

**COMINTERN**  
**IN**  
**ASIA**

*By*

*D. Ghambashidze*

*Editor "Der Neue Orient"*

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*Dedicated  
to my old friend*

*SEIGO NAKANO*

*whose fearless struggle against Comintern  
and Associated Powers promotes peace  
and freedom in Eastern Asia.*

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## PREFACE

The universal Comintern danger through creating social and political disorders has most especially disturbed Asia. Two vast areas — China and Indies containing about 850 million people have been made the subject of destructive activity of Comintern.

With the exception of Japan those countries of Asia had no parliamentary institutions or political parties before the World War, as in Europe. There were even no “moderate socialists” there as the adherents of the Second International prefer to call themselves. So that the unbridled Communist ideas and programs had captivated the intellectual circles and masses both in China and India.

The phenomenal progress made by Japan in the last seven decades in all spheres of life has no parallel in the history of the world. This Island Empire in the Western Pacific has been subject to persistent influences of European and American civilization disturbing the island seclusion and creating new forms of life: enormous industry, modern agriculture, vast shipping and foreign possessions, fast growing foreign commerce. The mighty Army and Navy which surpassed all the expectations by sweeping victories in China, where Comintern has succeeded in mastering the entire country till Japanese armed forces destroyed their bases.

It is Japan's mission to destroy Comintern in Asia since England, France and U.S.A. behave themselves as Associated Powers of Comintern. This has been specially demonstrated in Spain and at present in helping Moscow.

The Antikomintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan is the logical outcome of the international danger of Comintern. The leading Asiatic Great Power Japan and European Great Powers Germany and Italy join hands against the common enemy. On 24th February 1939, at the same time in Budapest and Hsinking, Hungary and Manchoukuo have joined the Antikomintern Pact through an official act. Thus two countries which suffered so much from the Communism, one like Hungary the birth country of Bela Kuhn, the bestial murderer, and the other Manchoukuo, till the Japanese action in 1931, the headquarters of Comintern for contaminating

treason to the revolutionary cause and incompatible with affiliation to the Third International."

8. "All parties belonging to Third International shall be in duty bound to denounce without reservation the colonial policy of their respective imperialists, and to support, not in words only, but in deed, the movement for colonial independence. They must demand the withdrawal of their imperialists from such colonies, cultivate amongst the workmen of their own country a genuine fraternal attitude towards the working population of the colonies, and conduct a systematic propaganda in their own army against every semblance of oppression of the colonial population."
9. "All parties belonging to the Communist International must carry on a systematic and persistent propaganda and Communist work in the Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies and other class organisations of the workers. It is necessary to form Communist groups within those organisations in order, by persistent and lasting work, to win them over to Communism."
14. "Parties desiring to join the Communist International must render every possible assistance to the Soviet Government in her struggle against counter-revolutionary forces. They should conduct an organised and definite propaganda to induce the workers to refuse to make or to handle any kind of military equipment intended for use against the Soviet Republics, and also carry on, by legal or illegal means, a propaganda among any troops sent against Soviet Russia."
15. "Those members of the Communist parties who reject the conditions and the theses of the Third International are liable to be excluded from the party. This applies particularly to delegates at the Special Congress of the Party."

Further resolutions dealt with the necessity of a disciplined Communist bloc, instructed Communists to work within Trade Unions, to link up with revolutionary nationalist movements.

In the summer of 1920, a series of conferences took place between representatives of trade union movements in various European countries or minority movements within the Trade Unions, as a result of which an

#### **"International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions"**

was established on July 15th, 1920, to act as "a militant international committee for the re-organisation of the Trade Union movement" working in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Third International!

In this way Moscow has succeeded to break into the "The International Federation of Trade Unions" which was till then under the influence of the Second (Amsterdam) International!

In England, France, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavian countries the attempts have been made to use the Second International as a competitive organisation of the Third International. These attempts have failed miserably, as both Internationals (Second and Third) are deeply rooted in the common Marxian doctrine of class war.

At all congresses of the Second International after the War the majority was always against any form of armed intervention against Soviet Russia. During the intervention campaign of General Denikin English

Transport and Dock workers Trade Unions often prevented the shipments of arms and munitions to General Denikin from British ports, so that such shipments had to be effected from the French or Canadian ports.

As a matter of fact some influential members of the executive of the Second International were trying very hard to arrange diplomatic and trading relations of Soviets with the States of Western Europe. Large number of adherents of the Second International have become first officials of the Soviet Trade Delegations established at Berlin, Paris, London and New York.

The assistance rendered by the members of the Second International to the Soviets in the intervention years against General Denikin, Wrangel and Admiral Koltshak (1918—1920) has been most valuable, more especially as it coincided with the ardent desire of industrialists in the Western Europe to establish commercial relations with Soviets. Trade agreement signed with Soviets by Lloyd George (May 1920) and Rapallo agreement between Rathenau and Tchitcherin (1922) have been negotiated with the active co-operation of the Second International.

For the majority of working classes, which have formerly followed the Second International, it was clear that Lenin was carrying out into practical life the Marxian theories which the Second International had only been able to propagate many decades before the World War. It was therefore very difficult for Social-Democrats to compete with Communists, as the radical demands of the latter had greater hypnotizing power over the working people. The Second International has thus become quite obsolete body.

#### **Lenin looks towards Asia.**

After defeating his adversaries in the successful civil war (1918—1920) Lenin turned to Asia, where he hoped to strike a blow against the colonial powers thus forcing them to make concessions to enable him to carry out his vast plan of industrialising Russia with the help of European and American capitalists.

He saw great chances for Communism in Asia. The Second International had failed before the war to enter this field.

The entire Asiatic continent before the World War did not know the socialist mass movement, so that Lenin had to work on a virgin soil for spreading communist poison.

Whilst the Conference at Genoa and Rapallo agreement (1922) opened him the industrial resources of Western Europe for economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia, the Washington Conference (1922) gave him the welcome opportunity of engaging the American interest in helping Russia to revive the Zarist policy of securing the firm hold on the Asiatic continent and on the Pacific. The unofficial Soviet delegation under Skvirsky at the Washington Conference, nominally representing the so-called Far Eastern Republic at Tchita, had succeeded in establishing first relations with U. S. A. as the future friend.

Russia as a geographical component of the vast Eurasiatic continent seemed to Lenin to be destined to turn the teeming millions against the domination of Colonial Powers.

The task was too enormous to be accomplished. A system had to be worked out enabling a proper division of work.

The Comintern had worked out a plan on the initiative of Mr. Pavlovitch, the President of Russian Association for Oriental Studies dividing Asia, outside Russia, into three sections:

**The Western and Central Asia and Northern Africa as comprising the Moslem World;**

**The British-India, Dutch East Indies, Siam and French Indo-China;**

**The Far East (including China, Japan and Philippine Islands).**

Through a special Decree of 13th December 1921 "Russian Association for Oriental Studies" was founded in Moscow, and in order to hide its direct connection with Comintern this Association was attached to the "Peoples Commissariat for Nationalities" of which Stalin was the first Commissar.

President of this Association was M. P. Pavlovitch and Members of the Council were as follows:

G. I. Broido,

Prof. I. N. Borosdin — Chief of the Historical and Ethnographical Section,

S. P. Douchovsky — Chief of Political-Economic Section,

Prof. W. A. Gordlevsky,

Gurko-Kriajin,

Gismatulin Abdulah,

A. Troyanovsky (former Soviet Ambassador in Washington),

Prof. Trutovsky,

B. A. Abukoff — the Scientific Secretary.

This Association had to provide the Comintern with the necessary literary material for political propaganda in the entire Orient.

The world at large had to be deceived about the assumed "scientific" character of the Association and for that purpose three Professors had been accepted on the Council.

Mr. P. Pavlovitch as President had issued two books:

"Soviet Russia and Capitalist France" and

"Soviet Russia and Capitalist England"

both publications violently attacking French and English imperialism.

The Special Publishing Institute under the name of "Red East" had been established.

For the Islamic Orient following books have been published:

"Turkey's Struggle for Independence",

"Persia's Struggle for Independence",

"Egypt's Struggle for Independence",

"India's Struggle for Independence",

"Short History of the Revolutionary Movement in Central Asia",

"Algeria, Morocco, Tunis",

"Lenin and the Orient",

"National Liberation Movement in the Near East",

"The Near East and Great Powers".

The above literature had to be used for guiding agitators and propagandists in the Moslem East.

All Institutions of the Zarist Russia devoted to the Oriental Studies have been mobilised as the "Auxiliary Service" of Comintern.

In the first place the famous **Lazareff Institute for living Oriental Languages in Moscow** with its famous Library containing most valuable publications concerning the Orient and trained staff of teachers and Oriental experts.

**The Oriental Institute in Leningrad** closely connected with the Academy of Sciences and famous Library.

Very valuable Library of the **Near Eastern Department of the Foreign Office** of the former Zarist regime has been seized together with the Archives of the Foreign Office containing Secret Documents referring to the Foreign Relations of the Zarist regime with the countries of the Near, Middle and Far East.

A new Bolshevik Oriental Institute had been established in Tashkent (Soviet Central Asia).

In all these Institutions bolshevist agitators and propagandists of Comintern had to be trained for the Moslem countries and entire East. Here they had to learn Oriental languages, literature, history and geography.

Unfortunate Professors of the Zarist regime had to teach these communists according to the principles of Orthodox Marxian doctrine of Dictatorship of Proletariat and Social Revolution.

The international way of thinking and acting had enabled the Bolsheviks to approach this problem on a grand scale, as a matter of fact better than any Imperialist power ever had done. In this way Bolsheviks were in the position to keep themselves in the limelight and impress the outside world.

The first task to be approached was the Moslem World which we shall describe below.

### I. The Moslem World.

Here again a division had been made for the sake of easier work for Comintern and to the detriment of England and France as the two powers then backing the White Russians under Generals Denikin and Wrangel and Admiral Koltchak.

#### 1. Mohammedan Parts of the former Russian Empire

(Azerbaijan and Northern Caucasia, Russian Turkestan, the Kazan and Ural Tartars)

had been excluded for the purpose of separating them from the rest of the Moslem World. In these territories Bolsheviks aimed at the destruction of Mohammedan Religion, separating the Mohammedan population of these territories from Turkish influence and introducing Communism in these territories in order to infect the neighbouring mohammedan countries with the communistic ideas.

In Transcaucasia British troops had replaced the German and Turkish forces. Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia had proclaimed their independence and had sent delegations to the Paris Peace conference to seek the formal recognition from the Allied and Associated Powers. The Turkish officers were organising the Azerbaijan army and Enver Pasha was leading the Mohammedan rebels in Turkistan. In August 1919 British troops were withdrawn from Transcaucasia, early 1920 Bolsheviks have entirely defeated General Denikin's forces in Northern Caucasia and South Russia

and in April 1920 occupied Azerbaidjan, Enver Pasha had been killed in Turkestan through Bolshevik hordes commanded by the present Chief of OGPU Ejow.

Thus Bolsheviks had restored the domination over the mohammedan territories of the old Russian Empire and established a regime of ruthless communist oppression. The persecution of mohammedan religion and clergy had been carried out in order to destroy the cultural influence of Islam, the schools have been placed under the communist domination in order to detach the youth from the family influence and the mohammedan women had been "freed" from the influence of the old tradition in order to destroy the family life. The intermarriages of mohammedan women with Russians had been forced, very often leading to the suicide of parents who felt themselves dishonoured.

The Latin alphabet had replaced the Arabic in order to prevent Turkish cultural influence penetrating further. Entire Russian communist literature had been translated in order to inculcate communist poison into the youth.

**Thus whilst the Soviets had been proclaiming themselves to be the best friends of the Mohammedans, pretending to free them from "British and French Imperialism" they were quickly subjugating their own citizens of Mohammedan regions to the crushing Red Imperialism.**

## 2. Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan.

When the treaties in Paris were all signed it was found that the Turkish Empire had shrunk still further in the "process of making peace": Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia had all gone. British and French flags were seen where the Crescent had proudly flown for centuries before. Baghdad (once the capital of Haroun al-Rashid), Damascus (former centre of Moslem power), Mecca and Medina (the most sacred places in Islam) - all lost. These cities are all historic names in the world of Islam. They represented the triumph of Moslem armies, the spread of Arab culture, the defeat of Christian forces, and they were landmarks in the spread of Mohammedanism towards world conquest. Turkey lay crushed and broken, bankrupt and defenceless.

This was the opportunity for Lenin! Russian White Armies of General Denikin and Wrangel were helped by England and France. The British Army of Black Sea was directing this action, with Headquarters at Constantinople. Dardanelles fortifications were dismantled, the allied armed forces were in occupation of large territories in Turkey and supporting Grec intervention of Venizelos.

The Soviets feared that they would be overthrown. They have therefore decided to get in touch with Turkey. Mustafa Kemal grasped the opportunity, he had nothing to lose, the treaty of Sèvres left nothing of Turkey.

With the withdrawal of British troops from Transcaucasia (August 1919) and conquest of Azerbaidjan (April 1920), Armenia (November 1920) and Georgia (January 1921) by the Soviet army, Soviet Russia could join Kemalist Turkey. Kemalist Turkey had restored large stripe of land in Transcaucasia (according to the Treaty of Kars, March 1921) formerly belonging to Georgia and Armenia and surrendered to Turkey by Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918). The surrendered territory included the first class Russian fortress of Kars. Thus Soviets had given up the only point of defence of Zartist Russia against Turkey.

This promoted the close friendship between New Turkey and Moscow. Other help rendered by Soviets was not significant with the exception of few transports of gold in motor boats from Novorosiisk to Trebizond and rifles, as the Allied forces were still in Constantinople and British Navy was patrolling the Black Sea.

The revolutionary movement in Turkey developed in a radical form very much to the liking of Moscow rulers.

After his victory over the Greeks, Mustapha Kemal was looked upon by the whole Moslem world as the saviour of Islam, the hope of the Faith. When Kemal dethroned the Sultan (November 1922) and set up a republic, Moslem leaders agreed with his action, as the Sultan, by signing the Treaty of Sèvres, had forfeited his right to be head of the first Moslem power. The republic had sprung out of a national movement that was purely Turkish. The Republicans thought themselves as Turks first and Moslems afterwards.

Treaty of Lausanne (1923) confirmed the independence of Turkey and Allied troops had to be withdrawn from Constantinople. This hated city had been abandoned as the capital of New Turkey and ancient Ankara had been made a new centre.

Kemal went further. Turkish Parliament had passed (March 1924) following decisions:

The absolute abolition of the caliphate. The abolition of the Ministry of Wakfs or religious endowments. The abolition of all governmental religious foundations. The deportation within ten days of all members of the Caliph's (Sultan Abdul Medjid) family and the withdrawal from them of Turkish citizenship.

This did not mean, of course, that the Moslem faith was under a ban, but that religion in Turkey had ceased to be the chief factor in the politics of the country. The expulsion of Caliph meant also the overthrow of Islamic religious courts of law and religious schools. It was in fact a revolt against Mohammedan law, as something out of date.

It can be easily imagined with what satisfaction Moscow followed the quick succession of those fundamental changes in Turkey. Moscow was strongly convinced that Bolshevik revolution had forced the pace of events in Turkey and she hoped to impose further innovations in the social sphere. It gave her great satisfaction that first ministers of Kemalist government called themselves commissars (vekil).

The main satisfaction of Soviets was to be sought in the fact of New Turkey being the friendly guardian of Dardanelles against any possible revival of intervention on the part of England and France, as it was believed by Moscow during the Georgian anti-Soviet National revolt (August 1924), which was brutally crushed by Red army and 6000 Georgian patriots were shot. The League of Nations thought it proper to relegate the Georgian claims to a commission of investigation, which never attempted to investigate.

**Lenin saw the Black Sea secured and he could now turn his attention to the Far East in order to penetrate China and with it the whole of Asia with the help of Comintern.**

The war divided the world of Islam. Moslem fought Moslem: Indian and Arab, Algerian and Moroccan fought against Turk. And to fight the Turk meant fighting against the Caliph. So the unity of Islam was shaken.

By abolishing the Caliphate the object of the Mustapha Kemal was to lift Turkish culture to the level of the West, at the cost of Islam. For the new Turkish republic the new government represented a lay movement in which the religious leaders played no part.

The Comintern saw great chances. During the Allied occupation of Constantinople (1918—1923) it established firm footing in that city. Hundreds of thousands of Russian emigrants passing through Constantinople offered unique opportunity for gaining voluntary and paid agents not only for the Near East but also for whole Europe.

Unfortunately for Comintern Turkey at that time did not possess the industrial proletariat worthwhile for communist propaganda, the few thousand artisans spread all over the country did not offer same chances. On the other hand Mustapha Kemal gave proofs of very unmerciful suppression of any communist propaganda. Few agitators from Moslem parts of Russia which were despatched to Turkey either deserted the Soviets or were imprisoned.

The Soviets had to be careful not to offend Turkey as they had a vast scheme of creating an alliance between Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan as a new block against the League of Nations, more especially against the British Eeastern Empire.

There was only one obstacle of great importance which troubled the future relations of Soviet-Russia with the new Turkey.

The Turkish-speaking peoples stretch from Turkey in Europe through Anatolia, Transcaucasia, northern Persia, and Afghanistan, to Russian Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan, Crimea, the Volga provinces, Ural and Siberia, to the neighbourhood of the Arctic Ocean. The total number of this turkish-speaking population within the Soviet-Union is about 25 millions. All this population is united through the common language and common religion.

As soon as the Ottoman Turks became linguistically conscious of their nationality, they have become conscious at the same time of their affinities with their Turkish-speaking kinsmen in Russia.

The stream of Turkish emigrants from Caucasia, Crimea, Kazan, Ural and Turkestan which flowed to the new Turkey had established a new link between Kemalist Turkey and Turkish-speaking peoples within the UdSSR. Istanbul had become the new centre for these emigrants, where they formed new National Committees for Independence with the respective press, appealing to Turkey for help against Bolshevik oppressors.

The Soviet government has never seized to press on Turkish government until these emigrants have been asked to stop their activities, so that they had to go to Poland, France and Germany. Turkey had to adopt this policy as long as she derived some advantages from the "friendship" with Soviets, especially till her entry into the League of Nations.

