the ecstasy of the singers reached its climax, they shimmied to the platform and signed their names to the prepared constitution which elevated Chiang Kai-shek from the humble position of merely a chairman of the Political Committee of the Nanking Government with equal votes with the other members, to the exalted throne of a real president (although still called chairman) with the right to appoint all other members of the Political Committee. Chiang Kai-shek was also careful enough to instruct his convention performers to utter a few feeble cries about the abolition of extra-territoriality and the abrogation of unequal treaties—"for home consumption," as the

imperialist papers frankly report.

Wall Street's Silver Loan.

Through the instrument of the National Convention, Chiang Kai-shek secured the appearance of having the support of the nation. But this "support" is merely a legal fiction which must be substantiated by real force. This force upon which Chiang Kai-shek has been dependent ever since he turned against the revolution four years ago, comes from his ever obliging "Uncle Sam" and, this time, takes the form of a proposed silver loan. The aim of this loan, as clearly stated in the U. S. Senate Resolution of February 11, 1931, is "to give moral, intellectual aid to the Nanking Government of China." Senator William H. King of Utah, now the official agent of the sponsors of the project in the United States, exemplified this statement even more frankly. He said, "It (the rehabilitation of silver which he claimed would result from the silver loan) would fortify China against Communism and strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to bring stable government and economic development to China." (New York Times, May 15, 1931). Although the silver loan is mainly intended to "fortify China against Communism," it would of course also help Chiang Kai-shek to beat off his other enemies, thus strengthening the influence of Wall St. in China as against its imperialist rivals.

Thus armed with the support of the National Convention and the prospect of a big silver loan from the United States, Chiang Kai-shek sallies forth to meet his enemies. Soon a new reactionary civil war, the fourth one since Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution in 1927, will again be raging in war-ridden China. Who will eventually win? The answer is that both of them and those that may follow them will lose and die out in due time! The final victory belongs to a third force, the spectre of Communism! The Soviet Revolution will take full advantage of the inevitable dissensions and civil strife in the camp of its enemies.

A United Front



A Chinese revolutionary cartoon, showing a united front of the Chinese soldiers, workers and peasants. The banner reads: "All Power to the Soviets!"

The Anti-Imperialist Struggles of the Chinese

J. F. H.

JUST as a protest, later as an organized struggle against the betrayal of the Chinese Revolution by the Kuomintang, the Chinese workers and farmers in America formed in January, 1928, the All-America Chinese Alliance for Support of the Workers and Peasants Revolution in China.

A bitter struggle was carried on in uprooting the influence of the Kuomintang amongst the Chinese masses in this continent. It was due to the success of this struggle that the most revolutionary and best fighting elements were drawn into the Alliance. The Canton Soviet helped to draw a sharp line between the two camps, the camp of reaction and the camp of revolution. While the campaign of white terror was raging in China, the struggles between the two camps were tense in America, especially in San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York City, Havana, Cuba, and Tempico, Mexico. Thanks to the advice and assistance given by the Communist Party of the U. S. A., victory for the Alliance was registered, particularly in Philadelphia.

Thus, a definite line of march was permanently established by the class conscious and revolutionary Chinese masses in America. The slogan of the establishment of Soviets in China advanced by the Communist Party of China, was adopted by the Alliance in recognition of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Communist International.

Broader Activities.

In 1928-29, the revival of the revolutionary wave in China had commenced. Simultaneously, the Alliance cooperated with the American working class giving much material and moral aid to the revolutionary movement in China. Many were saved from destitution, torture and death under the white terrorist regime of Chiang Kai-shek and other militarists, by this showing of international solidarity. It inspires in every one and all of us, faith in the international revolutionary movement!

The Alliance did not confine its activities to the support of the Chinese Revolution. Its activities went beyond that. In 1929, when the Second World Congress of the Anti-imperialist League met in Frankfurt de Main, Germany, the Alliance sent, as its delegate, Comrade T. H. Li who was then its general secretary. We may here mention the fact that now Comrade Li is detained by the Labor Department for deportation as a result of his activities in the anti-imperialist movement in the U. S. A.