## Persia (Iran) under Tsarist and Soviet Russia.

**Persia** was an easy pray for Soviets. The Bolsheviks had old connections with that country which dated from the first revolution in Persia (1907) and conferred the first constitution and led to the conclusion of Anglo-Russian Agreement dividing the whole of Persia into Northern (Russian) and Southern (English) spheres of influence. In the great Petroleum City of Baku since the Russian Revolution (1905) existed a social-democrat organization "Gumet", composed of Moslems and this organization was in close touch with the Bolshevik Lenin-Section of the Russian Social-democratic Party and it was very easy for them to penetrate into Persia, where liberal elements had declared a permanent war against the reactionary feudal elements, which were working hand in hand with the Tsarist Russia.

The first act of Moscow after the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) was the renouncing of all the rights and privileges obtained by the Tsarist Russia in Persia.

These rights and privileges were very far reaching and comprised the following institutions:

**Banque d'Escompte de Perse** (estab. 1900).

(This Bank made the first large loan of £ 500,000 to the Persian government.)

**Compagnie d'Assurance et de Transport en Perse** (estab. 1891).

(This Company was specially devoted to the navigation on the Caspian Sea.)

**Compagnie de la Route d'Enzeli** (estab. 1895).

(This Company had the concession for making roads from the Caspian shore, Enzeli to Teheran and from Kaswin to Hamadan.)

**Société du port d'Enzeli** (estab. 1895).

(This Company had maintained the dredging work in the port of Enzeli and collected dues.)

**First Railway Line Tebriz-Djulfa.**

(Concession had been granted to the Banque d'Escompte 1902 and line completed 1914, just before the world war.)

**Telegraph Lines in Persia.**

In the year 1881 Persian government granted Russia the concession for constructing the telegraph line from Tchikishlar to Astrabad and from Djulfa to Tchikishlar. In 1902 Russia had compelled Persia to construct a telegraph line between Meshed and Nassirabad and to leave the administration to Russia. For this purpose 6 high telegraph officials had been sent from Tiflis to Persia. This line was 884 km in length and was completed in 1903. From 1881 to 1914 a Russian Director of Telegraphs was stationed in Teheran.

**Shipping on the Urumia Lake.**

Since 1914 to 1917 Russia had the monopoly for entire shipping on the Urumia Lake.



**Fishery Concessions on the Caspian Sea.**

Since 1888 all the fisheries on the Persian Caspian Sea shores and in rivers confluent to the Caspian Sea have been the monopoly of the Russian Petroleum Magnate Lianosoff. Invested capital amounted to 10 million gold roubles.

**Russian Shipping Lines to Persia.**

Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur et de Commerce kept a special shipping line from Odessa (Black Sea) to the Persian Gulf. On the Caspian Sea there were four Russian companies (Caucase et Mercure, Eastern, Najeda and Rossiiskoie) maintaining the shipping with Persian ports.

**Russian Pipe Line.**

Large Petroleum distributing Russian Company Nobel Brothers in Baku had received in 1911 a concession for constructing a pipe line from Enzeli to Resht.

The total Russian capital invested in Persia before 1917 amounted to about 180 million gold roubles.

This commercial and financial penetration of Persia through Tsarist Russia was accompanied by still greater military and political penetration.

In the year 1879, on the initiative of Tsarist Russia a **Persian Cosak Brigade** had been formed, commanded and drilled by the Russian officers. The Russian Commanding Officer was responsible for an annual subsidy of about £ 180,000 paid by the Russian "Banque d'Escompte" out of the customs revenues of North-Persia, which were collected by that bank.

This Cosak Brigade consisted of about 2000 men and the Russian Commanding Officer was in no way responsible to the Persian government but the Brigade was used as Life Guards for the Shah of Persia and Russian Minister in Teheran.

The constitutional progress and national revival of Persia was not to the liking of the Tsarist Russia and 1910 Russia had begun the building of barracks in Northern-Persia for the purpose of military occupation contrary to the Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1907. In 1912 the Commander of the Persian Brigade Colonel Liakhoff had closed the Mejlis (Persian Parliament) and hanged many Persian nationalist deputies. This was a signal for military occupation and about 8,000 soldiers from the Caucasian Military District had been stationed in Northern-Persia. English government had contended with the protests in view of the important plans of Russia's participation in the Entente for the coming World War.

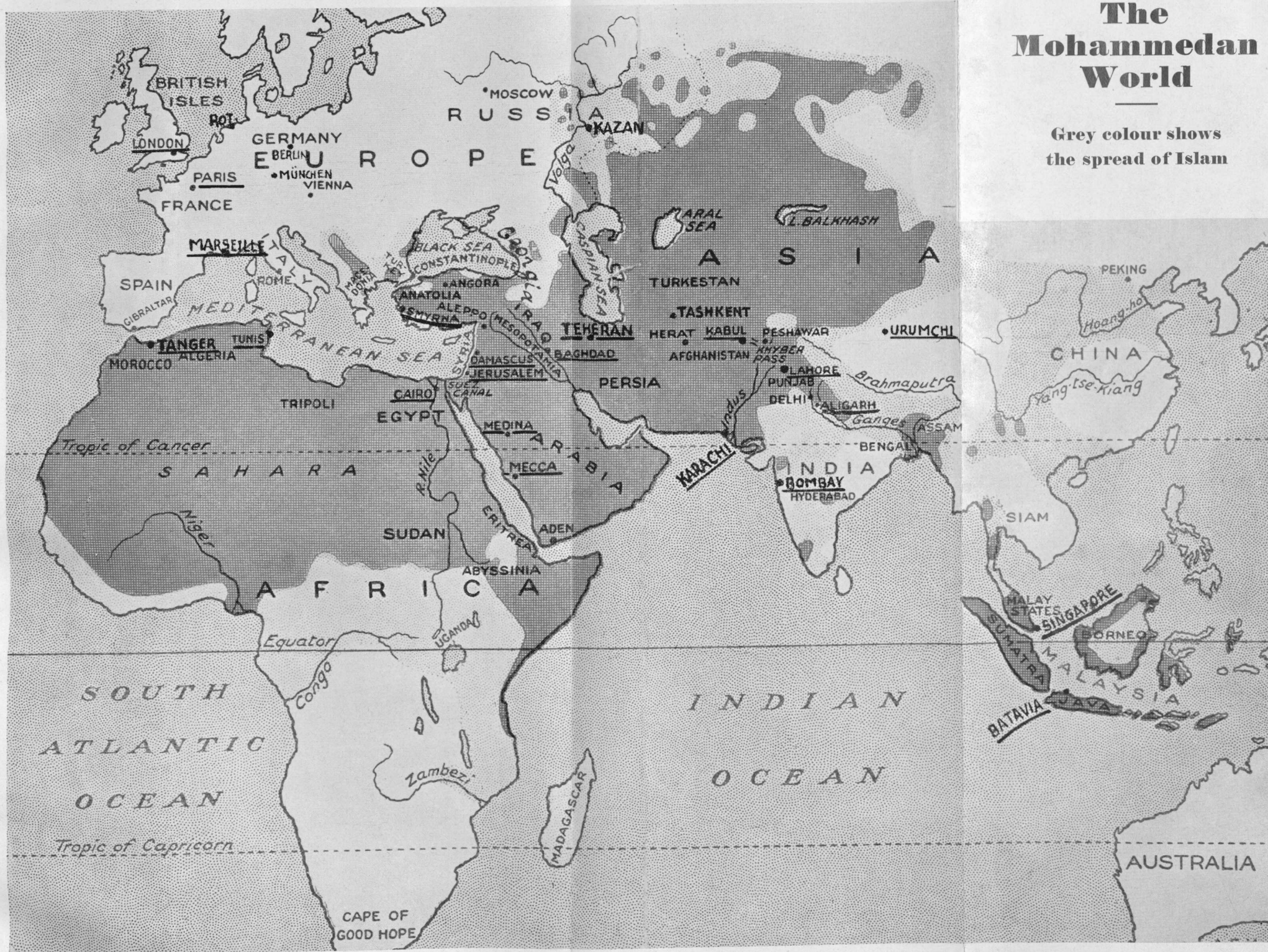
During the World War the Tsarist Russia had sent still more troops to Persia and conducted military operations disregarding the neutrality of Persia and in case of final victory there was a firm intention to annex the entire territory comprising the Northern Persian zone of influence.

Already after the February revolution of 1917 the Bolsheviks have started the work of demoralising the Russian troops in Persia and had a great success, so that immediately after the Bolshevik revolution (Nov. 1917) they occupied the Persian ports on the Caspian and tried to prevent the passage of the expeditionary force of British General Dunsterville through the Caspian to Transcaucasia.

The Soviets had many sympathizers at that time in Persia, because the Soviets renounced the rights and privileges of the Tsarist Russia, they have disbanded the Tsarist army in Persia which had been a great nuisance to the people, on the other hand Soviets were opposed to the British at that time, when the British policy persistently penetrated also Northern Persia

**The Mohammedan World**

Grey colour shows the spread of Islam



Underlined places indicate the COMINTERN centres of Propaganda and Underground Activity. For technical reasons the actual Communications between Moscow Headquarters and those places have been so far maintained via Paris, Marseilles, London and Rotterdam (better and regular shipping and aerial lines, post and telegraph service, banking and commercial facilities). Instructions coming directly from Moscow will be easily observed.

and on 9th August 1919 an agreement was signed between the British and Persian government virtually proclaiming the British Protectorate over entire Persia. This agreement was followed by the stationing of a small British military force in the Northern-Persia, especially since the evacuation of Transcaucasia by British troops. Already in February 1919 a Persian Delegation arrived in Paris demanding from the Peace Conference the respect for Persia's independence and presented a claim of indemnity for all the damages and losses inflicted by Russia, Britain and Turkey whilst using the territory of Persia during the World War. This Delegation had not been received at the Peace Conference and the only result it achieved was that actually on 6th December 1919 Persia had declared her willingness to enter the League of Nations.

After the occupation of Caucasian Azerbaidjan (April 1920) through the Soviet army Stalin himself had arrived from Moscow in Baku and investigated the possibilities of landing Soviet troops in Persia, but military advisers of the 11th Red Army under Commanders Gecker and Levandovsky considered the occupation of Georgia as a necessary preliminary. In May 1920 Soviet 11th army attacked Georgia, but Georgian troops have defeated the Reds and Lenin had concluded a Treaty with Georgia recognising her independence, with very many reservations, amongst others demanding the evacuation of a small British force (3000 men, mostly Indians) in the province and the port of Batoum, which had remained in British occupation after the general withdrawal of British troops from Transcaucasia (August 1919).

Only after finally defeating Georgia in January 1921, Moscow concluded the first Treaty with Persia intended to counteract British plans in Persia. According to this **Treaty of 26th February 1921 Soviets have abrogated all the loans granted by the Tsarist Russia to Persia, the right of navigation on the Caspean Sea was restored to Persia! The Soviet government had undertaken to defend Persia from any invasion from Caucasia and had secured for herself the right to take any necessary defensive measures on the Persian territory against the Power or Powers trying to attack Soviets through Persia.**

Before signing this treaty Soviet troops have been landed on the coast of Persia and the port of Enzeli was occupied by the Soviet Caspean Fleet, so that British force under General Ironside had to retire from the coast to the town of Resht.

With the signing of the Soviet-Persian treaty, British troops were withdrawn from Northern Persia (May 1921) and at the same time Soviet force was withdrawn and the Soviet Caspean Fleet had come back to Baku.

Moscow had appointed as first Minister in Teheran Mr. Rothstein. Thus the old imperialist road of Russia to Persia was reopened.

In the person of F. A. Rothstein the Soviets had a very experienced old Bolshevik, who had lived in London till the Revolution (1917) as emigrant. Already in 1896 he had joined English Social-Democratic Federation (lead by Hyndman). In 1896 he took part at the foundation congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party as a secret revolutionary organisation. He had only joined Lenin 1905 and did for him very valuable work in London, where he promoted a paper "Darkest Russia" entirely devoted to fighting against Tsarist Russia. In London Mr. Rothstein acted as an

unofficial delegate of Lenin to the British Trade Unions. He devoted much time to establishing connections with Socialists in the British Empire. Had visited Egypt and got in touch with extreme Arab nationalists there, he also got in touch with Trade Unions and Shin Feinners in Ireland.

In appointing Mr. Rothstein as first envoy of Soviets in Persia Lenin regarded him as the best expert for British Empire problems. In June 1921 Rothstein sent first telegram to Lenin declaring that there was not a single English soldier on the Persian soil. The Soviet press declared triumphant that comrade Rothstein had defeated Lord Curzon in Persia.

Rothstein did not like a large array of political parties in Persia and their quick succession. He looked for a solid force for Comintern and decided to base himself on Labour Unions. Very few of them had been formed in Northern-Persia under the influence of Soviet Revolution, but the following have been organised on the instigation of Rothstein: Bakers, Printers, Postal and Telegraph employees, Shop Walkers, Tailors, Office Clerks, Teachers etc.

These Labour Unions helped Rothstein to cause grave internal disorders and drive away the Cabinet of Kawam-es-Saltane. English military and financial advisers had been discharged, and thus English interests gravely endangered. Economic penetration of Persia had begun and a number of Soviet Trade Organisations had started operation bringing Northern-Persia in the same dependency from Russia as before the World War.

Mr. Rothstein had been specially invited by Lenin to return to Moscow as the most important Member of Collegium of People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and his adviser.

**Afghanistan** had especial care of Comintern as the corridor leading to India. Moscow was the first country to recognise independence of Afghanistan (1919) and to sign the first Treaty on 28th February 1921 (only two days after signing the first Treaty with Persia).

The main object of Comintern in Afghanistan was the stirring up of border tribes on the North-West Frontier of India against British rule. The task was very easy, as these border tribes had borne the brunt of battle for making Afghanistan independent. Afghanistan was not allowed to have foreign policy and was entirely dependent on England. The triumph of Comintern in Afghanistan was the more great after Lord Curzon refused to receive a special Afghan Mission sent to London for obtaining official recognition of independence (1919).

First Soviet Minister in Kabul F. F. Raskolnikov made the best use of animosity against England and as there was no labour movement in Afghanistan, so Comintern had made use of nationalistic movement, instigating the intellectuals against the clergy. The educated classes have long ceased to have any respect for their clergy.

Trading relations with Afghanistan had been utilised in order to smuggle arms for the unruly tribes. The communications of Afghanistan with the outside world were entirely dependent on USSR and India and Soviets have given the Afghans every possibility for using the railway line via Moscow to Europe.

In 1925 the Emirate had been abolished and Kingdom proclaimed and King Amman-Ullah had tried to push many radical reforms through for

which country was not yet prepared. The fear of Comintern agitation especially with regard to abolishing restrictions for women have prompted King Amman-Ullah to act rather abruptly and his journey to Europe later on and consequent loss of throne had been caused by Comintern.

The geographical proximity made it easy for Soviets to use a certain pressure on Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. But Soviets had a greater ambition- they aimed a stroke against the League of Nations at that time and as a matter of fact Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan signed a non-aggression Pact with each other and with USSR, thus preventing a Western orientation of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan and giving free hand to USSR in the Far East.

Non-Aggression Pact between USSR and Turkey was signed on December 17, 1925. It laid down the obligations implied thus: Observance of neutrality and non-participation in political, financial or economic undertakings, alliances and agreements with one or more countries against the second contracting party. On May 7, 1931, a Protocol was signed, prolonging the 1925 Pact for five years and supplementing same, wherein provision is made for six month's notice to be given in case of the augmentation of the fleet in the Black Sea or adjoining seas.

A non-aggression Pact was signed at Pagan on August 31, 1926, with Afghanistan, which was superseded by the Kabul Treaty of June 24, 1931. This treaty is automatically renewable with the right of cancellation at one year's notice, but not before it has been in force for five years.

On 1 October, 1927 an Agreement concerning Guarantees and Neutrality has been signed between USSR and Persia. On 15 September 1933 Ratification of the Convention for the Definition of an Aggressor between the USSR and Persia has been exchanged.

Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan on their part had derived certain advantages from those Pacts which Soviets used as advertisement by keeping the peace in order to carry out vast reforms for the political, economic and social consolidation of their countries; as a matter of fact precautions against subterranean propaganda of Comintern have been just as drastically carried out in Persia and Afghanistan as in Turkey. The pace of those reforms in Persia is much slower than in Turkey and in Afghanistan the reaction which has set in after the overthrow of King Amman-Ullah has shown no signs of slaking.

**But the strong nationalism which has regenerated Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan is blocking the way for Comintern and thus contributing towards the downfall of communist system within USSR.**

### **3. Arab countries (Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Tripolitania, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco).**

The relations of Comintern to the Arab World were more successful as the Arab countries have no territorial contact with USSR and therefore no fear of political friction.

In order to gain the confidence of the Arabs hostile attitude of Soviets towards "British and French Imperialism" had to be demonstrated.

The operative plan of Comintern was worked out for participating in the progressive Arab nationalist movement and for intriguing inside the religious movement of Panislam. The great Arabic-speaking lands from

the Nile to the Euphrates have for forty centuries been bound up together. Human civilization was cradled in those rivers. The empires, the arts, the religions have intermingled.

Egypt was recognized on February 28, 1922 as a free, independent sovereign state with a new constitution under King Fuad. General elections returned Zaghlul as Prime Minister. Thus Egypt had become the centre of the Arab world. The Comintern opened its secret head-quarters in Cairo. From here the Comintern hoped to embarrass England, France and Italy.

Morocco, Algiers and Tunis offered the welcome opportunity. The military forces drawn from these colonies by the French government for the European battlefields during the World War have largely contributed towards the growth of national self-consciousness after their return. 270,000 African native soldiers have fallen on the battlefields of France. They have also been used for the occupation on the Rhine, where Comintern developed quite a general propaganda amongst them.

In the North Africa Comintern could enter with the battle cry: "the liberation of the natives from the oppression of the French Imperialism". Already at the Paris Peace Conference (1919) the deputation of natives of French North-African colonies presented a memorandum and appealed to President Wilson.

"Colonial Commission" of the Comintern formulated following demands:

"Evacuation of the French army from North-Africa".

"Mobilisation of the French Communist Party for the struggle."

"The Moslems of Tunis-Algiers-Marocco have to rise and direct their arms against the French administration."