As a result of the revolutionary developments in India, the anti-imperialist movements in Java and other colonial and semi-colonial countries, the attempts of the imperialists to intervene in the Soviet Union through the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese militarists and upon the report of Comrade Li on the political situation in this period brought from the World Congress,

the Alliance recognized the necessity and its responsibility to extend its organizational form and activities. The Alliance in the summer of 1930, adopted a new constitution and changed its name into the present The Alliance of the Chinese Anti-Imperialists in America, affiliated to the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

At the same time, the Alliance carried on an intensive campaign to mobilize the Chinese masses in the continent to help to realize the plan to enlarge the Chinese Vanguard. The campaign was a great success. This marked a great step forward. The existence and continuance of this only revolutionary paper in Chinese language in this continent owe much to the effort and sacrifice of the members of the Alliance and its sympathizers.

In an attempt to suppress the increasing militancy of the Chinese in America the ruling class in the United States and Cuba direct their reactionary attacks against them as they do to other foreign born workers. In Cuba, four Chinese workers, all active members of the Alliance, were deported to China to quench the blood thirst of Chiang Kai-shek. Thanks to the aid of the marine workers, these comrades foiled the scheme of the imperialists and the Kuomintang to railroad them to death. This ended in adding four militant fighters to the ranks of the revolutionary movement in China! Seeing that they cannot murder revolutionaries through the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, the Machado government of Cuba "rangled to death Comrade Joe Wong, another active member of the Alliance last year. In order to cover this outrage, the beastly rulers of Cuba announced Wong's death as a "suicide." They still can not wash Wong's blood off their hands. The workers and peasants of Cuba will always remember Wong as the victim of the white terror of imperialism and its lackeys.

At this very moment, the United States government is trying to deport three militant Chinese revolutionists, Li of New York, Sheh Chang and Sheh Choa of San Francisco to Chiang Kai-shek for torture and execution. They single out the most active and militant leaders for deportation and death in order to terrorize the Chinese masses in this continent, hoping thus to stifle the anti-imperialist movement. We must save these leaders! We must answer their attacks with more militancy and greater organizational strength. Our success in this depends on the effort we exert in their behalf!

The outcome of this struggle can not be foretold, but the Chinese anti-imperialist movement in this continent has given its expression in this struggle. The movement is determined to stay. It has a history of struggle in the past, it therefore has a future of struggle. No white terror can check its advance with the workers and peasants of America in the fight against imperialism!

Anti-Imperialist Appeal Against Massacre of Chinese Workers and Peasants

FROM the latest news from China it is evident that imperialism with the aid of its agent Chiang Kai-shek, is commencing a monstrous and bloody mass terror surpassing everything that has occurred hitherto in the way of crimes and acts of violence in suppressing the revolutionary movement for freedom.

Chiang Kai-shek, on the orders of the imperialists and with the weapons and money supplied by them, has already for six months been waging a regular war against the territories ruled by the revolutionaries. But in spite of the superiority of his military forces he has been fighting for six months without achieving any results. The territory of the victorious revolution is expanding. The reason of the impotency of the well-armed counter-revolutionary forces lies in

the fact that the Chinese peasant—not only in the territories of the revolutionary government, but also behind the front of Chiang Kai-shek—is offering resistance to Chiang Kai-shek's reign of violence and the intrigues of the imperialists, which in turn has a revolutionary effect on Chiang Kai-shek's peasant army.

According to the latest reports Chiang Kai-shek is beginning to resort to the most frightful mass terror in order to drown in blood the tremendous and growing peasant movement. In the province of Hupeh, in the districts bordering on the territory of the revolutionary government but which do not belong to it, he has had the population of all the villages arrested and caused 1800 peasants to be immediately executed without any trial whatever.

It is highly probable that this

crime of the counter-revolution in China represents only a beginning. In view of their failures, Chiang Kai-shek and the hangmen of the imperialist States who are backing him are capable of anything. Unable to vanquish the revolutionary armies they are beginning to massacre in thousands the unarmed peasants in the territory still ruled by them.

The danger is great! There is not a minute to lose! The League Against Imperialism summons the anti-imperialists of the whole world to hold protest demonstrations and take action immediately in order to call a halt to the fury of the criminals and hasten to the aid of the Chinese revolution.

The League Against Imperialism and for National Independence. International Secretariat. Berlin, April 30, 1931.

American Cops Helping Chinese Bosses



AN OPEN LETTER To Members of U. S. Senate

Protesting Against the Silver Loan and the Proposed International Silver Conference.

ON behalf of the militant Chinese workers, farmers, and other anti-imperialist Chinese residents in the U. S. A. and the Latin American countries, the Alliance of Chinese Anti-imperialists in America strongly protests against the proposal for a silver loan to the Nationalist Government of China, as embodied in the Senate resolution of February 11, 1931, and against any such loans, gold or silver, from one imperialist power alone or from an international body of imperialist bankers or governments. We also declare our opposition to any international silver conference which, in the name of stabilizing the value of silver, is actually a means of providing the imperialist powers concerned with an instrument of realizing their scheme of forcing a silver loan on China and thus further enslaving the Chinese people.

This is not only the opinion of the members and supporters of the League, but it also definitely reflects the firm and determined stand of the toiling masses in China who are now heroically fighting to overthrow the oppressive, tyrannical and white terrorist Nanking regime of imperialist agents, and who, when victorious, will unhesitatingly repudiate all such loans made to their oppressors to tighten the chain of oppression and exploitation.

Characteristic of the representatives of a class which has made the calculation and piling up of profits its purpose in life and has perfected the cheap trickery of salesmanship to an art, you have cleverly sought in your resolution to make Uncle Shylock appear as a benefactor and friend of the Chinese people whom you "admire and respect." You are so considerate and fatherly that you even have thought of such trifles as that "the people of oriental countries are suspicious of paper money," because it is subject to destruction when placed in loin cloths, and that "the wages are so low in China that a laborer would be compelled to work for months before he could save a gold piece sufficiently large to conveniently preserve." Under the circumstances, therefore, you argue touchingly, China requires silver coins, and since there are standard silver dollars now lying idle in the U. S. Treasury, they might be "utilized" to accommodate the Chinese people!

Of course, such trifles are merely put in to show your fatherly consideration for a friendly "neighbor." You have even more lofty motives, that of "seeking to give moral, intellectual and financial aid to the National Government of China." In order to prove that this government of China is worthy of your support, you cited the "unanimous testimony submitted to the Senate," which endorsed the government of China as "a good government and is satisfactory to our citizens engaged in trade and commerce with China." Thus you have put your official stamp on the Nanking government of Chiang Kai-Shek, a government that has tortured and murdered more than half a million workers and peasants in cold blood since 1927, a government that has deprived the workers and peasants of China of every vestige of the civil rights of citizenship, a government that is now desperately engaged in suppressing the revolt of millions of workers and peasants organized in soviets throughout South China, a white terrorist, anti-worker-peasant government of the worst and most brutal kind!

Yes, we know you and the Chinese people know you. We know that you are not ignorant of the true nature of the Nanking government. You endorse it not despite its anti-worker-peasant and its white terrorist character, but precisely because of it. It is not for no reason that your "citizens engaged in trade and commerce with China" are satisfied with the Nanking government. Ever since its inception in 1927, the Nanking government has been acting under your "advice