At the time when Abd-el-Krim was fighting French army in Morocco, the French Communist Party, on orders from Comintern, passed on 15th May 1924 the resolution of sympathy for him, promising the support.

At a Communist Conference in Paris, on 12th and 19th July 1924, the Arab leader Emir Khaled was addressing the enthusiastic Communist audience of 12,000.

Comintern maintained regular connections with the "**Comité International pour la libération des Indigènes** dans les Colonies" in Geneva.

At the "**Communist University for the Peoples of the Orient**" in Moscow a number of young people, from Algiers-Tunis-Morocco were being trained as communist agitators and sent with special instructions to North-Africa.

Comintern also influenced the "**Association des Etudiants Nord-Africains en France**" in Paris in order to get hold of some young agitators. "**Parti Jeune-Algérien**" produced many young agitators who worked under Comintern instructions.

The pages of "La Voix du Tunisien" under Chedly Khairallah were opened for combined agitation of Tunisien nationalists and Comintern. The influential Arab paper in Algiers "El-Maghrib" demanded the introduction of Arabic language as official language for North-African Colonies, supporting the demand of Comintern for the proclamation of "Etats-Unis Arabes". "Confédération Islamique" and "Confédération des Agriculteurs Algériens" have also been influenced through Comintern. "L'Association de Savants Musulmans Algériens" has also been radicalised.

The special placards issued by Comintern for 1930 1st May celebrations in North-Africa contained following inscriptions:

"Soldat Algérien! Le Premier Mai pour l'Indépendance de ton Pays, pour tes revendications! Fraternise avec les ouvriers!"

"Le 1-er Mai, en s'alliant sans hésitation aux ouvriers et aux paysans, les soldats algériens marqueront leur volonté de se débarrasser de la domination impérialiste."

"La Bourgeoisie Française fête le Centenaire de l'asservissement de l'Algérie."

"Avec le secours Rouge International lutez contre les crimes de l'Impérialisme Français."

In this struggle of North-African Arabs for independence Comintern has become an auxiliary force much to the detriment of French administration and the damage done to the French interests is permanent and incalculable.

The main concentration of Comintern activity was meant for Egypt—a land of about thirteen million people, with eight hundred thousand in Cairo, its capital. Egypt is looked upon as the intellectual centre of the Moslem world. The fellaheen are, however, profoundly ignorant and constitute by far the greater part of the population. But even they have been swept by the spirit of nationalism. Egypt's greatest problem is in realizing her own dream of prosperous national growth. Multitudes of young Egyptians hunger for an opportunity for the honourable exercise of responsibility.

It was therefore no wonder that Comintern could find easy access to these patriotic youth with the battlecry against "the British imperialism".

In Cairo is El Azhar—the central Moslem university of the world. Comintern penetrated through skilful agents into this religious centre in order to use the religious institutions of Islam against the Great Powers. **Downright immorality of Comintern consists in acting in different disguises, as the situation requires. Pretending nationalist or religious in order to achieve the aims of World social revolution. The unsuspecting Moslem youth of Arabic countries has been for twenty years acting quite unconsciously as the willing tool of Comintern.**

Egypt of all Arabian countries had been subject to the European system of education and reared many thousands of intellectuals who have been educated at the Universities and Colleges of Western Europe. When returning to their native country they found no suitable occupation, as the banking and commerce are controlled by Greek and Jew, Armenian, French and British.

It was therefore quite natural, that in the patriotic fervour for liberating their country, the intellectuals and students have become radical adherents of extreme political ideas.

In crossing Sinai Peninsula from Egypt into the open desert spaces of Arabia, the birth place of Islam, the picture changes. The once tribe raiding and fighting in incessant feuds Arabs in Arabia itself are to-day united for the most part under the new and powerful leadership of two men. The one, King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud of the Nejd, ruler of Central Arabia, Lord of Mecca and of Medina, is the supreme head of the vehement puritan Wahabi movement, whose aim is to make Islam again the old, strong force Ibn Saud is the most powerful living Arab and in some quarters is regarded

as the greatest Arab genius since Mohammed. The second powerful Arab leader is Imam Yehia, ruler of the Yemen area of Arabia, but he is sharply opposed to King Ibn Saud.

In these Arabian desert of King Ibn Saud, where atmosphere is electric with the Moslem world problem of the caliphate, with the new and burning Arab nationalism, with the Arab versus Jew hostilities, Comintern could not miss the chance of underground activity.

First, stormy new nationalism attacked in fury European domination, but under the influence of Comintern they also tore the fabric of Pan-Islamism to shreds. The whole world of Islam was in an utterly confused turmoil of mind. The debate went furiously forward in every caravanserai, bazaar, mosque courtyard and café.

As long as Saudi Arabia is the keeper of holy cities of the Islam: Mecca and Medina where faithful Moslems from all parts of the world gather annually as pilgrims — Pan-Islamic idea and the Caliphate question would not die. It was therefore quite natural that Comintern should establish connections with Saudi Arabia and get in touch with Mecca and Medina.

On 16th Feb., 1926 Soviets signed the first treaty with Saudi Arabia and a Russian Moslem Nasir Bey Turiakulov has been appointed as the first Soviet Minister and on his initiative the Soviet government has presented (1934) to King Ibn Saud 25 automatic Telephone apparatuses for the communication between the Royal Palace and government departments. A special engineer has been sent from Moscow in order to fix the apparatus and instruct the officials. The Soviets were very anxious to impress the King Ibn Saud with modernising his residence. A number of aeroplanes and pilots have also been sent from Moscow.

Through the pilgrims, who gather in Mecca and Medina annually about 100,000 the Comintern could get in touch with Moslems in all parts of the World. The persistent fight of Syrian Arabs for independence has also been used by Comintern for destructive interventions.

Iraq with its ancient capital Baghdad offered welcome opportunity to Comintern to embarrass British mandatory administration. Since the entry of Iraq in League of Nations Soviets made a treaty.

The last corner of the Arabic world, Yemen remained and the Soviets have signed the treaty of Friendship and Commerce on 1st November 1928 at Sanaa.

Thus we see that Comintern utilised the nationalist and religious movements of the Arab World by all means. By the criminal methods employed, is very easy to create the trouble or to utilise the mass movements for bad purposes.

The Comintern work in the Arab World has been directed from Paris, Geneva, Marseilles, Tanger, Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Damaskus, Baghdad.

Comintern agents could find easy access to the nationalist terrorist groups by supply of arms and munitions, which after all is one of the activities of Comintern and GPU which brings plenty of money.

## II. India and Burma, Malay States, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Indo-China and Australasia.

### 1. India.

Just at the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution (November 1917) Lenin regarded England as the strongest adversary and British Empire as the most capitalist stronghold. The fear of intervention war of General Alekseev and Denikin and Admiral Koltchak supported by the British government was too great at that time and Lenin himself did not expect that he would come to terms with London.

It was therefore obvious that all efforts of Comintern would be directed against the British rule in India. The political movement at that time in India was divided into a National movement (containing moderate and extremist wings), working through the Indian National Congress, and a Revolutionary movement working underground.

The Comintern had a definite plan which included following sections:

The contact with the extremist wing of the National Congress.

The contact with the All-India Moslem League.

The stirring up of Labour movement.

The active support of the terrorist groups.

The best prospects for Comintern offered the Labour movement. Until the few years before the World War factory production was almost unknown but already in 1918 the towns of British India were rapidly becoming industrial, and the fact that considerably more than eight million people depended on textile industry gave Comintern the welcome opportunity to stir up social trouble. The development of transport had facilitated the industrial transformation and the whole face of land has changed. As in other countries, the effect of the concentration of the workers in factories had been disastrous for the people. The Indian worker was worse off, probably, than the workers in any other civilised country in the world. Low wages, long working hours, housing facilities almost unthought of and many workers had consequently to live miles away from their work, necessitating their starting out at 4 a. m. to arrive at work at 6 a. m. These were the conditions of Indian labour offering such a thankful soil for Bolshevik microbes.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial countries in the world. In that year number of factories reached 5,144 and over 20,000,000 workers in industries including cottage industries, mines and transport.

This single opportunity Comintern could not miss and the communist menace has become very real in India. The basic factors underlying the several big strikes which have occurred during the period commencing with the year 1928 were partly economic in character, but they were, at the same time, such as could have been suitably adjusted by organised effort and friendly discussions between the representatives of the employers

and the employed. The object of Comintern was not the welfare of labour, but the spread of revolution. The ultimate aim being the destruction of capital and the replacement of the established government by a dictatorship of the proletariat. The methods of the Comintern in achieving this consist in penetrating Trade Unions, calling strikes in industries, unduly prolonging them by pulling up the strings of preposterous and absurd demands, by refusing conciliation or arbitration by sending masses of workers seething with discontent into the districts to preach the Communist gospel of class hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in villages

When the so-called Labour Group of the Indian National Congress failed to obtain acceptance of their ideas by the Congress, they formed in January 1927 a "Workers and Peasants Party", on the instigation of Comintern! Communist emissaries have been sent from Moscow and London to further the war against Imperialism, the destruction of capital and the creed of social revolution. This party started a paper called the "Krantī" (Revolution)! The newly formed "Bombay Girni Kamgar Union" with prominent communists on the executive promoted the series of violent strikes in cotton mills.

The agents of Comintern took the advantage of these strikes and usurped the leadership of the working masses and assumed the control of the executive of the principal Textile and Railway Unions in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The communists captivated the minds of the workers by painting the existing social conditions as black as possible. The discontent of the workers over conditions of work has been aggravated by the incessant preaching of revolutionary doctrines. **The credulity of the Indian labourer has been of great advantage** to these agents of Comintern in creating in him a class hatred against the employers and English administration.

In 1929 Communist group was able to capture the **Indian Trade Union Congress** at the 11th Session held in Nagpur and to force the moderate elements to retire, passing resolutions boycotting the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the International Labour Conference, by appointing the **Workmen's Welfare League**, a Communist organisation in England as their Agents for Great Britain, and issuing a declaration of Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Republican Government of the Working classes in India.

The hold of Comintern on the labour movement in India has only shown some signs of abatement after the granting of new constitution in 1937.

#### **The Indian National Congress.**

The Comintern was greatly disappointed with the non-cooperation movement, started by Gandhi in 1920. This did not agree with the violent tactics of Comintern. It was therefore obvious that Comintern would get in touch with the extreme wing of the Congress in order to undermine Gandhi.

The best way of helping extremists was found in making communist and revolutionary propaganda amongst Indian students abroad. As the centre for this propaganda was chosen London, where alone at the London University about 1000 Indian students are inscribed. Some other continental University towns with Indian students have also been selected, but main work was carried out in England. It was the best way of influencing

receptive young students. The Comintern agents in London knew very well, that they would not succeed with purely communist propaganda, they have therefore charged with this work a subsidiary organisation of Comintern, the so-called "**Anti-Imperialist League**". The most brilliant of "Salon Communist" agitators of all nationalities residing in London have been engaged in this work of undermining the foundations of British Empire in the East. Travelling agents between London and India, representing Trade Unions, Co-operative movement, Journalists, Artists, Pacifists of war-mongering type, have been mobilised in order to push the National Congress extremists in the most radical direction. The radical papers in English and vernacular have been founded in India, which if suppressed under the Newspapers Indictments to Offences Act, would appear illegally.

**The British Communist Party, being so weak in Great Britain, found some satisfaction in embarrassing the British administration in India by supporting Comintern work.**

The most striking example of such a support of Communism on the part of the Labour Party and British Communist Party was the election of an Indian Communist as Member of the Parliament for North Battersea, London.

**Shapurji Saklatvala**, born at Bombay, 1874, educated at Bombay University, came to England in 1905, as member of the well-known Indian firm Tata Ltd. Married an English woman, joined the Liberal Party, but later became a member of the Independent Labour Party, from which he resigned in 1921 and joined the British Communist Party. He was first elected in 1922 and in this election he received following message from India:

"Million organised Indian workers living under conditions of semi-slavery call upon Battersea English workers to show true spirit of international solidarity and to return Comrade Saklatvala to Parliament"

signed: Chaman Lal

Secretary All-Indian Trades Union Congress.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on July 1925, Saklatvala declared:

"I plead guilty that I am at the bottom of many of the Communist manifestoes and Communist propaganda in India. I am not ashamed of it. I am going to carry on subversive propaganda, revolutionary propaganda, Communist propaganda, international propaganda with the assistance of the Russians and the Chinese."

In 1925 Saklatvala was elected a member of the British delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Congress in America, but the United States Government refused permission for him to land.

On 6 May, 1926, Saklatvala was charged at Bow Street Police Court, London with making a seditious speech at the May Day demonstration in Hyde Park, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division. In December of the same year he left England for India, and intended visiting Egypt also, but was banned from Egypt by the Egyptian Government. Whilst in India he was elected to the Executive Council of the "**League against Imperialism**" at its conference in Brussels. He attended the Conference of the General Council of this body at Brussels on 17 December, 1927. Mr. Desai, "Sunday Worker" Bombay correspondent, who was arrested in Bombay, was Saklatvala's secretary during his stay in India.

Addressing miners at Newbridge, South Wales, June 1927, he said: "Before they could confiscate your strike finances you could take them elsewhere. I am ready to act as your Trustee General for all your strike money and place it in the head office of the Arcos Bank at Moscow, guarded by the Red Army. We have now got for the first time in the history of the world a complete Labour State at the back of Labour."

In 1929 Saklatvala was defeated at the General Election in England.

**Saklatvala is not alone, he has many intellectual followers, who are blinded by destructive slogans of Comintern.**

The following organisations in England have supported Comintern in its work in India:

**Workers' International Relief,  
International Class-War Prisoners' Aid,  
Young Communist League,  
Federation of British Youth Movements,  
Communist Club in London, renamed,  
International Socialist Club,  
Society for Cultural Relations between the Peoples of the British Commonwealth and the Union of SSR (founded in 1924)**

and last but not least

**Irish Workers' Union  
and Irish Communist Brotherhood.**

The forces by which Gandhi would achieve his aim lie in a different world of spirit. He sees the salvation of the world in the active radiation of spiritual forces. He lives in a small community dedicated to Satyagraha which stands for the active soul-force as distinguished from the negative aspect of mere passive resistance. What Gandhi is fighting in India by this soul-force it is a giant machine that is devouring the whole earth. It is a new civilization; not a new religion based on a new creed or preached by a new prophet, but a new way of life.

It is therefore no wonder that Comintern with its Marxian doctrine has tried hard to oppose Gandhi.

**The active support of terrorist Groups.**

English-educated elements in India have been stirred up by Comintern to use violence. "**Hindustan Revolutionary Party**" with headquarters in Bengal has been most prominent in promoting individual terrorist acts and forming "revolutionary armies".

**Oriental Propaganda School in Tashkent** (Soviet Turkestan) provided experts. The arms and ammunition have been imported from secret depots of Comintern in Persia, Siam and China. This arms traffic continues till to-day. The most important have been supplies from Soviet-Russia via Afghanistan and North-West Frontier of India.

Great attention of Comintern has been devoted to the propaganda of disobedience amongst the native Indian regular troops under English command. But religious and other differences have been so far detrimental to this endeavours.

The agitation goes on amongst the fighting races of Sikhs, Gurkhas, Rajput, Mahrattas, but Comintern finds it difficult to compete with the privileges, which Anglo-Indian administration can offer to these fighting men. Nevertheless the agitation requires very expensive countermeasures from the military authorities.

As the Indian native troops are employed in British garrisons and for police duty in Chinese Treaty Ports Chinese Communists have tried to carry on this propaganda, but also without success.

**The All-India Moslem League.**

In order to understand the position of Moslems in India it is necessary to consider their relative strength and distribution in relation to the rest of the population.

Indian frontier on the north-west is intersected by great passes through the mountains. It was through these passes that the Moslems poured in their invasion of India. The northern provinces were the first to suffer, and it is there to-day that we find the Moslems in strongest force. The North-West Frontier Province, bordering on Kashmir adjoining it is seventy-seven per cent Moslem. In the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, Islam is strongly represented. The total number is seventy million and there are more Moslems in India than in any other country in the world.

Liberal rationalism of late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has continued influence on educated Indian Moslems. He founded at Aligarh, in 1875, a residential college where professors from Europe and Moslem teachers teach. That college in India is to-day the outstanding pillar of liberal Islam in the world; just as the Azhar University at Cairo is the pillar of orthodox conservatism.

The powerful school of the vehement political Moslems of the type of Mohammed Ali, the creator and leader of the All-India Moslem League pursues an incessant crusade for the political ambitions of Indian Moslems.

The Ahmadiya movement which has become of world-wide importance through conversions to Islam in Europe and America is precisely opposite. The founder Mirza Ghulam Ahmad declared himself to be the Christian Messiah the Mohammedan Mahdi and the final incarnation expected by the Hindus. The mysticism of the Ahmadiyahs turns peoples attention to the spiritual side of religion and the old orthodox teachers, who denounce it as subversive of Islam, seek to keep Moslems true to the primitive type of religion as seen in Arabia in the early days of their faith.

The tendencies of educated Moslems in India have been in recent years mainly rationalistic. All-India Moslem League has been formed. Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British government, the protection of political and other rights of Moslems in India.

But Gandhi succeeded in 1920 through the foundation of Central Khilafat Committee together with Shaukat Ali to build the bridge between the Hindus and Moslems. But already in 1930 this Committee ceased to be a political organisation. Outside India the Committee kept itself in touch with similar organisations in Cairo, Palestine, Syria, with a view to promoting unity amongst Moslems, encouraging Muslim trade and industries and general welfare.

**The Comintern tried very hard to permeate the Moslem movements in India again through young students returning from European Universities but in vain.**

The greatest problem of India to-day is the Hindu-Moslem communal strife. This conflict, which at times takes the form of common street riots, is by no means confined to the lower classes and illiterates. Such strife has

an important bearing upon the future status of India. Both Moslems and Hindus are working for a position of supremacy in new form of democracy granted through the new constitution. Islam with its eye on the future is alive to its own peril in India. Moslems in spite of their great influence are a minority of the population. They are surrounded by Hindus, and they are making great efforts to strengthen their own position and to spread their faith in the hope that some day they may dominate India as in the past.

The Hindu-Moslem Alliance which was formed to enable Indians of all faiths to present a united front against the British administration in their demands for national independence is in danger again.

Mr. Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, makes a strong attack on the Congress leaders. He declares that since Congress has obtained power through the new constitution in six provinces, Moslems had been subjected to brutality and oppression. He accused Britain of failing to keep faith with her Moslem subjects.

## 2. Malay States and Dutch East Indies.

These enormous territories lay in the tropics as classical region for tropical products of all kinds and the transit sea route between Europe and Pacific Ocean. They represent the oldest colonial domain of European Powers and capital exploiting the vast millions of native labour on the plantations. The far flang distribution of numerous islands prevents the formation of native political and economic forces.

The Comintern had to employ different tactics: stirring up the native labour against the European capital, as well as fostering national movements against the British and Dutch colonial domination.

The plantation and mining labour of British Malay has been organised to create trouble not only against the British capital, but as we see below against the Japanese mining activities, as an action for the support of China.

The majority of labour in Malaya is imported from India and Southern China. Indian labour is principally employed on estates and Chinese labour in mines. In the State of Johore there are iron mines worked by Japanese companies very efficiently. In view of the Sino-Japanese conflict and the Communist influence Chinese labour has struck and Indian labour has been hired. This has led to the issue of an urgent appeal to Indian labourers to cease working in the Japanese mines in Johore which is contained in a message from the Secretary of the **Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee** in Allahabad addressed to the Indians in Johore and published in the "Indian" (April 1938). The message reads as follows:

"We have received a cablegram from the Singapore, Malacca and Johore overseas Chinese that Indian labourers are working in the Japanese iron mines of Johore. We have learnt that Chinese labourers formerly worked in these mines and in view of the Sino-Japanese war have now struck. Iron is a very important war material and you can easily understand how important it is for Japanese militarist ambitions to be able to work these iron mines successfully."

"It is a matter of profound sorrow that Indian labourers should act as black-legs. Even in normal times black-legging is regarded as a serious

breach in workers' unity and condemned as such by all who desire prosperity and progress of the masses. Now, when this black-legging leads to the manufacture of bombs and munitions that are employed to rain vast human suffering and subject one nation under the imperialist domination of another, it acquires a sinister significance."

"The Indian National Congress has on a number of occasions drawn the attention of the Indian people to the implications of the Sino-Japanese war and expressed its sympathy and solidarity with Chinese people. It is absolutely essential that we should translate in concrete terms our expression of sympathy and solidarity. An occasion has arisen when the Indian community of Malaya can discharge its duty to the freedom of all peoples in a practical way. It should see to it that Indians are not used as instruments of imperialist domination."

**"Pray, persuade the Indian workers to come out of the Japanese iron mines of Johore. Also give publicity to our stand on the issue and get into touch with the Johore Chinese so that the friendship between the two peoples of China and India may be further cemented and Indians may claim to have done their duty by world freedom and democracy."**

This is the attitude of the responsible body of Indian nationalists towards Japan to whose struggle in the Far East they owe great deal of the recent constitutional reforms granted by the British Government.

**Federation of Singapore Chinese Association** is trying in alliance with Comintern through, continuous strikes, to prevent shipments of iron ore to Japan. They try to induce the Colonial Office in London and the Government of British Malaya to place an embargo on the export of iron ore from Malaya to Japan.

The Chinese urge that the mineral wealth of Malaya be used in building up the defences of the country and Singapore base.

There are four big iron ore mines in Malaya managed by Japanese. A good-grade ore, with 64 per cent ferrous content is mined and before the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities exports from Malaya comprised nearly half of Japan's regular iron ore supplies.

The Comintern has further organised systematic Anti-Japanese riots mostly against Chinese shops in the Straits Settlements selling Japanese soya beans and other Japanese products. During these riots shops are broken into and goods looted, while bonfires are made in the streets. Bicycles believed to be of Japanese origin are thrown into the sea.

Yet the leniency is shown towards these rioters, who escape with small fines. Colonial authorities acting hand in hand with Comintern.

**The Comintern work in Dutch East Indies** takes its source in the mother country-Holland. **The ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam with their shipping connections are the bases of communist propaganda.**

In Holland the work of Communist party has been especially vehement. How powerful this party has grown in Holland is illustrated through the following fact. On 27th December 1933 Communists in Holland caused in the Amsterdam Telephone Station a big fire which destroyed about 10,000 connections.

It is characteristic for the attitude of Dutch government, that on that very day when this crime had taken place, Dutch Minister in Berlin has



handed to Foreign Minister v. Neurath a petition in the name of his government asking for the pardon of Dutch Communist van der Lubbe who has been sentenced to death for participating in the burning of Reichstag buildings.

No wonder that in such an atmosphere Comintern could use Holland as the ideal base for communist propaganda in her colonies.

How far the Communist propaganda in Holland has influenced even the crews of the Dutch Navy has been sufficiently demonstrated through the riots on the Cruiser "Seven Provinces" which could only be subdued through bombing planes sent in pursuit by the authorities in Dutch East Indies.

The organisations on which Comintern has been basing its propaganda are "**Pesarikatan Komunis di Indonesia**" and "**Partaij Nasional Indonesia**", both organisations demand severance from Holland. The most important organisation of native radical intellectuals is "**Allgemeene Studieclub**" in Bandoeng which represents the radical nationalism with communist tendencies.

On Java which is the political and economic centre of Dutch East Indies Comintern has succeeded to organise labour unions, with strikes, riots, looting and boycotts. The powerful radio-transmitting station at Vladivostok has been making communist propaganda in Malay. The so-called Tokochinese element is working hand in hand with Comintern.

The Islamic movement in the Malay Archipelago is of great importance, as the total number of Moslems reaches 60 million. This movement is also directed against the European domination and Moslems from this part of the world are most devout believers as it is proved through ever increasing number of pilgrims going every year to the holy city of Mecca in Arabia.

"**Socialdemokratische and Communistische Partij in Nederland**" with headquarters at Amsterdam, both favour independence of colonies, but only in theory. If it ever came to the severance of these colonies, Holland would become poor and of no importance.

The only party in Holland fighting against the Comintern is the Nationalist Socialist Party, which is also very much concerned about the communist agitation in East Indian colonies.

One factor which favours Comintern activities in Holland is to be seen in the fact, that Holland is the centre of numerous Socialist and Trade Union International organisations, such as **International Trade Union Secretariates** of the following Unions:

- Agricultural Workers, Leeuwarden, Holland
- Commercial and Clerical Workers, Amsterdam
- Garment Workers, Amsterdam
- Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Amsterdam
- Public Service Employees, Amsterdam
- Tobacco Workers, Amsterdam
- Transport Workers, Amsterdam
- Woodworkers, Amsterdam

Amsterdam is also the centre of the **International Trade Union Federation, Communist Workers Party** with two Dutch Communists Baars and Brand-

stedter who have worked for Comintern in Dutch East Indies and were deported back to Holland has caused much trouble.

But worse of all is **Bond van Kommunistische Strijd en Propaganda Clubs**.

### 3. Siam.

In recent years there has been a great development of modern transport and communications; railways, motor traffic and air service have been introduced. The last generation has also seen a great advance in medical science, hospitals and dispensaries have been widely established; a medical school on Western lines has been established with the help from the Rockefeller Foundation. The eighth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine met in Bangkok in 1931, also in the same year the League of Nations Conference for the suppression of opium smoking.

Elementary education has been compulsory for over a generation, and although the regulation is not strictly enforced school attendance is good.

There was very little chance for Comintern to interfere, and yet it has tried very hard to make propaganda amongst the Siamese students at various European Colleges. At one time even a rather degenerate Siamese Prince, who has formerly lived in Russia, has been used for this work in Paris, where he was to be seen every evening surrounded with Comintern ladies of doubtful reputation in various Russian restaurants in Paris.

In the world war, Siam had to side with the Allies and to sign the Versailles Treaty, but Great Powers had to renounce the special privileges for their subjects, so that Siam could become quite independent. Gradually the foreign officials had been replaced through the Siamese.

The Comintern has tried in vain to utilise a kind of "revolutionary" movement which has led to the formation of a government composed of middle-class civilians and army officers, who in 1932 wrested a liberal constitution from King Prajadhipok. The latter abdicated three years later when a dispute arose over curtailment of his royal prerogatives.

The Boy-King Ananda Mahidol, who has not seen his country since he was proclaimed its sovereign, March, 1935, after the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok now living in exile in England.

### 4. Indo-China.

The chances of Comintern had been better in this French colony. Using Canton as the base for Communist activity, Comintern had succeeded with the help of Chinese Communists to train annamite propagandists for a revolution against the French domination.

The Annamese are the leading race, and the policy of the French government had been to encourage their development. In 1926 Annamese were admitted to equality in administration, and indigenous assemblies are taking place, but growing nationalism has appeared also in Indo-China, and discontent is felt by educated Annamese at the place given them in the direction of political affairs. With the help of Comintern, this discontent flared up in political risings in 1930. As the communist propaganda had been carried on largely by literature secretly imported from Canton, the French authorities have introduced very sharp control.

## 5. Australia.

The Australian Labour Party, which was founded in 1892, speedily became the strongest political force in Australia. At the outbreak of war the Labour Party had reached a high level of power. The Labour Government under W. M. Hughes, immediately placed the resources of Australia at the disposal of the Empire.

But the heavy losses of the Australian Expeditionary Forces at the Dardanelles have cooled down the enthusiasm and the Labour Party has succeeded in compelling a national referendum, which resulted in the defeat of conscription. Hughes and his supporters were expelled from the Party. The purged Labour party has adopted in 1917 a resolution in favour of peace by negotiations and in 1918 refused further co-operation in recruiting.

In 1917, the Australian workers' Union, by far the largest Trade Union in Australia, passed the following resolution:

"That, in view of the possibility of Australia being dragged into a scheme of Imperial Federation, which would abrogate our rights and privileges under responsible government and seriously undermine our liberties — the Commonwealth Constitution — this Convention of the Australian Workers' Union places on record its stoutest opposition to this Dominion of the Empire being governed by the plutocrats of England, which the proposed scheme would involve."

By advocating "white Australia", the Labour Party and Workers' Union were opposed to Communism, but Comintern has nevertheless had succeeded in forming the **Australian Communist Party**, at the end of 1920, and had affiliated it to the Third International.

The main force of Comintern consisted in numerous Bolsheviks, who before and the during the World War had escaped from Siberian prisons and places of deportation, many foreign workers and escaped sailors who were working in various mines of Australia.

The only object of Comintern was to use Australia as the basis for spreading communist propaganda in Dutch East Indies and China and amongst sailors of numerous shipping lines touching Australian harbours for using those sailors for smuggling communist literature and arms throughout the main harbours of the Pacific coasts.

## III. China — the principal field of Comintern in Asia.

Since his capture by the Chinese Legation in London and subsequent release Dr. Sun Yat sen had become a favorite of the Second International.

The revolution of 1911 and proclamation of Chinese Republic has made him the favorite of Lenin and the Russian Socialdemocratic party, which considered the Republican form as the sign of European progress in the "reactionary" Far East.

Dr. Sun Yat sen and his lieutenants knew very little how they sacrificed to the most unsuitable form of government for China the whole future of 400 million people.

The civil wars lasting till 1921 have prevented Lenin from embarking in China. Subsequent friendly arrangements with Turkey as the guardian of Dardanelles and heavy disappointment of Lenin about the failure of Bolshevik Revolution in Germany towards the end of 1923 have determined Lenin to concentrate on China.

The Siberian Trunk Railway — the creation of Count Witte about the end of the nineteenth century — with Siberian Express has constituted the shortest route for passengers and mail from Europe to Eastern Asia.

This railway road has brought Russian Empire to the Pacific coast and laid foundation for everlasting rivalry between Russia and Japan about the destiny of Asia.

The truly operetic Allied Intervention in Siberia in favour of Admiral Koltchak and the Bolshevik sympathy of the Czech Legion, as well as most unjustified loyalty to the Allies of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Siberia gave Lenin easy victory and the possession of the vast territory adjoining China.

The Washington Conference (1922) had been only summoned to limit Japanese aspirations in China and to help Soviet Russia to recover Siberia and restore the old position in the North Manchuria, thus helping Comintern to contaminate China with most dangerous communist ideas.

The high hopes which Lenin had placed on China had been based on some practical experience by using Chinese murder gangs for all beastly executions in Soviet Russia.

During the World War the most stupendous plan of Grand Duke Nicolas has led to the mobilising of about 20 million Russians from 1914 to 1917. This has led to most catastrophic shortage of labour in Russia, so that about 150,000 Chinese had to be imported. After the Revolution of 1917 many thousands of these Chinese have remained in Russia and had

been taken over by Dserjinsky as Tsheka murderers and taskmasters of most sadistic cruelty imaginable.

So the Chinese murderers of Tsheka and later GPU are responsible for the murder of millions of innocent people in Soviet Russia. This cruel memory will live amongst the peoples of USSR long after the Communist system has been overthrown in Russia.

These sadistic experiments with the Chinese gave Lenin and his collaborators great hopes with regard to utilising China for the World Revolution.

#### 1. Kuomintang in alliance with Comintern.

Chinese returned students from USA as well as from Europe provided Comintern with the best possible army of communist agitators.

On 31st August 1923 the Student Union of Peking had issued a manifesto addressed to "all peoples of the world, to the workers of England, France, Japan, America, Italy, Holland and other countries".

"To Soviet Russia, Germany and other countries oppressed by the Imperialists."

"To friends of oppressed China."

Just before this, the **Executive Committee of China Communist Party** had issued a manifesto, in July, 1923 declaring "**that Kuomintang must take the lead in the National Revolution and drive out of China all foreign Imperialists**".

It was a great success for anarchical Bolshevism to hoodwink Chinese intellectuals through a manifesto of the Soviet government addressed to the Chinese Government on July 25, 1919, "renouncing all advantages, privileges, and concessions extorted from China by the former Tsarist regime" and representing the Soviet government as "the only allies and brothers of the Chinese in their struggle against Imperialists".

One of the trusted emissaries of Comintern, Mr. Borodin had gone to China on the invitation of Dr. Sun Yat sen. Borodin was not a Russian, but a Jew born in Riga and his real name was Grusenberg.

He was invited in 1923 as "high adviser" of Kuomintang.

Borodin alias Grusenberg had come close to Lenin at Stockholm Congress (1906) and had prepared the way for later cooperation of Latvian Battalions as the main military force of the Bolshevik Revolution (1917).

After the return from Stockholm congress he was arrested by the Russian political police and deported to Siberia. He escaped from Siberia to USA and opened at Chicago (1908) a propaganda School for Revolutionary Russian Emigrants. He had become also member of the Socialist Party of America, which was at that time not influential, but Borodin alias Grusenberg had conducted a very sharp campaign with the Federation of American Labour and its leader Samuel Gompers.

After the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) Borodin alias Grusenberg had returned to Russia and in 1922 was sent from Comintern to Glasgow to take care of very strong communist movement of Scottish Labour. He succeeded in organising strikes of coal miners and shipbuilding workers, but was arrested through Scotland Yard and sentenced to six months hard labour. After serving this term of imprisonment he had gone to Mexico with

forged passport. In Mexico he directed the smuggling of Communist agitators through Mexico to USA and conducted communist agitation amongst the workers in the Oil industry.

It was in Mexico that an order from Lenin reached him to go to China where he had to work with Galen (Blücher).

Military College at Whampoo with Chiang Kai-shek as the director was a Comintern foundation and it had become a training centre for "National Revolutionary Army" of China.

There is no doubt about, that Sun Yat sen had invited Bolshevik aid in training military officers and had opened the Kuomintang to Communists and their propaganda, thus perpetuating the chaos in China.

The Comintern saw great chance in China for directing Chinese masses against the Great Powers and shaking the European as well as Japanese influence in that country, thus hoping to force the Great Powers in Europe and Japan to take up full diplomatic relations with Sowjet Russia. In 1923 Sowjet Russia had no diplomatic relations with England, France and Italy, neither with USA nor with Japan. **Through securing diplomatic recognition the Soviet Government hoped to obtain financial and economic advantages, as well as better facilities for Comintern subversive propaganda.**

In order to fool the Kuomintang, Comintern had organised in Western Europe and USA a very noisy propaganda through so-called "Hands off China" battle cry. The demonstrations have been made and large sums of money collected through the "International Red Relief" purporting for "Chinese comrades". In some large industrial towns in Western Europe, Chinese students belonging to Kuomintang had been introduced as orators at labour meetings, pretending as having just come from China as labour delegates, whilst in reality they were studying at Universities and Colleges in Europe.

This noisy propaganda about China was meant by Comintern as the best proof for Kuomintang of "brotherly" co-operation and it had fully succeeded in deceiving the Chinese partner.

At the same time inside Soviet Russia certain measures were adopted to conquer China for Comintern.

The **Far Eastern Institute** has been found in Moscow for training young Chinese as agitators in China and to train other Chinese agitators. The presence of Chinese students in Moscow was also meant as an advertisement for Comintern for the Russian proletarians and foreign delegates of Comintern coming to Moscow in order to display the world wide influence of Comintern. As a matter of fact not many Chinese have come to Moscow. This had not been necessary as the training for Communism could be provided for young Chinese agitators much cheaper in the Treaty ports of China.

Comintern had instructed all secret bureaus and agents in Europe and America to concentrate particular attention on Chinese students abroad. How far Comintern had succeeded can be seen from the noisy demonstrations which Chinese students have organised in Europe and America all the time from 1924 to 1929 under the guidance of Comintern agents. In one case even forcing Chinese Minister in Paris to send a telegram to Peking with the contents approved by the students.

At all meetings of Comintern subsidiary, the notorious "League against Imperialism" Chinese students have always acted as welcome speakers.

The year 1924 had been most happy year for Soviets, as most great powers restored diplomatic relations. Italy on 7th Feb. exchanging a Note concerning the Establishment of Relations de jure. Great Britain on 8th Feb. under MacDonald as the Head of the first Labour Government exchanging a Note concerning the Establishment of Relations de jure. France on 28th October exchanging a telegram concerning the Establishment of Relations de jure.