and supervision." The exploits of the Kemmerer Commission are known to the world. The repeated shipments of bombing planes and ammunition to Chiang Kai-shek, with the consent of the State Department of your government, are not of little benefit to your "citizens engaged in trade and commerce with China." You are pursuing an active policy of tightening your financial, economic and political control over China, and you have found in the Nanking government of Chiang Kai-shek a willing tool both for beating off your imperialist rivals and for suppressing the heroic resistance offered by the workers and peasants under the determined and invincible leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Your agents in China are attempting to deceive the Chinese workers and peasants by spreading the false rumor that you do not require any securities for the loan. But your resolution betrays the truth. It clearly states that the "internal developments for which the advanced silver will be used for 'minting into small coins to pay for labor and buy materials,' is 'to be approved by those supplying the silver.'" In the deceptive legal sense this is certainly no security in the sense that no definite property or fund is assigned as guarantee for payment of the debt. But both politically and economically, the security is of infinitely greater value and significance. The silver loan, according to the Senate Resolution, is not to be secured by any paltry sum of money or the limited value of any property but by the mortgage thus created on the already much impaired sovereignty and independence of China, and the boundless resources and unlimited labor power of a great country with a large and industrious population!

Your petty silver loan scheme has met the opposition of your rival imperialist powers of Great Britain and Japan. Therefore you seek to achieve your aim by a round-about way. Instead of espousing the scheme yourself, you have decided to use your colonial lackeys from India and China, while you remain behind, in the person of Senator William H. King, of Utah, directing the puppet show. In the recent Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, you pushed through the resolution for the calling of an international silver conference, nominally proposed by the Chinese delegate, Tsuyee Pei, the emissary of the militarist Chiang Kai-shek, and supported by the Indian delegate, S. R. Bomanji, friend of Ghandi, the traitor of the Indian people. However, the International Chamber of Commerce resolution, due to British opposition, left the question of who is to call the conference in the dark.

Now, you have let the cat out of the bag! In an officially inspired dispatch from Washington dated May 14, the New York Times reported that "the Nanking Government might issue a call" for the conference, that "authoritative circles (in Washington) indicated tonight the United States would accept such an invitation," that there are "indications from official sources here that the United States would cooperate with the Chinese government in such a conference," and that "the United States would be willing to lend assistance in the preliminary preparations if a conference is called by another nation." If the puppets at Nanking are really worthy of the trust of those who pull the strings in Washington, the long agitated silver conference may actually be convened, though, due to imperialist contradictions and strong opposition from the Chinese workers and peasants, the prospects of the conference are by no means good for the imperialists and their lackeys in China.

The official aim of the conference, of course, is to "rehabilitate silver." But the scheme of "dumping" surplus silver to China in the form of a silver loan really lies at the bottom of the whole thing. The political implications of this move,

as frankly stated by Senator King, is worthy of serious attention. He said, "It (the rehabilitation of silver) would fortify China against Communism and strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to bring stable government and economic development to China." (New York Times, May 15, 1931). This confession clearly reveals the real purpose of the silver conference. To get rid of surplus silver; using that silver to attempt to suppress the revolt of the workers and peasants, and to prop up the tottering Nanking regime of the butcher and militarist Chiang Kai-shek; thus trying to strengthen the regime that carries out orders from Wall Street and Washington and pave the way to Cathay for the exploiters! What a nicely calculated scheme! The question is: will it succeed?

No! The toiling masses of China

In the Pay of Wall Street



Nationalist army machine-gunners, led by Chiang Kai Shek, supported by American imperialism. Now these soldiers are engaged in militarist warfare. In spite of their superior equipment the Red Army on many occasions has defeated Nationalist troops.

are determined to accomplish this historical mission of throwing this and other imperialist schemes to the rubbish heap of history! The workers and peasants of the United States who are also oppressed and exploited by you and your masters in Wall Street and whose bitter experiences of starvation and police clubs, especially during the present depression, are making them more conscious of their interests. They see more and more clearly their solidarity of interest with the Chinese masses as you and your masters in Wall Street stubbornly refuses to bulge a step in the face of mass demand for unemployment insurance while scheming to lend millions to the butcher Chiang Kai-shek to enable him to carry on his grim campaign to slaughter the Chinese workers and peasants. They are rallying to the support of their working class and peasant

brothers and sisters in China in their struggle against native semi-feudal and capitalist oppression and imperialist domination. Even if your petty silver loan scheme is successful temporarily, it will soon be repudiated by the new regime that is bound to succeed the semi-feudal bourgeois order. The red flag of the Soviet Revolution is already flying in many provinces in South China and a Soviet Republic of Chinese workers, peasants' and soldiers' deputies is clearly on the horizon! Your little plan for the enslaving of the Chinese people, gentlemen of the U. S. Senate, is historically doomed to fail and will be swept away by the mighty tide of the Chinese Revolution!