On 14th February Norway recognised Soviet Russia de jure. On 20th Feb. Austria recognises Soviet Russia de jure. Greece recognises Soviet Russia de jure, on 8th March. Sweden recognised Soviet Russia de jure on 14th March. Denmark recognised Soviet Russia de jure on 18th June. Mexico recognised Soviet Russia de jure on 1st August. Hedjaz recognised Soviet Russia de jure on 6th August. In this way Comintern could triumph about the obtaining the legal means for creating social disorders in all those countries by giving a mere "promise" of "abstaining from all propaganda".

It was only natural that on 31st May 1924 a Treaty had been signed on the General Principals for Regulating Questions between the USSR and the Chinese Republic. Further an Agreement had been signed concerning the **Temporary Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway**. In this way Soviet Russia restoring the entire territory in China as before 1914, plus Comintern influence from Harbin to Canton.

The restoration of Chinese Eastern Railway line up to Changchun although under dual administration meant enormous victory for Soviets. It gave them chance to bring communist railway workers and officials to China. Further gave them chance to select amongst 40,000 Russian refugees in Manchuria numerous agents to act throughout China as destructive element. How far this element had been of great use for Comintern we shall see later when we deal with Foreign Concessions in China.

The drive of Chang Kai-shek from Canton to Shanghai in 1927 in an attempt "to liberate China from Imperialists" had been dictated by Moscow in the hope of tightening the Sowjet hold on Manchuria. The attempt of Chang Kai-shek to subdue Comintern has ended in splitting Kuomintang in two sections, of which the most radical one remained loyal to Comintern. Still expecting the salvation from Moscow, which hypnotised with commonplace phrases like "the fight against capitalist oppressors" and "blood-thirsty imperialists" which were used for confusing the Chinese students and labour leaders.

Mrs. Sun Yat sen, whose influence in the Kuomintang has always been important, issued a statement in Moscow, during her visit to that city in September 1927:

"Death claimed Dr. Sun Yat sen before he could carry out **one of his most cherished desires, to come to Moscow and here, in person confer with the strong revolutionary friends of China**. His death was hastened by the severities of forty years of revolutionary struggle and by frequent breaches of revolutionary discipline. **Before he died, he asked me to visit Moscow for him. And so I come in his name and in the name of the revolutionary masses of China, to assure Soviet Russia of our appre-**

**ciation for the co-operation her people have given us in the past and to express our confidence that this co-operation will continue in the years of struggle that are ahead."**

## 2. Comintern in Manchuria.

Great cultural work of South Manchuria Railway Company and orderly administration provided through the Japanese occupation of the most fertile part of Manchuria have acted as a great attraction for Chinese masses, which began to emigrate from North China to Manchuria rapidly. In 1907 the population of Manchuria was estimated to between 16 and 22 millions. In 1934 it was returned at over 51 millions, of which more than the third were immigrants from North China. The natural catastrophes and communist disorders were driving these immigrants from China to Manchuria as more orderly country.

It was therefore obvious that Comintern would try to be most active in creating disorders in Manchuria in order to shake Japanese position there.

The subversive communist agitation in Manchuria has led to the rising of wages and many strikes. The high handed administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway had become a source of great trouble till in the Sowjet-Chinese conflict in 1929 the Sowjets have scored success over Chinese, thus spreading the first phantastic rumours all over the world about the "invincible power of the Red Army". These rumours were spread in America and British Empire as well as all over Asia.

Japanese intervention in Manchuria in 1931 had stopped further penetration of Comintern into China. The negotiations between Sowjet delegation and Manchukuo, which started in Tokyo, in June 1933, with Japan acting as sponsor, with regard to the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway were brought to agreement in March 1935. **Thus Comintern was deprived of the shortest and safest railway line for communicating with Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and the rest of China.**

## 3. Foreign Concessions in China as headquarters of Comintern.

As the result of the Kuomintang-Communist activities the Hankow concession was relinquished by the British Government in 1927, and Chinkiang and Amoy in 1929. The retrocession of Wei-hai-wei was made in 1930, and the Belgian concession in Tientsin in 1931. The German concessions have been abolished on the dictation of Versailles Treaty by subjecting German residents of those concessions to numerous insults (1921).

The principal concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin have remained much to the delight of Comintern agents who could continue their activities undisturbed.

English and French authorities in the International Settlement and French concession in Shanghai had employed former officers of Russian Guard regiments as common sergeants in the local police force, a very offensive treatment for the former allies who lost about five million lives in the World War.

Comintern agents in those concessions displayed many-sided activities. They provoked the shooting of a number of students by police of the

International Settlement of Shanghai in a demonstration before a police station (1925). There followed immediately an outburst of antiforeign sentiment throughout the country. A period of anti-foreign sentiment and activity reigned for more than two years, increasing in intensity in 1927, when the consulates and other foreign residences in Nanking were attacked and looted by soldiers of the left wing of Chiangkai-shek army. Some foreigners were killed, others escaped to safety. This resulted in breaking off relations with the foreign powers. A sense of insecurity had already led to the withdrawal of foreigners, including missionaries, from inland stations, and movements of foreign troops to protect their nationals had been interpreted as having as their object military designs upon China.

Comintern had inspired the **Pan Pacific Trades Union Conference**, which was called on June 25, 1927, at Hankow by the Nationalist Government there and the **Communist Party of China**. It was definitely a Communist enterprise and Communists from Pacific as well as European countries attended.

**General Labour Union**, which had been the main factor in organising labour Strikes in Shanghai, under the leadership of the Communist Li-Lih-san, had been also inspired by Comintern in conducting the violent strike movement in Shanghai in 1927—1929. Even after the 1927 farcical "split" between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China, the Marxian doctrine of class struggle continued to be preached by the Leftist movement, the Youth movement, and the Communist Party of China. This propaganda had poisoned Chinese labour masses and thurned them into a political channel.

Comintern had inspired numerous Chinese journalists trained in America, or England to make propaganda in a radical press, both in Chinese and English languages. Foreign concessions were full of American and English agents of Comintern carrying such literary propaganda, numerous Russian resaturants in those concessions providing favourite meeting places for such suspect persons which were left in peace by the international police, with a hypocritical excuse of not compromising "the white race" in front of Chinese. Only few cases of internement or expulsion are known.

#### 4. Chinese Students Abroad as welcome collaborators of Comintern.

Comintern had devoted much energy in influencing Chinese Students abroad by propagating the idea of "capitalist and imperialist oppression". The debating clubs of the Univeristies and Colleges in USA and Europe had been mobilised to train Chinese for destructive work in China; in many cases Chinese lady students showing still more inclination to destructive radicalism.

Degenerate elements of some intellectual and artistic circles in USA and Europe were easy prays of Comintern by supplying narcotics, alcohol and arranging orgies. The real contact of Chinese students with those elements was then placated as "the international solidarity of races".

Numerous Universities and Colleges in China, American as well as European had also been used by Comintern for subversive propaganda amongst the Chinese students. Missionary educational institutes as well

as Y. M. C. A. organisation had also been penetrated. The holding of the World's Student Christian Federation conference at Peking in 1922 provided an occasion for the already existing anti-Christaian forces to encourage students in an anti-Christian movement which only waned some years later. The communist wing of the Kuomintang prior to the cleavage of 1927 was largely supported by students. Students, both men and women, are among the more ardent communists to-day, ready to suffer for their faith. Study is a secondary consideration with many of them.

Comintern has created a revolt against all religion, especially in the younger generation of Chinese. Religion was stigmatized as superstition by the intellectuals; it has become "the opiate of the people" and the bulwark of capitalism in the eyes of Chinese communist students; it was linked with "imperialism" in their minds; hence its rejection. There has also arisen in China as in all countries of the world in this generation a secularist mind. The appeal which Christianity should have made to a people whose faith in their own forms of religion has been shaken or lost has to a great extent been discounted by the association of Christianity with foreign influence in the Chinese mind. The number of missionaries in China has consequently fallen from 8250 in 1927 to 6346 in 1930 through Kuomintang and Communist disturbances.

Comintern will do everything in order not to loose the control over Chinese students in America and Europe. This work is greatly facilitated by the close co-operation of America and Western democracies with Soviets. As a matter of fact USA, England and France view the Comintern influence amongst the Chinese students as a source of strength, releaving them, as English statesmen like to say "of the white man's burden in Asia". The Comintern has become very nearly just as important defence factor for England and America, as Singapore, Phillipines and Hawaii.

#### 5. Anti-Japanese attitude of European and American business community in China aiding Comintern.

Before the World war the entire European and American business community in China was hostile to Japan and acted in the Far East on the principal of privileged "white man". Even the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the participation of Japan in the World war has not changed the English business men in China.

The Japanese victory over Russia in 1904/1905 which was undoubtedly backed by the British policy has also had no effect. On the contrary, these victory had aroused great fears by that community and English business men in China as well as their other European confrers were unanimous in condemning the English financial support in "allowing Japan to beat Russians" as Europeans. The Portsmouth Treaty was an attempt to dispoil Japan of the fruits of victory over Russia, just as well as at Shimonoseki over China.

To treat Japanese on equal footing was the greatest tragedy for that business community and the way had to be found to excuse the hostility. This was expressed in a stereotyped common phrase daily in Europe and America: "You can trust the Chinese, but you cannot trust Japanese". This was a very cunning method of compromising Japan, in

reality it was a recognition of Japanese superiority and the impossibility of keeping down the Japanese, as they have succeeded in subjugating Chinese. It was fear of Japanese gift in adopting European civilisation in a short space of time. European and American business community could discern that the growing power of Japan meant loss of all their privileges in China and this was something which they would not accept so easy. The participation of Japan in the World war has altered her position in the world. Her political and economic power has rapidly progressed and when it has become manifest that Japanese Empire would challenge the European and American supremacy in Eastern Asia, **that same European and American community blinded by greediness and loss of monopoly has unanimously applauded the Sovjet government in sending Red Army to Eastern Siberia. These capitalists of profession did not mind to accept the help of communist army, as long as it is directed against Japan.** This blind sympathy with Soviets should be sufficient justification for abolishing those privileges which they still enjoy in China.

With very few exeptions nearly all the European and American business men in China travelling through Siberia are voluntary propagan-dists for the Soviets, praising the Red Army. When the first Japanese campaigns started in China, they were all enthusiastically hoping, that Red Army of Blucher will come to aid Changkaishek and they have not given up that hope yet.

All the talk about "white man" and "yellow peril" by Europeans and Americans in China is only a humbug, as the life is stronger. "White" English and French and Americans have abolished the rights of "White" Germans in China. That racial affinity does not prevent enmity we see on the hatred of Chinese and Koreans against the Japanese. Tousand years are now very nearly passed that it has been impossible to reconcile "White" English, French and Germans and we see now how "White" England, France and America prefers to march together with "White" communists of Moscow, as they have already done in Spain and are doing now against "White" Germany and Italy. We further see, how "coloured" Indian nationalists under Gandhi are up against Japan to whom in reality they owe the recent political liberties which they got.

We see that European and American business community in China cannot claim any privileges as long as they sympathize with Comintern. Comintern has divided the world in two fighting camps and as long as the headquarters in Moscow are kept there would be no peace in any part of the world. It is not an accident that Japan has found more understanding by the European powers like Germany and Italy, than in Asiatic countries like China and India. Japan in assimilating European material civilization has to use technical means for further progress. She has moral right in preventing present rulers of China from joining the Communists or delaying the political, economic and social progress of vast territories of China. In being the only great power in Asia she has felt her mission in liberating Asia, but as long as China and India will not try to go the same way as Japan along the path of adopting European material civilization they will remain in the present chaotic conditions.

Without the rising power of Japan China would have never recovered from the slavery to which it had been subjected after the opium war. Now

it is the victim of Comintern chaos, which European and American business communiy in China seems to be prefering, in order to prevent Japan in her mission of liberating China from Comintern.

#### 6. Comintern capturing outer territories of China.

On 25th October 1922 the Japanese forces evacuated Vladivostok.

On 19th November 1922 the Far Eastern Republic which was created by Moscow as a kind of buffer against Japan, had joined R.S.F.S.R.

The coincidence of those two events shows how from the very start the Far Eastern policy of Soviets was dictated by the fear of Japan.

On May 30th 1923 Buriat-Mongolia was declared an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within R.S.F.S.R.

The Soviets have recognised at once that some day Japan would cut their only railway connection with China proper via Manchuria and therefore have made early arrangements to capture outer Mongolia and Sinkiang. It was this desire to keep the contact with China proper even at such a distance for the future which made them to embark on this adventure and not, as some naive writers imagine, the continuation of Tsarist policy. It was only natural that in embarking on such adventure the Soviets have made use of the pioneer work of former Tsarist government. The main object was to maintain contact with teeming 400 millions of China as a source of everlasting trouble and possible drawing reserves for the army of World Revolution.

Through the signing of Soviet-Mongolian "Treaty of Friendship" on 5th November 1921 Outer Mongolia has become a Soviet territory which comprises an area of 900,000 square miles. The capital is Urga renamed Ulan Bator (City of the Red Hero). It is the Soviet fear that the Outer Mongolian Republic by coming under Japanese influence may become deadly dangerous for them as the northern frontier runs almost parallel and within easy striking distance of the Siberian railway on both sides of the Lake Baikal. The more northern section of this Republic is very mountainous.

While the attention of the world has been distracted by events on the coast of China and in her northern provinces, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) has been penetrated by the Soviets. A territory as large as half of Europe, probably the part of the world which is furthest from the sea. The entire area of about 1,642,000 square miles includes the desert of Taklamakan (400,000 sq.km).

Of the entire population of about 3,000,000 75% are composed of Mohammedan Turks and Tungsans.

Already immediately after the Bolshevik Revolution there were about 30,000 Russian soldiers standing on this territory, but they have soon retired. The last penetration of Soviet troops has stopped the entire trade of Sinkiang with China and India and directed it towards USSR.

Whether the Soviets can make further penetration would entirely depend on the treatment of Mohammedans. The invasions from Turkestan, carried Islam into China and the chief Islamic centres in China are in the western provinces — Yunnan in the south and Kansu in the north, numbering about ten millions.

Comintern is trying to utilise the antagonism of Turkish mohammedans against Chinese in order to prevent the return of Chinese administration of the province, but the same time efforts are being made to establish contact with Changkaishek armies.

Comintern has tried to penetrate an International Moslem Association which has been formed for the Far East. "The Light of Islam", a periodical published in Shanghai aims to spread Islam in China by means of lectures, magazines, Moslem libraries and schools.

The present friendship of England with Moscow would enable Comintern to penetrate the remaining outer province Tibet where so much preliminary work has been done.

## JAPAN CHALLENGES COMINTERN IN ASIA

The background against which any picture of Japan after the World War must be sketched is that of a great nation small in area, which has recently and rapidly attained to a position among the greater world powers, and whose people, with even greater rapidity, are turning from agriculture to industry. Most of the trends of thought or policy which are to be observed have naturally arisen from one or other of those two causes.

**When Japan emerged from the world war to find herself with a greatly enhanced international status, she entered on it with pride.**

U.S.A. and „Western Democratic“ powers have at once tried to captivate Japan through Washington Conference for "the Limitation of Armaments" in 1921—22, the Three-Power Conference at Geneva in 1927 and the London Naval Conference in 1930. The ratification of the latter was opposed by the militarist party in Japan.

The process of westernization has now reached the life of the common people in such matters as dress and literature, broadcasting and the films. The press gives a large space to foreign news, and the more responsible papers have Japanese correspondents abroad. At leading bookshops in Tokyo and other large cities the books in greatest demand are those on foreign languages and countries.

As the nation came more and more into the stream of modern life and studied the western nations it was inevitable that the word "democracy" should enter the Japanese vocabulary, and following the word, the thing itself. **The last twenty years are marked by a growing sense of political responsibility.**

There has been a determined effort by communists to capture the labour movement, with a certain measure of success. There has been a rapid growth of radical thought, especially among the students. The Japanese young people are very eager of education and the number of students very much exceeds the accomodation at High Schools and Universities, so that large number of students is very easily subject to political agitation. In three successive years, 1928, 1929 and 1930, raids on known or suspected groups harbouring "dangerous thought" were made and large numbers were arrested and severely punished. This treatment merely drove it underground. A certain number of Japanese students abroad had chance of

studying communism, and although the communist party as an organized unit had been stamped out, its individual supporters are still secretly working.

Comintern secret work amongst the students and labour has been greatly facilitated through the most devastating earthquake in September 1923, accompanied by fire, that Japan has ever experienced, causing immense loss of life and destruction of property. With great courage the nation set itself to reconstruction, and had recovered to a remarkable extent when the world depression set in. Japan was badly hit. Export trade declined, in 1929—30 the export price of raw silk falling by 50%. The Problem of unemployment which barely existed fifteen years ago, when labour still had its roots in the soil and the man out of work could turn to his kin on the land and revert to farming, but farmer's plight has become as acute as that of the town worker. Both together have been forced below the poverty line in large numbers.

In 1929 repeated strikes and bank failures have set in, closely related to the widespread unemployment. The years after the World War have been marked by a great influx of Korean labour, especially into Tokyo and by a wide expansion in the sphere of labour of women and girls. The Koreans have entered Japan chiefly for better employment conditions and have become easier prey for Comintern agencies, and, together with the army of casual labour, anarchist in outlook.

Only in 1931, with the passing of a bill for legalizing trade unions, which numbered at that time 350,000 members, have they acquired legal status, although in recent years the attitude of the authorities towards them has become more tolerant, thus diminishing the influence of Comintern.

### 1. Soviet Russia's first diplomatic steps towards Japan.

On 20th January 1925 Soviet-Japanese agreement on the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations was signed in Peking.

There was no reason for Japan to be in a hurry to recognise Soviet Russia, but three factors were in favour of Soviets:

In 1924 the exclusion clause of the American Immigration Restriction Act came into force. It was deeply resented in Japan and the Soviet preaching of "racial equality" has undoubtedly been accepted as a natural reaction against American insult.

On 21st November 1924 Mr. Baldwin's Government refused to ratify the Anglo-Russian agreement concluded by MacDonald's Government in London 8th August 1924. Baldwin's Government wanted mainly to prevent the granting of £ 10,000,000 credit to Soviets.

The illusions of Baron Goto, that rather ambitious but not far seeing statesman to influence Soviet Russia in favour of Japan and to gain Russian market for the expanding Japanese industry.

Few samples of Comintern activity against Japan preliminary to the signing of the treaty will be of interest.

In January 1922 at the **First Congress of "Revolutionary Organizations of the Far East" in Moscow**, the following resolution has been adopted against Japan:

"Japanese proletarians and Japan are going to play dominant role in the Far East. The Key to the solution of Far Eastern problems is in Japan. When Marx once said that without revolution in England, there can be no revolution in Europe, so we can say, that without the revolution in Japan there can be no revolution in the Far East."

After the Earthquake of 1923 Comintern has accused the Japanese government having murdered Japanese revolutionaries during the confusion.

1924 chief Soviet Delegate to Japan A. Joffe has published a book in Tokyo about the Soviet-Japanese relations in which he arrogantly claims for Soviet Russia the rights of a Great power. He rejects Japanese demands with regard to Nikolaievsk massacres.

Mr. Joffe has fully succeeded in bluffing Japanese delegates thus preserving the integrity of North Saghalin and entire Siberian coastal region. Moscow never expected to have such an easy finish. The hostility of Chang Tso-Lin has not troubled the Soviets so much, as the fear of Japan as "the imperialist power": The more so as the relations of Soviets with English conservative government of Baldwin was at that time very critical; firstly on account of Comintern financing quite openly with £ 200,000 miners strike in England, secondly conducting communist propaganda in India and supporting Kuomintang and strikes in China.

Joffe as a man belonging to the inner circle of those who respected Lenin but hated Stalin, has been always shadowed by Stalin and it is due to this fact that he dispatched to Peking Mr. Karahan who was the son of an Armenian clergyman in the native town of Stalin, Gori, as a kind of competition with Joffe.

Mr. Karahan had to play "energetic man" and he started his career by presenting in Peking on 27th October 1923 Japanese Minister Yoshizawa with a note of protest about the alleged entrance of "territorial waters of Soviet Russia" through Japanese warships". At the same time Chicherin notified the governments of Great Britain, France and U.S.A. as signatories to the Washington Convention of 1922, although none of those governments had any diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia at that time.

The further course of events had shown that Japans position towards Soviet government would have been much stronger without the recognition and the Chinese leaders would have been more cautious towards Japan.

2. Comintern activity after the signature of Soviet-Japanese agreement on the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations in Peking, on 20th January 1925.

Two events in the diplomatic history of Soviets are never to be forgotten, one in Europe and another in Asia.

Taking part of Soviet Representatives in the Genoa Conference and signing of Rapallo Treaty on 16th April 1922 with Germany, on the initiative of Lloyd George and Walter Rathenau.

This Treaty has helped Soviet government to build up with German specialists and machinery enormous industrial organization.

Whilst the treaty with Japan, on 20th January 1925 has helped Soviets to easily penetrate China and dominate Kuomintang.

Comintern could easily bolster up Kuomintang forces based on Canton and Hankow directing them not only against England and France, but more especially against Japan, representing her just as "imperialist" as England. Instigating the boycott of Japanese goods, which has always been advocated by Kuomintang.

The drive of Chiang Kai-shek from South China to the gates of Shanghai in 1927 has always been ascribed to the Comintern training of Chinese officers at Whampoo.

For all the damage which Comintern had inflicted on the Japanese interests in Manchuria and China through this drive, the only diplomatic "compensation" has been signing of Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Convention on January 23rd 1928.

Comintern utilised this opportunity for organizing Chinese. Red armies which have remained active till the present day. Further the creation of communist cells in other Chinese army units has been carried out.

For at least seventeen hundred years the Chinese have made great use of revolutionary secret societies. The famous Boxer Rising, for example, began in the attempt of the "Big Knife" and "White Lily" secret societies, but the mandarins were subtle and clever enough to deflect the leaders to a purely "anti-foreign-devil" policy. The poorest people—discontented peasants, artisans, and vagabunds—formed the majority of the membership of these secret societies. But these classes make up the bulk of the Chinese people. Whole armies have been discovered to be members of these vast organizations, which are bound together by a marvelous loyalty, often centering in the person of a chief rejoicing in such a title as "Great Dragon Head". **Without these societies SunYat-sen could never have achieved the revolution and it is obvious that Comintern has made full use of them not only in China but in the whole of Pacific area from Singapore to Chinese opium dens of San Francisco.**

Only the fact of Soviets being at that time in conflict with England has tempted Chiang Kai-shek to expel Soviet consuls on 16th December 1927.

This made the Soviets to concentrate again on Manchuria till the Chinese authorities at Harbin have raided the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General and 40 members of the staff were put under arrest, on 27th May 1929 and on 13th July the Chinese Eastern Railway has been seized by the Chinese authorities in Harbin.

This has been answered by Soviets through the **formation of a Special Far-Eastern Army under Blucher for the defence of Soviet-Chinese frontier, on 6th August 1929, through special decree.**

This measure was indirectly directed against Japan, as the only power guarding Chinese interests against the Soviets.

Soviets have decided to reconcile with Great Britain and to abandon all the struggle against the British interests in China in order to isolate Japan.

**On 3rd October 1929, the Protocol concerning the Resumption of Diplomatic Relations between U.S.S.R. and Great Britain has been signed in London and on 5th November the British Parliament accepted the decision to resume diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.**



As a consequence of this amity with Great Britain the agreement to terminate the conflict between China and Soviet Union was signed on December 3rd 1929 by the Representatives of the U.S.S.R. and by the representatives of the Mukden Government, and on 22nd December the China-Soviet protocol concerning the termination of the conflict on the basis of a complete restoration of the status quo ante was signed at Khabarovsk and the traffic was resumed all along the Chinese Eastern Railway on 14th January 1930 for the first time since the Soviet-Chinese conflict.

The Soviets have become so arrogant, that they have summoned on 13th October 1930 the Sino-Soviet Conference on Chinese Eastern Railway in Moscow, in order to force their demands through.

This victory over China has raised the prestige of Soviet Russia in the League of Nations to such an extent, that on December 4th 1930 Mr. Lunacharsky could present Soviet Memorandum on armament reduction and objections to draft convention to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva.

Thus Comintern was deliberating with the Western Democracies about "the disarmament"!

**On February 3rd 1931 M. Litvinov has accepted invitation of the League of Nations to participate in the Commission for the study of a European Union. Thus League of Nations actually inviting Comintern into the "Family of European Nations"!!!**

An attempt made on the life of the Soviet Trade Representative in Tokyo, Anikeyev, who was seriously wounded on 16th March 1931, has been a serious warning for Soviets and the panic in Moscow about the feared "war with Japan" has begun to take definite shape.

The Soviets have developed feverish diplomatic activity, in order to safeguard the position in Europe and Western Asia.

Following events took place in 1931:

On April 14th Soviet-German credit agreement was signed in Berlin. On April 28th Soviet-Italian credit agreement has been signed in Rome.

On 18th May Mr. Litvinov proposed an Economic Non-Aggression Pact to the Geneva Meeting of the League of Nations Commissions for the study of a European Union. On June 24th the Soviet-German 1926 Neutrality Pact was renewed in Moscow. On the same day a Neutrality and Non-Aggression Agreement signed in Kabul between the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan. On July 16th a decree abolishing the limitations of Franco-Soviet trade has been published in Paris.

It was with the help of League of Nations in Geneva that Soviet government could conclude so easily important agreements helping to stabilize this terrible regime and Comintern to disturb the world.

### 3. Japan takes first serious measures for checking Comintern.

After so much hesitation it has become obvious in Tokyo that under Marshall Chiang Hsueh-liang, the successor of Chang Tso-lin, Manchuria would never come to peace and on September 18th, 1931 upon overthrow of the Chang regime, the three provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilunkiang declared their independence.

This rather belated action has increased the panic in Moscow and new actions followed, showing that Soviets were frightened of a war with Japan.

On 1st October 1931 huge "Amo"-Motor works in Moscow have been opened. On 7th October first blast furnace at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Factory, destined to supply the Blucher army, has been installed.

On 22nd October 1931 Litvinov paid an official visit to Ankara at the invitation of the Turkish government and on 31st October the Protocol renewing Turco-Soviet Friendship Agreement has been signed. As in 1924 so in this case Soviets always thinking of the security from the Dardanelles side.

**The Soviets have succeeded in obtaining American sympathy, inspite of Comintern, and on 20th November 1931 Embargo on Soviet goods has been removed by the United States, thus facilitating the export of U.S.A. war supplies to U.S.S.R., in exchange for Soviet raw materials.**

At the same time Soviets pressed "for disarmament" through the League of Nations and have succeeded in negotiating with Germany, Great Britain and France.

On 30th November 1931 an exchange of Information concerning armed forces took place at the Foreign Office, Moscow, between U.S.S.R. and Germany; and the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. On December 4th 1931 an exchange of Information concerning armed forces took place at the Foreign Office, Moscow, between U.S.S.R. and France.

**In order to increase the armament production the Soviet government has reorganised the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. into the Commissariat for Heavy Industry, on 5th January 1932.** This was directed against Japan, the Soviets knew too well, that they had nothing to fear from U.S.A., Great Britain, France and even from Germany of Marxian system.

On January 21st Soviet-Finnish Non-Aggression Pact was signed in Helsingfors.

**On January 25th Non-Aggression Pact between U.S.S.R. and Poland was drawn up in Moscow. This was very important for the Soviets, as Poland has always been suspected in Moscow, since the war of 1920, to harbour "the plan of an intervention war" against the Soviets.**

Manchoukuo's declaration of her independence of the Republic of China in March 1932 and formal recognition of that new state through Japan in September of the same year **was answered by the Soviets through the Conclusion of Non-Aggression Pact with France on 27th November and Resumption of Diplomatic Relations with China, on 12th December 1932.** League of Nations, Great Britain, France and U.S.A. encouraged the Soviets in restoring the relations with China, thus giving the Comintern a chance of enlarging its activity in China.

The victory of Adolf Hitler and German Nationalist Socialist Labour Party on 30th January 1933 has been a big blow to Comintern, as it meant the destruction of entire communist work from 9th November 1918 in Germany. Even the ratification of the Protocol of June 24, 1931, concerning the Berlin Treaty and the Conciliation Convention of 1929 with Germany, did not satisfy Moscow and the fear of Japan has become still greater.

**On May 11th 1933, Foreign Commissariat in Moscow announced that Soviet government had decided to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway. This**

was the first capitulation of Soviets before Japan and the real setback for Comintern.

The American friends of Soviets got very much alarmed about the sale of Chinese Eastern Railway and in order to prevent the transaction, as strengthening the position of Japan in Manchuria, have forced the **State Department at Washington on 17th November 1933 to the resumption of Diplomatic Relations with Moscow.**

The trade relations between U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. have existed previous to this for many years.

In order to strengthen the position in Eastern Siberia the Soviets have issued a Decree on the 5th of February 1934, providing special Concessions for settlers in Far Eastern region.

To satisfy the long cherished desire of American Jewish Communists and Zionists the Soviets have declared on Mai 7th 1934 Biro-Bidzhan an Autonomous Jewish Region.

The Soviet friends in League of Nations have for years advised the Soviets to join the same, but from the very inception of the League, Moscow had always abused this Institution as "capitalist syndicate". Nevertheless German and Italian barrier in the West and Japan in the East has forced the Soviets to look for help by Western Democratic "capitalists". There was only one thing to be performed in order to satisfy the friendly democrats, to abolish the hated and mistrusted name of G.P.U. and as a matter of fact on Juli 10th 1934 it has been substituted by a "**Commissariat of Internal Affairs**" without in the least changing its bloodthirsty character.

In consequence of this operatic performance on **15th September 1934 U.S.S.R. accepted invitation to join the League of Nations and on September 18th formal** introduction of U.S.S.R. into League of Nations took place. The microphones of the League of Nations at Geneva have thus been placed at the disposal of Comintern and its rather bad speaker M. Litvinov, whom fortunately nobody can understand in any language spoken by him.

It was an enormous success for Soviets, as this meant backing of Soviets in the Eastern Asia not only through the League but also by U.S.A. It was therefore natural that the entry of U.S.S.R. has taken place after Japanese notice of withdrawal on 27th March 1933, as consequence of entirely onesided intervention of the League in Manchuria in favour of China and Soviet Russia. The notice of withdrawal of Japan has been given four days after the conclusion of final C.E.R. transfer agreement, on 23rd March, 1933 at the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo.

On December 19, 1934 when the London Naval Disarmament Parleys were still going on, the termination of the Washington Treaty was decided on by the Privy Council at Tokyo and on December 29 the Imperial Government filed through Ambassador Saito at Washington with Mr. C. Hull, Secretary of State, a note announcing Japan's intention to annul the Treaty.

The entry of Soviet Russia in the League of Nations has been accompanied by especially widespread anti-Japanese Comintern propaganda about the so-called "Japanese dumping". The entire press of Western Democracies, U.S.A. and South America has begun a bombardment about "the Japanese forced exports at very cheap prices".

Remarkable feature of this propaganda, which is carried all over the world till this day, is the absolute unity of purpose of Industrialists and Labour Unions. Whilst the industrialists and merchants are regarding Japan as a nasty competitor in the worlds markets, the Labour Unions are instigated by the Comintern to regard Japanese industry "as the reactionary instrument for low wages and therefore treating the high standard of life of European and American labour."

Comintern had succeeded through the anti-Japanese propaganda to stir up the Dock Labourers in all principal ports in Europe, U.S.A. and Southern Asia to such an extent that very often they refuse to load steamers going to Japan with ores or machinery.

American Federation of Labour, Trade and Labour Congress of Canada have used this Comintern propaganda against Japan for justifying their various regulations prohibiting or limiting the entry of the Japanese and Chinese to U.S.A. and Canada "as a menace to the white man's standard of life".

Japan's civilizing mission in China is one of the main factors of enormously advanced Japanese industrial machinery. Japanese industry has been able to create in China a market for all articles of first necessity and at prices which would be not competitive for European and American industries **but which are accessible for poor masses of China and other Asiatic markets.**

International Federation of Trade Unions has been mobilised against the Japanese manufactured goods and **thus an universal hatred against the present day Japan has been so masterly organized by Comintern amongst the 25 millions organized factory workers in Europe and America, thus helping any military and naval action of Western Democracies and U.S.A. against Japan by creating the popular war atmosphere amongst so many millions of workers belonging to the second and third International.**

**It is a sign of moral and political degeneracy of Western Democracies and America as well, when this Comintern propaganda is supported, whilst they know well that Soviet regime is the worst slave driving system in exploiting own population, which the world history has ever known since the building of pyramids.**

The difficulties which Japanese government has encountered by concluding commercial treaties have been numerous, even such a country like Egypt raising for few years import duty on Japanese made cotton goods up to 50%; universal stories about Japanese bicycles for 10sh. and electric lamps for 1d are well known.

The Comintern has succeeded this way in claiming the help of Western Democracies and of America against Japan by representing her as "a most dangerous and unfair competitor in the worlds markets", as Germany has been represented by England before the World War of 1914.

The very fact, that Great Britain has been forced to summon Ottawa Conference in order to protect her Dominion especially Canada against the Soviet dumping, has been entirely ignored.

#### 4. Japanese efforts in fighting Comintern in China proper.

Lytton report meant backing of Comintern chaos in China and it was only logical that Japan has resigned from the League of Nations.

It is to be noted that Japan is claiming for herself as absolutely vital to her interests that she shall have uninterrupted trade relations with the mainland of Asia, and in order to obtain this she considers the only way is for her to have political, economic and financial control of at least Northern China. At the beginning of 1934 Japan announced what was practically a Monroe doctrine for Eastern Asia.

In 1935 Japan made demands on China which included the banishment of Communist elements hostile to Japan and Manchukuo from North China, the independence, financial and economic, of North China from the Nanking Government (Kuomintang), and the military co-operation of the five provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung with Japan to drive out the Communist elements. Meanwhile the autonomous movement in the north was progressing and Hopei and Chahar erected their own councils.

On the advice of Comintern the Communists in Central China joined up with Chiang Kai-shek, and "the People's anti-Japanese Salvation Army" received recruits from all parts of the country which had previously been disaffected towards the Nanking government. Chiang Kai-shek and his americanized wife, with both sisters, have once more thrown China into the arms of Comintern.

It is significant that Chiang Kai-shek went in 1936 to Sianfu in Shensi to negotiate with the Reds for their adhesion that he was arrested and made prisoner. He was released by his wife not long afterwards. Communist Party of China at that time numbered about 20 million adherents and favoured an alliance with Soviet Russia "for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism and for world revolution."

It was to fight these forces of disorder that Japan has started far reaching military actions in China developing military and naval operations which command the respect even of the enemies.

##### 5. The Anti-Comintern Pact.

In fighting Communism Japan had to find her way to Germany and Italy, as there is no other way than union of all forces ranged against international Communism.

Quick recovery of Germany under Adolf Hitler and restoration of German military power and Mussolini's Italy have erected a wall against the Bolshevism in the West, whilst Japan threatened her from the East.

On 3rd, of October 1935 at 5a. m. Italian army crossed the Abyssinian border and thus challenged British Empire and France in obtaining by the force of arms the territory which has been promised her before and during the World War. Germany and Japan meant a serious backing for Italian plans and a warning for Great Britain and France.

Abyssinia appealed to the League of Nations and a special commission was set up to examine the case. In accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant of the League, Sanctions were imposed on November 18 by 52 member states, Albania, Austria and Hungary standing out.

In November, 1935, Sir Samuel Hoare met M. Laval in Paris and between them they drew up a scheme of settlement which would have

meant the partial dismemberment of the Ethiopian Empire. This aroused such an outcry in Great Britain that Sir Samuel Hoare was forced by friends of Comintern to resign his position as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, being succeeded by Mr. Anthony Eden.

Marshal Badoglio has captured the capital Addis Ababa, in April, 1936. The Negus had fled to Europe and on May 6, 1936, Mussolini proclaimed King Victor Emmanuel III as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Sanctions were lifted on July 4, 1936, in spite of a personal appeal by the Negus in a speech at Geneva to the League of Nations members.

Thus the first united action of Western Democracies lead by Comintern for crushing Italy and subsequently the other axis powers has failed and Italy, Germany and Japan have delivered first blow to the prestige of League of Nations and particularly that of Great Britain and France.