Alliance of Chinese Anti-Imperialists in America.

May 25, 1931

New York City.

To Foreign Sailors In China

SINCE the fifteenth of March many slogans, quite attractive in form, were discovered on the walls of the streets as well as on the telegraph poles in Shanghai, all commemorating the Paris Commune and the uprising of Shanghai on March 21, 1927.

Among the principal slogans are: "Keep to the spirit of the Paris Commune and further it," "Against the imperialist and Kuomintang attack upon the Soviet districts and Red army," "Against the white terror of the Kuomintang which is a hundred times more cruel than the massacre of the Paris masses by the French bourgeoisie," "The Paris Commune forever," "Defend the Soviet Union," "Defend the Chinese Soviet revolutionary movement," etc.

Concerning the commemoration of the Shanghai Uprising such slogans were to be observed as "Against the trade union and factory laws designed to deceive and oppress the workers," "Smash the Yellow unions," "Against the imperialist loan to the Kuomintang for attacking the red army," etc. Side by side with these slogans are others of an economic character as, "regular benefits for the unemployed," "improve the soldier's life," "increase their monthly pay," "higher wages and allowance for rent"

On March 18 many leaflets were found in the vicinity of the French billets in which a battalion of Annamite soldiers had been housed. The handbills, published in the Annamite language, called on the soldiers to rise against French imperialism, to defend the Chinese Soviets and red army, to oppose the imperialist attack upon the Chinese Soviet revolution, to commemorate the Paris Commune. As a result, the Annamite soldiers have become very restive.

Chinese communists have likewise agitated among American, English and French soldiers by ap-

plying the same effective methods, a fact that made the various commands feel very uneasy.

The writer succeeded recently in securing a copy of the English handbill distributed among the foreign soldiers commemorating the Paris Commune and Shanghai Uprising. It reads as follows:

"Brotherly foreign soldiers and policemen!

"Hundreds of millions of Chinese toilers, particularly those in the Soviet districts and the red soldiers, sincerely wish to convey the following message to you and request you to forward it to your brothers and workers and peasants.

"Today is the 60th anniversary of the Paris Commune, which sixty years ago the Paris workers set up, in conjunction with the poor people, by the method of armed revolt after crushing the bourgeois rule and its state machinery. This is the government of the worker, by the worker, for the worker, practically identical with the Soviet regime.

"Destroyed by the French bourgeoisie through relentless murder and massacre, the Paris Commune never died in spirit, that is to say, in the mind of the toilers. In fact, the broad masses of Chinese workers and peasants, in furtherance of that spirit, are just fighting hard against the Chinese landlords and

bourgeoisie and for the establishment of a larger Soviet government. At present Chinese Soviet Hsiens number over 300...

"The Kuomintang representing the landlords and bourgeoisie, is making desperate efforts to smash the Soviets and the red army. To this end it dispatched 300,000 troops together with numerous aeroplanes to Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. British, American, French, Japanese and German imperialism assist the Kuomintang in such a drive not only by lending money for offering a host of military advisers, but also by making use of you and forcing you to shoot down the masses in the Soviet districts.

"No doubt you come from the ranks of workers and peasants. But your bourgeois government and your superiors (your oppressors) compelled you to open fire upon Chinese workers and peasants who are your class brothers, viz., in the same class as you.

"The vast masses in China, especially the masses of people in the Soviet districts and red soldiers, are quite willing to join hands with you, in the spirit of the Paris Commune, to carry on the struggle against imperialism and for the realization of the Soviet government. You should tell your comrades in arms, all of them, not to fire at the masses in Soviet districts and red soldiers, to demand the withdrawal of warships in China as well as of yourselves, to ask for the recall of military advisers with the National Government, to press for the abrogation of imperialist privileges, unequal treaties as well as the rendition of concessions, settlements, etc."