On 25th November 1936 the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed by Germany and Japan, stating in the preamble that the aim of Communist International is to subdue and disintegrate by all the means at its command all existing states. Convinced that toleration of the Comintern in the internal Affairs of other nations not only endangers their internal peace and welfare but also jeopardises the peace of the world, the contracting parties agree: —

a) to inform one another of the activities of the Communist International and to consult with one another on the necessary preventive measures to be taken and to carry them in close collaboration; and

b) to invite other states to adopt similar defensive measures in the spirit of this agreement"

For reasons of not her own, Italy has become in November, 1937 a partner to the Pact.

The Japan's adhesion to the Anti-Comintern Pact means more than it has been realised in Japan at the time of signature. It means joining in the universal fight against Communist disorder and disintegration.

Pan-Asiatic ideas, which have been on the increase especially after the world war with the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics" have been in some sense misleading. Whilst in theory the very fact of Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 has aroused a feeling of selfconfidence all over Asia, there is no doubt, that Japan as a world power is hated to-day by the 'national-communists' in China and meets with increased hostility of Indian nationalists, who inspite of opposition to England are doing everything to encourage British government to help Chiang-Kai-shek!

Comintern has fully succeeded in turning two most numerous peoples of Asia, Chinese and Indians, against Japan, by convincing Chinese and Indian leaders, that "their liberation" can only be achieved by joining forces of Marxian socialism in Europe and America, representing Japan "as capitalist and imperialist power, trying to establish imperialist and colonial domination" over China.

Geographical position of the Soviet Union makes her to Eurasia. Comintern in the past twenty years has worked for the abolition of frontiers between Russia in Asia and Asia proper thus forcibly creating Eurasia and she has been instrumental in creating hostile feeling amongst Chinese and Indians against modern Japan. Even the "federal constitution" granted to the peoples of the Soviet Union in 1924 purely on paper has been one of

the huge advertisements for Comintern and Russia which is going to succeed Soviets will try systematically to draw China and India in that Eurasiatic world of modernising Asia in co-operation with the Anglo-Saxon world which has not even shuddered to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Comintern armies in Spain. To fight this universal danger Japan cannot contend herself with isolation on the Asiatic continent.

The communism is international in theory and practice and Japan as world power can only succeed in full collaboration with her European partners, Germany and Italy, as well as Hungary and Spain and any other European countries which may yet join the Anti-Comintern Pact.

The noble mission which Japanese nationalists may cherish in abolishing European domination in Asia may continue to occupy their mind, but the most advanced absorption of European and American civilization, in a short space of seven decades, has forced Japan to become industrial power of first magnitude, thus compelling her to deal with the same social troubles which dominate European industrial countries, as well as America, especially after the world war.

In Western Asia, where Turkey for centuries has been looked upon as a leading country of Islamic world, after the Kemalist revolution has abolished Khalifat, Sultanate, Islamic religion as a state religion, has become a Republic and by introducing the Latin alphabet has with one stroke severed her dependence on Arab culture. To-day Turkey resents any reference to her as an oriental country and by sponsoring Balkan Entente considers herself as a member "of European family of nations."

The same tendencies are clearly discernible not only in Iran but also in the Arab countries. Especially in the Islamic countries the backwardness caused by the theocratic system of government is deeply resented and most tedious copying of European civilization is carried out.

Japan on the other hand has been exposed for many decades now to the influences of Europe as well as America and it is no wonder that some practical expositions of those influences, especially touching family and social life are justly resented by most patriotic elements. These are the ailments of a transitory period which let us hope the Japanese national genius would be able to master with as less disturbances as possible.

The adoption of European and American civilization without considering the national conditions may lead to such perversions as we see in China amongst so many intellectuals and other people belonging to the upper classes who have adopted Christian religion, as the times have been too stormy for Confucian philosophy to hold men's allegiance; the break up of the old family system is doing away with ancestor worship and loosening family ties.

The first example of this confusion is the death of Sun-Yat-sen. He died on March 12th, 1925 at Peking. As he desired, a Christian service was held in the Peking Union Medical College. His favourite hymns were sung: "Abide with me", "Jesus, lover of my soul", "Wonderful words of life", and "Peace, perfect peace". **A metal coffin with a crystal top (like that prepared for Lenin) was sent from Moscow.** There is superb national monument above tomb where he lies near Nanking. **Buried as a Christian in a coffin sent from Moscow by godless Bolsheviks!!!**

**The Anti-Comintern has come to stay and cannot rest till the world does not find the proper balance against the forces of disorder. Japan as a prominent partner has great tasks to fulfil in Eastern Asia and permanent co-operation with European partners is the only way.**

#### **6. First Anniversary of German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact.**

On 25th November 1937 the commemoration of German-Japanese agreement against the Communist International has shown the deep sense of appreciation which Japanese public opinion showed towards the Anti-Red Pact.

On that occasion Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoe has made following declaration:

"It is hardly necessary to mention that Communism is absolutely incompatible with Japan's political structure; Communism never adds to the welfare of humanity, but on the contrary destroys its very structure. The Comintern's destructive operations on the fabric of world picture to be seen in the civil war which has been raging in Spain since July last year as well as in the present China incident whose outbreak is largely due to the Comintern's machinations."

"Therefore it is a moral mission imposed on Japan by her political structure and national policy to prevent and suppress the evils of Communism and the Comintern. This is the reason why Japan entered into an agreement with Germany for joint defense against the Comintern, and has co-operated with Germany in joint defense against the Comintern. It is highly reassuring for us to see Italy who is making remarkable advance under the anti-Comintern banner adhere to the Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany and thereby strengthen the anti-Comintern front, when Japan is fighting for liquidation of China's opposition and also for the prevention of further bolshevization of China."

"The key to the suppression of Communism on the part of Japan lies in the enhancement of the Japanese spirit both at home and abroad so as to leave no room for the penetration of Communistic ideas."

"There can be no doubt that the ideological union of Japan, Germany and Italy will give a strong impetus to the promotion of friendly relations among the three countries."

All Japan was in a festive mood to celebrate the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-German Anti-Comintern Pact.

A luncheon party at the German Embassy was attended by H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, Premier Konoe and other State Ministers.

A national mass meeting at the Korakuen Baseball Stadium of some 80,000 students, boy scouts and members of various organizations was held. H. I. H. Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in, Chief of the Army General Staff, Prince Konoe and other ministers attended.

To promote friendly relations between Japanese and German residents in Japan a German-Japanese Hall will be built in Tokyo. The plan is promoted by Marquis Toshitake Okubo, president of German-Japanese

Cultural Society and Yosuke Matsuoka president of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The following is a translation of the salient features in the speech delivered by Mr. Seigo Nakano, Member of Parliament, President of Tohokai party at a public meeting when more than 30,000 people, men and women, gathered at the entrance of the Tokyo Municipal Auditorium, Hibiya Park, at noon, November 3, 1937 at the anniversary of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact, and strengthening the spirit of the agreement to fight communism, held under the auspices of **the Association for Strengthening the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact.**

"The general trend during the past few years shows that whether it is in India or Australia, in the Dutch East Indies or Egypt, in South Africa or in South America the presence of an exclusive trade policy with Great Britain was the pivotal point, and Japan's overseas trade has been suffering the consequences of this political outrage. Japan has been compelled, therefore, to concentrate her power in Asia, in order to meet the situation, or in anticipation of the development of such situation, so as to make at least Asia the last haven for Asiatics, on the principle of mutual help and prosperity."

"But Europe and America would not even permit that. They have incited China, brandished the ideology of the League of Nations and taking advantage of many treaties that primarily were made to restrict Japan's activity, steadily tried to drive Japan out of China. Their anti-Japan campaign developed to the extent of showing its ugly spearhead in Manchuria and Mongolia rightly considered the sphere of Japan's influence. It resulted in the September 18 (1931) incident in Manchuria and in the birth of Manchoukuo as a model state founded upon the principle of mutual help and prosperity."

"Since the Manchurian incident of 1931 China has never ceased to carry on anti-Japanese campaigns in politics, economics, diplomacy or in her national education. China has been even intensifying the campaign. In this campaign what China depended on most was the backing of those Powers that have persistently refused to recognize Manchoukuo. The Powers, thereupon, have made it their guiding policy to encourage this anti-Japanese drive in China, and to strengthen its campaign organization so as to make the drive felt hard in Japan."

"Soviet Russia, in particular, has taken advantage of China's antipathy toward Japan for the purpose of disturbing the Orient by making China a tool to that end. This intention on the part of Moscow has been heralded far and wide so that everybody knows it now."

"What I wish to emphasize here is: Who is responsible for encouraging Soviet Russia to assume this attitude? I here state frankly that it is England. England and Soviet Russia have been friends in diplomatic affairs and England has been instrumental in inciting anti-Japanese movements in China since a few years ago. China has been dancing to British music and this has brought about the present situation."

"It is for this reason that since the Leith-Ross loans to China, England has been leading other Powers to furnish loans to China to promote this anti-Japanese drive. England has been saying to Nanking: Hasten to unify the country; purchase all necessary arms; we'll lend you the funds. Es-

tablish aviation grounds at all key points, we'll supply airplanes and train your fliers. It was but natural that under this rosy backing by England, the anti-Japanese sentiment has flared with uncontrollable fury."

"General Chiang Kai-shek may not be on good terms with the communists in his mind. Personally, he may even hate the Reds. But he is now helpless. His wife and Soong Tsewen who are helping Chiang Kai-shek may be the henchmen of the foreign capitalists. But it is the groups about Chiang who assume the actual authority, who organized the Blue Shirts within the Nationalist party. Thus the allied power of England and Soviet Russia is the 'life line' by which General Chiang is sustaining his precarious position. It may be presumed that under the force of circumstances, General Chiang has made himself the puppet of both England and Soviet Russia and has determined to fight Japan on the strength of these supporters."

"Whoever has visited Shanghai will have noticed how difficult it is to carry on military operations there. In some parts the *tochikas* are built as far down as close to the bank of the Yangtze river. When troops finally succeed in landing, they are faced with the problem of fording the creeks. Creeks are everywhere, traversing the paddy rice fields. The Chinese have built trenches along these creeks, reinforced with formidable *tochikas*."

"We must remember that the Chinese built these defense works inside the demilitarized zone in violation of the truce agreement. Our loyal troops effected their landing against the greatest odds; against the well built defense work, equipped with the latest weapons of war which were built with encouragement from Moscow and London. It was possible only for our gallant troops, in the face of this formidable defense, to succeed in landing and driving the Chinese out of their stronghold."

"China will never stop carrying on a protracted warfare. Its government is urging a prolonged anti-Japanese campaign. When the Japanese Government announces to the Powers its intention of solving the issue on the spot and not extending the fighting area, the Powers, turning to the back of China, would incite a protracted warfare as if they had seen Japan becoming weakkneed. China has been keeping up the boycott on Japanese goods to the extent that it will not become so serious as to provoke war with Japan. When Japan is forced out, European trade would cement its ground firmer. It would be most ideal for these foreign trades people so long as this situation continues."

It was England who formulated this plan of protracted anti-Japanese boycott."

"The Nanking government may be influenced by British money and move about as London may wish, but the destitute Chinese masses are wont to become unruly more by the power of moral incitement than by the monetary influence. However the Nanking leaders might wish to maneuver as London may dictate, it is natural for the general public to assume a more hot-headed attitude, contrary to their leaders' intention."

"And the Chinese masses eventually provoked the Shanghai incident, much to the chagrin of the 'bosses' who had been pulling the strings behind the Nanking government. They murdered a Japanese bluejacket, bombed the International Settlement of Shanghai and opened a general assault on

Shanghai. The situation developed to such a pass that Japan was no longer possible to maintain the policy of 'non-extension' of the fighting area."

"The result, as we have seen, has been the frontal clash between Japan and China. And England, in consequence, has been a heavy sufferer. Shanghai has been wrecked which means the wrecking of the English capitalist system in China. Thereupon England has decided to check Japan's activity in cooperation with China, and as a result England mapped out the plan of the neutralization of Shanghai."

"When a mere handful of Japanese bluejackets were desperately defending their own nationals against a swarming force of Chinese, England did not propose neutralization. Not only that, England at that time even made Nanking withdraw the Chinese peaceguards from the Japanese section in order to spread the Japanese bluejackets to a thinner line of defense. When the Imperial troops arrived at Shanghai and Japan told the world that she meant business, London hastily came out with the neutralization plan. Never before in Japan's diplomatic history has Tokyo experienced so insulting a parley as this."

"The secret desire of England to make Nanking carry on a protracted anti-Japanese drive was disappointed by the action of China herself, bringing about this wholesale armed clash. As to Soviet Russia, the destruction of China's prosperity was of no concern. It was the Anglo-American capitalists who would suffer from disturbances in Shanghai. No Soviet capital is invested in that part of China."

"On the part of Moscow, it could remain indifferent even if Nanking were reduced to ashes: or even if China herself lost her national unity. A gathering of masses with no national unity would be the best material for Soviet Russia to realize its cherished idea."

"There is another question often discussed. It is: 'Will Soviet Russia attack Japan? She will never challenge Japan: she will not dare to do so. We should be watchful of the doings of Soviet Russia, but in this Sino-Japanese incident, Moscow has not been as active as England. That much heralded five-year industrial plan has not been as satisfactory as it was broadcast from Moscow—this has been definitely revealed of late."

"Soviet Russia is in no mood to butt into Asiatic affairs: she has many problems to worry about over the European situation. She is secretly fearful lest Japan may assume the offensive against her. Behind Soviet Russia, although not directly in contact on the border, there stands Germany. Japan and Germany, the bravest fighters in the world, look at Soviet Russia in the front and in the rear. No matter where Russia turns she faces an unwelcome sight close by. This is the position of Soviet Russia today."

"Germany has concluded an anti-Comintern pact with Japan. Coercing Russia as if there were something yet more surprising behind this pact, Germany has succeeded in planting German influence in Rumania and the Balkans with the Russian influence steadily fading in proportion."

"Since the Ethiopian expedition by Italy, Germany has effected a close amity with Italy and has invited Italian influence to extend to the south. On the European continent. Germany found a compromising point with Italy: in the case of Spain, with Italy playing the leading role. Germany herself menaced the southern part of Soviet Russia, trying to establish German influence on the continent."



Seigo Nakano

Born in 1886, Mr. Seigo Nakano graduated from Political Economic Department, Waseda University, at the age of 23. He became the member of the editorial staffs of "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" and "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun" and during the World War visited London and later came to the Peace Conference in Paris, but left the same in protest against the Allied attitude to the settlement of the Far Eastern problems. He was returned to the House of Representatives from his native town in 1920; was made a Counsellor in the Finance Office in 1927 and was Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Communications in the Hamaguchi cabinet in 1929. He is editor of "Toho Jiron". After leaving Minseito in 1931 founded Tohokai party and became president. He is a staunch champion of the cause of Asia for Asiatics and his views on Asian affairs always command profound attention. He has written many books on national problems.



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Mr. Seigo Nakano, on leaving the Palais (February 1, 1938) after having been introduced to the Führer and Chancellor Adolf Hitler by General H. Oshima, present Japanese Ambassador in Germany. To the right, State Minister Dr. Meissner and behind SA-Obergruppenführer Brückner, Chief Aide-de-camp of the Führer. On this occasion the Führer gave Mr. Nakano his own photo with autograph for Japanese Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoe.

"To see Germany grow stronger and menace Russia from behind would amount to a reduction of Japan's burden in proportion. And as Germany maintains 35 per cent of the naval force of the British navy in the North Sea, this means that the German restraint of the British navy will be proportionate, reducing so much the pressure that otherwise England may exert in the Far East."

"The anti-Comintern pact has been signed between Japan and Germany. There should be something with Italy: I am convinced that there will be. Italy has been most outspoken in the Mediterranean. England was thoroughly rendered meek by Italy at the time of the Ethiopian expedition. England concentrated a 600,000 ton navy in the Mediterranean and by inciting the League of Nations went so far as to institute economic sanctions against Italy, including the stoppage of the supply of gasoline."

"Then Mussolini declared that the non-supply of gasoline will be considered tantamount to the declaration of war. He threatened to harass the British fleet with submarines and torpedo boats, while the Italian airplanes would crush the British fleet. The British Lion turned away with its tail between its legs."

"The superiority of the Italian air force is openly admitted by the British naval authorities. A number of British merchantmen have been sent down to the bottom of the Mediterranean by unknown submarines. The British press, fuming in the mouth, has been declaring the act inhuman and outrageous but it has never dared refer to the Italian navy as the probable offender. In this we note the strength of Italy. We cannot tell whether it is England or Italy who controls the Mediterranean today."

Besides Seigo Nakano a number of other speakers of national prominence spoke and at the end of speeches a resolution was adopted deciding to send Mr. Seigo Nakano to Italy and Germany in order to study the popular opinion in those countries and to confer with prominent political personages.

Similar decisions to send Seigo Nakano as Delegate have been made at the parallel meetings held in Osaka, on 12th November and in Fukuoka, on 13th November 1937.

In a message, signed by Mitsuru Toyama, Yujiro Miyake and Ichiro Tokutomi following sentence was significant:

**"Seigo Nakano is representing the true spirit and enthusiasm of patriotic Japanese. He does not travel on behalf of our government, political party or groupe, but in real sense of the word, he is the true representative of the people. We wish and hope, that leading personages of both countries will hear of his open mind for the benefit of deeper understanding between Japan, Germany and Italy."**

On the day of his departure from Tokyo for Europe, November 11, 1937 Mr. Seigo Nakano has made following declaration:

"Japan has always been, with sympathy and confidence looking upon China's aspirations for her modernization as a nation. Premier Prince Konoye of Japan, has hung in one of his rooms the caligraphies of Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu and Dr. Wang Chao-min, the former a renowned Chinese man of letters and the latter a pioneer of the revolutionary China. This shows that Japanese friendship is so genuine as to find its expression even in the



House of our premier, and that Japan loves Chinese even while fighting them."

"The Japanese people, however, cannot tolerate China's Sovietization in her attempt to modernize herself, or her conversion into the bulwark of Jewish-British capital in her endeavours to consolidate herself."

"Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japan has occupied in China, with wonderful rapidity, an area almost as broad as the European Continent, in the face of all stiff resistance that the Chinese offered."