Similar handbills but in larger numbers are said to have passed into the hands of soldiers and sailors aboard foreign warships along the Yangtze River.

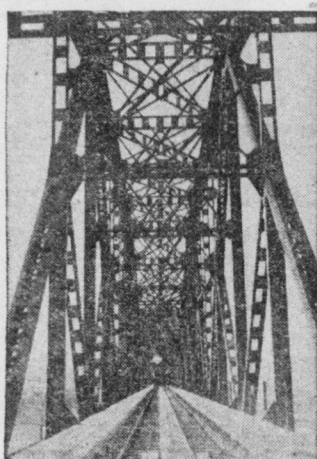
In the opinion of many of those who are on the spot, this propaganda represents a very serious menace to the foreign imperialist naval forces stationed in China.



The Soviet Turk-Sib Railway—A Sore Spot for Imperialist War-Mongers



Kazakhstan peasants who for the first time in their lives see a railroad switch and learn how to work it. A scene on the Turk-Sib Railway, built by the Soviet workers, now threatened by attack from French and British imperialism.



The completed bridge across the river Ila.



Kazak workers putting the finishing touches on the Turk-Sib Railway, now the object of the greedy eyes of imperialism who fear the advance of the Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union.

Surveyors for Machine-Gun Routes

By WANG MEI.

PURPORTING to be "scientific" and "trading" expeditions, but most obviously constituting purely military spying and survey ventures, two expeditions, one British and one French, have already set forth with the intention of crossing through and working from Sinkiang Province, Chinese Turkestan, along the whole frontier of Soviet Russia parallel with the Turk-Sib Railway.

The advance aerial party of the British expedition left London in early March, and the motor-lorry section is to leave Tientsin in the coming July, crossing North China and joining the first group at Yarkand, Eastern Turkestan.

The French expedition also left

graph projector, a repair shop, an electric generator, a portable oil refining plant, charts, maps, etc. Among its members are experts who will not only make geographic surveys, but also ground surveys, examine oil deposits and bore for water.

The motor lorry caravan plans to prepare airplane landing bases for the survey airplane at Yarkand, after which a part of it will serve as tender to the airplane on its long flights, taking petrol and supplies and receiving its photographic negatives for development.

The expedition plans to spend 18 months in Sinkiang, making ex-

haustive aerial surveys of a territory much of which is barren and of which little is known. It will survey the slopes of Kwen Lun and Tian Shan (Thian Schan Pelu) mountain ranges which border the Takla Makan desert, the airplane working along the fringes of the Takla Makan desert as far west as Lob Nor. Both the northern and southern slopes of the Tian Shan mountains will be surveyed. Urumchi, a town lying on the northern slope of the Tian Shan, will constitute the second base of the expedition, of equal importance with Yarkand. The British reports state that "most important in the trad-

ing (military) sense of the word are the Dzungaria (Dsungarei) and the slopes of the Tian Shan on the north and the southern fringe between Tarkand and Loh Nor."

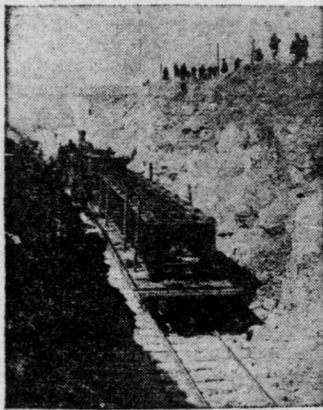
THE OBJECTIVE

The "trading" importance of the Dzungaria lies in the fact that it directly borders Soviet Russian territory and is the point nearest to the newly-built Turk-Sib Railway. The report further states that "over the whole period of 18 months the expedition will collect information which may afterwards be placed at the disposal of appropriate trading interests in England... The diffi-

culties of later transportation from Kashgar through the Himalayan Passes will confront great difficulties, but they will have to be overcome and "possibly the solution will have to be sought in aerial transport."

Simultaneously with this British venture in Chinese territory, the French have sent out what purports to be a "scientific" expedition of 37 men, 7 of whom are Chinese, to pass through Eastern Turkestan also. They claim that they will study geographical conditions, manners and customs of the inhabitants of western China, north China, and Indo-China. It also is

The Work Goes On



Bringing up a girder for a bridge on the Turk-Sib Railway.

Paris the first week in March. Details of both expeditions are given in the Peking & Tientsin Times of March 27, the Shanghai Evening Post of March 31, and the China Press of March 11.

Military Men at Head.

The British expedition, which purports to be for "trading" purposes, is headed by a military man, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Stewart, formerly of Tientsin, China, who speaks Chinese fluently and has made many surveys of various parts of Turkestan. The aerial survey party has already left London and the survey airplane will be flown over the air mail route to India. In the middle of June it is scheduled to cross over Kashmir, then over Karakoram Mountain range of 13,400 feet altitude.

This territory from the Indian side is prohibited area for other than airplanes connected with the British War Ministry; permission has been given to the "trading" expedition, however, to fly over this route and use British aerial war bases on the frontier. The chief air base of the expedition will be at Yarkand (Jarkand) in far Eastern Turkestan,—north of Kashmir, southeast of Kashgar, and not far from the Soviet Union frontier. The motor transport section of the British expedition is scheduled to leave Tientsin in July, traverse North China in seven British motor lorries, pass through Kwei Hua, across Ordos and Alashan territory of southern Mongolia, and finally join the first group at Yarkand. This party is equipped with a mobile dark room for the development of photographs, a portable cinemato-

A Letter from the Soviet Union

By EDWARD WING.

(Editorial Note.—Comrade Wing, a militant Chinese young worker, who was persecuted and held for deportation by the Immigration Office on account of his unrelenting revolutionary activities. The International Labor Defense and other mass organizations, however, succeeded in securing his "voluntary" departure to the Soviet Union. The following letter was just received by the Alliance of the Chinese Anti-imperialists in America, from Comrade Wing.)

Dear Comrades and fellow workers: I am one of the revolutionary Chinese workers who have been deported by the American Immigration Office with the royal aid of the Kuomintang apparatus in America. The purpose of American imperialism an dits lackey, the Kuomintang, was to deport me directly to China for execution. My case is not an exceptional one. American imperialism wants to deport not only the revolutionary Chinese workers, but all "alien" militant workers of all nationalities. This is evidently the united front of world imperialism to take an offensive attack on the international working class and poor farmers and to wage war against the Soviet Union.

"Close Our Ranks."

Fellow workers, our answer to international imperialism and its hirelings, the Kuomintang and others, must be: close our ranks, join the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League, join the International Labor Defense, join the Communist Party, and wage ruthless attack on the united white front of world imperialism and its lackeys. The Communist Party is the party of the working class, the leader of the T. U. U. L., the I. L. D. and other mass organizations. The Communist Party is the Vanguard of the revolutionary movement against international imperialism.

AS a result of mass protest and pressure, led by the Communist Party, the I. L. D. and other mass organizations, I was taken away from the jaws of American imperialism and the Kuomintang. Besides, the Soviet Union extended its welcome to me. With the help of the I. L. D. and many fellow workers, I was able to depart for

and safely arrive at the Soviet Union. It is now about one month since I came here. The following are some of the experiences I got during my short stay in the Soviet Union:

When I arrived in Moscow, not only were there no such things as questions and examinations by the "immigration office," but that the workers who easily noticed my unfamiliarity with the country, all showed signs of comradely welcome. This made me recollect the savage treatment rendered me by the immigration office in the U. S. A. and the inhuman life I had to lead in the County Jail in Los Angeles. I still can picture how American imperialism and its running dog, the Kuomintang in America suppress and oppress the Chinese and other "alien" workers.