"Japan is nevertheless well aware that such resistance came not from China itself, but from something behind it — from an anomaly indeed of China controlled by the Soviet influence and armed with foreign capital. The tochka in Shanghai is a typical combination of the Soviet system of defence and the Jewish capital of Britain."

"I am leaving Tokyo tonight for Italy and Germany. With these two Powers Japan has now concluded a tripartite anti-Comintern Pact. This agreement embodies a new system of international organization as against the League of Nations, which tends to combine and cooperate with Communist influence."

"Such high-spirited great nations as Italy, Germany and Japan are entitled to the right of national expansion in the world's organic system. The German claim for recovery of its colonies; the Italian insistence to observe its life-line in the Mediterranean; and the Japanese policy to crush the anti-Japanese alien influence in China; all these are nothing but the enforcement of the above natural right."

"Unless or until the League of Nations brushes off the selfish principle of monopolistically governing the world's land and natural resources, and agrees to the establishment of a new system, such peoples as the Japanese, Italians and Germans could never think of giving up their peaceful struggle against the League."

"My mission for which my present trip abroad is planned is subject to no restriction whatever by the Government or by any immediate State policies."

"My only aspiration is to make a free confession to the racial confidence that has grown in the Japanese minds since Japan's secession from the League, and to the national sentiments of friendship towards Germany and Italy that has arisen in an overwhelming force in the hearts and native provinces of the Japanese soldiers at the front in North China and Shanghai, and thus to talk with the Italian and German leaders to the very heart of the hearts for obtaining a spiritual contact with the masses of their people and rising generation."

"On the eve of my departure I met Prince Konoye to express the above confidence and aspirations of mine when the Premier was very pleased and desired me to convey his profound respects to Führer Adolf Hitler and Duce Benito Mussolini as well as to their respective great peoples in case I had the honour of being received in person by these two great men of the world, and to ask the distinguished rulers for their signed pictures."

"The Prince undoubtedly wants to hang them up on the wall of his drawing room side by side with the above mentioned calligraphies of Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu and Dr. Wang Chao-min, and thus to make the ap-

pearance of his parlour all the more impressive. Therein I think, with all confidence I can find a striking symbol of the noble triple cooperation towards the reconstruction of the world order the first step to which is to be marked by the establishment of New China with brighter prospects."

Mr. Seigo Nakano was very cordially received in Rome by the Duce Benito Mussolini, who has shown remarkable knowledge about the importance of Japan's role in shaping the destinies of Eastern Asia.

In Germany he has been received by the Führer and Chancellor Adolf Hitler on February 1, 1938 when he had the opportunity of stating his views about the further strengthening German, Italian and Japanese understanding.

In both cases Mr. Seigo Nakano had a special personal letter of introduction from the Premier Prince Konoe to Führer and Duce.

In Germany he has had very important talks with many ministers and leading personages of the ruling party, and he has inspected important institutions of the party and important industrial works, thus taking with him impressions of the enormous reconstructive work carried out in Germany. For the intuitive spirit of Seigo Nakano it was easy to grasp the paramount importance of German-Italian-Japanese co-operation in a more definite form of a military alliance. He grasped very well which obstacles he had to overcome in Japan. It was after all first time in the history of Japan to contemplate a real alliance with European powers like Germany and Italy, as the first alliance with England was only limited to specific interests of using Japan in the World War against Germany. **Whilst anti-Comintern agreement meant the participation in a struggle against universal forces of Comintern.**

On February 3, 1938 Seigo Nakano left Germany via America for Japan with a full determination for further deepening the active co-operation of Germany, Italy and Japan.

In face of the enormous efforts made from London, Paris and Washington to influence Japanese public opinion and leading political, financial and economic interests and constant threats that in concluding closer military alliance with Germany and Italy Japan would be isolated, it was a very difficult task which Seigo Nakano was undertaking but his fearless fight for his country, as well as for the just cause of Germany and Italy had really helped to defeat the intrigues coming not only from western democracies but even from Comintern.

The following Radio Address of Prince Konoe is in reality a manifesto for the regeneration of China and the whole of Eastern Asia.

Radio Address of Prince Fumimaro Konoe, Prime Minister  
November 3, 1938.

"I have the honour to state the views of the Japanese Government concerning the establishment of a lasting peace in East Asia a task that has been handed down to us by the Emperor Meiji whose illustrious virtues we are commemorating today."

"Following upon the capture of Canton, Hankow, the heart of China, was also taken, so that so-called 'Middle Plain' with its seven great cities, which virtually sustain the life of modern China, has now fallen into our hands. There is an old Chinese saying to the effect that 'He who controls

the Middle Plain controls the whole land'. Thus the Chiang Kai-shek government is no longer anything but a local regime. Japan has achieved these results without overstraining her fighting power, which has always kept at a level sufficient to ward off any intervention from the outside. We are moved, as never before, by the consciousness that this has been made possible by the august virtue of His Majesty, the Emperor, and the heroic efforts of His officers and men."

"In thinking of the glorious victories, our deepest gratitude goes first to the tens of thousands of those who have been killed and wounded. Their noble sacrifices impose upon us, I feel, a two-fold obligation: first, to follow in the footsteps of those willing martyrs, secondly, to repay their services by doing all in our power for their families."

"The key to China's fate is now in our hands. What, then, do we want? We want not destruction of China but her prosperity and progress; not the conquest of China but co-operation with her. Working hand in hand with the Chinese awakened to a new consciousness of being people of the Orient, we want to build up an East Asia which is peaceful and settled! Allow me to state that no country is better aware that Japan of the ardent aspirations of the Chinese, nor feels more keenly the need that China shall vindicate her position as a completely independent state."

"It is historical necessity that the three great neighbour nations, China, Manchoukuo and Japan, while fully retaining their respective individuality should stand closely united in their common duty of safeguarding East Asia. It is deeply to be deplored not only for the sake of Japan but for that of all Asia that the attainment of his goal has been thwarted through the mistaken policy of Kuomintang government. The policy of that government was based on the transient tide of the period that followed the Great War. It did not originate in the inherent intelligence and good sense of the Chinese people! In particular, the conduct of that government, which in its efforts to stay in power cared not whether the nation was left a prey to Communism or relegated to a minor colonial status, cannot but be regarded as treason toward those many patriotic Chinese who had risked their lives in order to erect a new China. It was in those circumstances that Japan, reluctant as she was to be involved in the tragedy of two great kindred nations fighting against each other was compelled to take up arms against the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

"Japan fervently desires the awakening of China. It is my hope that wise and farseeing Chinese will be swift to assume leadership and to guide their nation back to the right path, and lead the rejuvenated state forward in the fulfilment of our common task in East Asia. Already in Peking and Nanking signs of rebirth have appeared. And in the wide plains to the north and west, a new Mongolia is springing to life. Let the Chinese people, who in the past 5,000 years of their history have illuminated again and again the annals of civilization, prove once more their greatness by sharing in the stupendous task of creating a new Asia. Participation even by the Nationalist government need not be rejected if, returning to the true spirit of China, it should repudiate its past policy, remould its personnel and offer to join in the work as a thoroughly regenerated regime."

"The nations of the world must surely be able to comprehend these new developments in East Asia. It is undisputed history that China hereto-

fore has been a victim of the rivalry between Powers whose imperialistic ambitions have constantly imperilled her tranquillity and independence. Japan realizes the need of fundamentally rectifying such a state of affairs and she is eager to see a new order established in East Asia a new structure of peace based on true justice."

"Japan is in no way opposed to collaboration with foreign powers, nor does she desire to impair their legitimate rights and interests. If the powers, understanding her true motives, will formulate policies adapted to the new conditions, Japan will be glad to cooperate with them. **Japan's zeal for stamping out Communism is well known. The aim of the Comintern is to sovietize the Orient and to overturn the world.** Japan is firmly determined to eradicate the communistic influence which is behind the so-called 'long-term resistance' of the Chiang regime."

**"Germany and Italy, our allies against Communism, have manifested their sympathies with Japan's aims in East Asia and we are profoundly grateful for the great encouragement that their moral support has given our nation during this crisis. In the present emergency, it is necessary for Japan not only to strengthen still further her ties with those countries but also to collaborate with them on the basis of a common world outlook in the reconstruction of world order."**

"What the world needs today is a lasting peace based upon a foundation of justice and fair dealing. It cannot be denied that the principles governing international relations in the recent past have in practice tended only to preserve and perpetuate with cast-iron rigidity an inequitable state of affairs. In this irrational arrangement lies the fundamental cause of the collapse of the Covenant of the League of Nations along with many other pacts and treaties. We should not allow international justice to remain merely a beautiful phrase, but we should strive to create a new framework of peace, in accordance with a comprehensive view of all human activities such as commerce, emigration, natural resources and culture; and in keeping with the actual conditions and the progress of events I firmly believe that this is the only way to overcome the universal crisis which confronts us today."

"Placing absolute trust in the men at the front, the Japanese at home are silently engaged in speeding war-time production and in making preparation for protracted hostilities. Here we have a modern reproduction of the old Japanese spirit. History shows that our national fortunes waxed or waned in proportion to the degree in which the whole people were consciously aware of Japan's national polity. Knowing that a lasting peace in the Orient has always been the aim of our Sovereign, we cannot but be deeply conscious of our moral obligations as His subjects. It is high time that all of us should face squarely those responsibilities—namely, the mission to construct a new order on a moral basis — a free union of all the nations of East Asia, in mutual reliance but in independence."

"What does this mean? What sacrifices does this call for? What preparations are required? These are matters of which we cannot afford to make any mistake. **If there is anyone who believes that the fall of Canton and Hankow marks a turning point and that an immediate return to normal conditions is soon to arrive, he simply has not grasped the significance of the present affair. There could be nothing more dangerous than**

that. Japan's undertaking to erect a new East Asia implies that she has entered upon a long period of creative work in all the activities of her national life. In that sense the real war has just begun. If we are to make of ourselves a truly great nation, we must stand united as one man and pursue with firm conviction and adamant resolve the task of reconstruction and construction overseas as well as at home."

It was with an idea of combining political forces that Mr. Seigo Nakano agreed in February 1939 to dissolve his Party Tohokai and with the Social Mass Party to organise a Reform Party as Fascist party, but Nakano's mission is on purely national lines and his ability can be better utilised for Japan outside the party politics.

The Anglo-French persistent negotiations with Moscow have shown how closely Japanese interests are tied up with Germany and Italy. It remains a political farsight of Seigo Nakano to work so hard for the conclusion of closer alliance between Japan and German-Italian Antikomintern partners.

The military and naval superiority of Japan over China and Soviet Russia, the economic self-sufficiency of the Japanese people, and Japanese supreme sense of national discipline and the dominating position of Germany and Italy in Europe will finally lead to the destruction of Comintern.

Another prominent personality promoting the closest understanding between Japan, Germany and Italy is His Excellency former Japanese Ambassador in Germany, Kumataro Honda, who with his wide diplomatic experience in Europe and intimate knowledge of England is together with Seigo Nakano courageously helping Japan to establish New Order in Asia.

Japan's friends in Europe have to consider the difficulties for weakening English and most especially American influence in Japan. English language as medium for introducing European and American civilization in Japan is deeply rooted in the educational system of the country and with the upper classes. The loyal character of Japanese people has been fully utilised in England for convincing Japanese higher classes in "friendship" of England for Japan, most especially in the fight with Tsarist Russia as the first European Great Power which has been defeated by the Imperial Japanese military and naval forces. The strong assistance given by Imperial Germany to Imperial Russia in penetrating as far as Port Arthur and later in negotiating such favourable peace terms at Portsmouth did not leave good memories and only Germany of Adolf Hitler has offered the open hand in fighting the common danger of the entire World-the Comintern.

Economic and financial ties with England and British Empire have also lead to obscuring the real aims of England in East Asia which are so diametrically opposed to Japanese interests. As a fighting, chivalrous race the Japanese have not yet been so spoiled as to subjugate everything to the monetary interests, it takes therefore a long time until they discover disloyalty.

Since the opium war of 1842 England has regarded China as a colony. Her unbroken sea route from Gibraltar to Shanghai has been the road of prosperity and other European nations trading with China had to use her language and banking institutions. She has made a common cause with Soviets in China and it was emblematic when last year at a reception in

London Dr. Sun Fo and Soviet Ambassador were photographed smiling together. It was at this reception that British government was induced to lend its support to the establishment of a sterling fund to stabilise external value of the Chinese currency which was maintained from the end of March 1938 to June of 1939, without serious fluctuations at approximately 8d. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China jointly subscribing the sum of £ 5,000,000 and an equal sum was raised by the Bank of China.

Last two years have helped to open the eyes even of most obstinate Anglophiles in Japan and to show that England's influence in Asia does not go at present beyond the defences of Singapore.

Much more difficult is to shake the American influence in Japan. As far as February 1938 a mass meeting for the promotion of "American-Japanese amity" was held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo, with addresses given by leading Japanese statesmen, scholars, army and navy authorities and businessmen. In the course of the meeting, a declaration and a resolution were passed, referring "to the 80 years of traditional amity between America and Japan, the two peace maintaining forces on the Pacific".

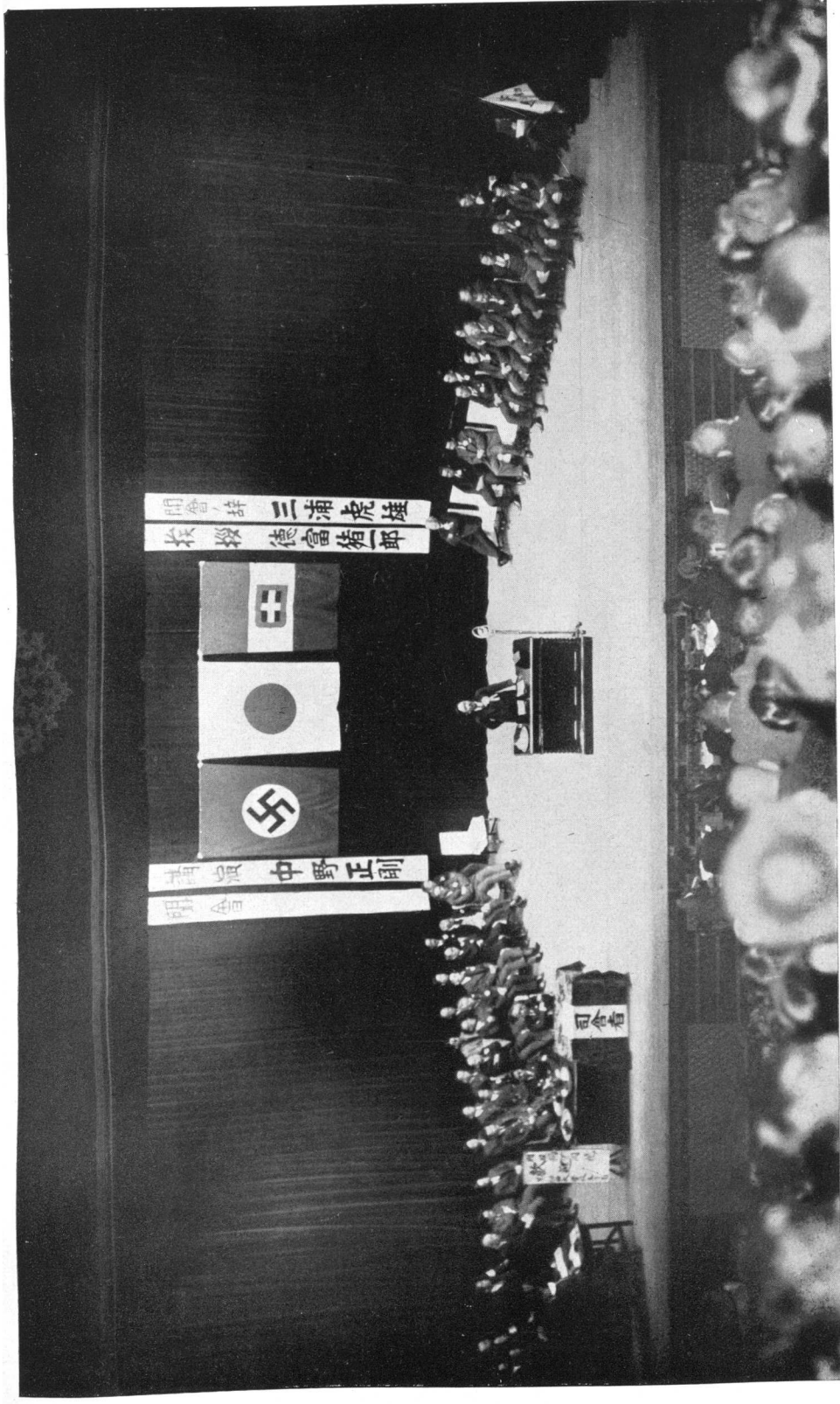
One of the factors which always deceived the Japanese about the real attitude of America is the territorial disinterestedness of U.S.A. in China proper. Even Phillipine base is not taken serious, because of the grant of "independence".

Frequent decisions in Washington about the "isolation policy" of America are also deceiving and they are only made as a precaution for the pending Presidential Elections. The play in "isolation" is performed in order to deceive millions of American investors, who lost so much of their hard cash in manipulated loans during and after the World War in Europe.

The hesitation of American Senate in taking some "strong measures" against Japan, for instance, even showy rejection of the credits for the fortification of Guam has deceived some Japanese in believing that there was a "friendly feeling" towards Japan. In reality it was a cunning American policy destined to achieve the following aims:

By systematically refusing during two years openly to cooperate with England in China, to force Great Britain to concentrate all her forces against Germany and Italy, in believing that if Germany and Italy were "overpowered" Japan would be easier to defeat. By talking about "isolation" American administration has meant to prevent the conclusion of Military Alliance between Japan and German-Italian partners of Anticomintern Pact, thus helping Soviet Russia.

It is certain that Japanese ruling circles will soon see, that the parliamentary differences in the home politics between Democrats and Republicans of America do not alter the fundamental policy of U.S.A. leading parties together with British Empire and France to help Soviet Russia and through helping USSR, save Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek!



Mr. Seigo Nakano delivering a speech on 3rd of February 1939 at the Hibiya Public Hall (the largest Hall in Tokyo).