Visits Factories

Since I came to Moscow, I have visited a few big factories. The conclusion I got from what I observed is that the Soviet Union is the government for the interests of the working class with the sympathy and support of the farmers and toiling masses. These are some of the facts I got when visiting the factories: 1. The organization of the factory is the clearest expression of democratic centralism, with the shop nuclei of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, trade unions and various other organizations. 2. Equal pay for equal work is the rule and practice. Besides, the workers get additional subsidy for rent. 3. The working day, as we have always heard, is the continuous five-day week and seven-hour day. There is no sabbath day or Sunday as in the capitalist countries. Every worker works for five days and gets a full day of rest on the sixth. Continuously, the factories operate every day with many workers getting rest every day. 4. There is no "boss" in the factory. The workers rule themselves. But you would not be surprised to see how well organized they are: the units in the departments, and in turn, the departments in the factory, carry on socialist competition, which is a new form of labor that you can never find in the capitalist countries. 5. The treatment of the workers are out of the dream and reach of the workers exploited by wage-slavery under the capitalist

system. Every worker here is entitled to one month's rest during the year. A woman worker is allowed four weeks vacation before and after her giving birth to a child. There are hospitals, schools, nurseries, libraries, rest rooms, restaurants, etc., in the factories at the disposal of the workers. 6. Social insurance against sickness, accidents, etc., is well provided with for all workers. 7. Rents are paid in proportion to the wages and the workers are given cards for securing the necessities of life. 8. Unemployment has been liquidated. These are but a few of the many things I can tell you here.

On May First

Something about May First in the Soviet Union: 1. On the eve of the International Labor Day, every factory, every mass organization, and every school held celebration meetings. 2. In the forenoon on May First, all street cars in the city stopped running and parades from various quarters gathered around the "Red Square." 3. The number of workers in the parade was more than one million strong. 4. The spirit of the demonstration was inspiring; the whole city was a sea of red flags, revolutionary songs echoed continuously thruout the city, suggestive figures were enacted to picture the dying agony and desperation of international imperialism, the heroic struggle of the proletariat and the toiling masses against capitalist exploitation, the accomplishment of the gigantic Five Year Plan in four years, etc., etc. Many danced in the streets. Many sang the International, the Red Flag, the Red Army and other revolutionary songs. The soaring of many airplane above was particularly stimulating. 5. Factories and cooperatives declared two days of holiday. I personally joined in the parade and could not help thinking of the contrast pictures of the demonstration here and in the imperialist countries.

Fellow workers, we must wake up! We must join the Communist Party, the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League, the Unemployed Councils, the International Labor Defense and the Anti-Imperialist League to wage a fatal blow to our common enemies. This is our only way out! Moscow, May 3, 1931.

Bill Shatoff



An American worker who supervised the building of the Turk-Sib Railway.

equipped with radiograph and cinematograph. The French group left Paris March 3 and is travelling by seven caterpillar cars via Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and into Chinese Turkestan. It will traverse the same route as the British expedition in Sinkiang, travelling along the Chinese-Soviet border directly parallel with the Turk-Sib Railway. The Chinese members of the Party, however, will not be with them there, but will leave Peking, travelling through Shensi, meet the French members enroute and return with them to Peking. They will then accompany them to Saigon, Indo-China, and thence return to Shanghai.

Prepare for War.

These so-called trading and scientific expeditions come in the footsteps of a campaign that has been waged for many months in China, about the "danger" of the Turk-Sib Railway. The December and January issues of the powerful monthly, the *Far Eastern Review*, which is said to be the organ of British and Japanese interests, but edited by an American, carried extensive articles with complete maps of the Turk-Sib Railway, alleging it to be a "menace to China." The present British expedition is heralded in the British press in China as being undertaken to safeguard "China," against this "menace." The expedition is not at all unlike the notorious Younghusband expedition from India into Tibet in 1904, by which Tibet became practically a protectorate of British India, in fact if not in law. This is part of the preparations for war against the Soviet Union.