

The civil governor not only gave the civil guards orders to fire at once whenever any strikers gather together, but even went so far as to give permission to all "upholders of law and order", i. e., creatures of the **Duque del Infantado**, to whom the land belongs, to make use of arms in defending themselves. This monstrous decree means that workers can be shot down like game.

Thus this government is revealing its true countenance in Andalusia and wherever else the landworkers are rising against feudalism, at the very time when it is placing drafts of an agrarian reform before the Cortes. The government will thereby only drive the agricultural proletariat to adopt more drastic fighting measures, to ever broader revolutionary mass fights. The conflagration which is now raging in Andalusia and is already spreading to other provinces, is a sign of the coming big agrarian revolution which will give the land to those who till it.

INDIA

Mr. Roy's Services to Counter-revolution.

Statement by the Young Workers League, India.

Mr. Roy has now become the cynosure of all eyes due to his prosecution before the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore. He has been accused of sedition and conspiracy against "the Government established by law in India". It is incumbent on those who are in the know of Mr. Roy's activities in the international and national revolutionary movement to place before the international proletariat the facts of the case and their Marxian interpretation.

From 1919 till the year 1928 Mr. Roy was in charge of the communist movement in India, and he was to instruct and advise young communist elements in India on behalf of the Communist International. Mr. Roy instead of giving proper advice and instruction misled the workers' representatives by wrong instructions, such as, working within the Congress, forming of provincial workers' and peasants' parties also a "National Revolutionary party" of which he had very vague notions. Later events have demonstrably shown the colossal erroneousness of the anti-Marxian policies, and also borne witness to the absurdity of his "theory of decolonisation". His policy of the Communists working within the Congress was calculated to make them a tool in the hands of the compromising and betraying bourgeoisie, who have time and again surrendered the cause of Independence. No real Marxist can ever think of the idea of a communist organisation achieving its objects by working under the guidance of bourgeois leadership. Herein Mr. Roy betrayed his lack of understanding whether conscious or otherwise of the role of the Bourgeoisie in the anti-imperialist struggle. Consequently it is no wonder that the National Independent party born out of the blooming suggestion of Mr. Roy split on the bedrock of bourgeois hypocrisy.

The combined effect of these aforesaid policies, palpably as they were opposed to Marxian theory, resulted in practice in the disorganisation of the communists, thus **hindering** the development of a centralised **Communist party** without which it would be impossible to lead the struggle to final victory.

His theory of **decolonisation**, so much discussed by the Communist International and rejected long ago by it, has been found to be a bad prophecy as tested by the subsequent course of events in India. The tendency of Imperialist encouragement of Indian Industries has taken more the course suggested by the Communist International than that demanded by Mr. Roy's theory of decolonisation.

His activities in **China** in 1927 while he was a member of the executive committee of the Comintern were such as to betray the revolutionary movement in China and to strengthen the hands of world Imperialism and Chinese counter-revolution. Owing to these betrayals he was removed from the executive committee in 1928.

The same year he left U.S.S.R. for **Germany**. When he went to Germany he tried his best to win the support of the Indian Communists so that he may find his way back into the Communist International. But the treachery and counter-revolutionary role of Mr. Roy had become so well-known in India and elsewhere that no communist worth his salt would support him in India or elsewhere. Later on he

allied himself with **Brandler's** group which had been expelled from the German Communist Party for its anti-proletarian activities. He also maintained contact with **Lovestone's** group in America which had been kicked out of the American Party. Thus Roy's group in alliance with the other two renegade groups of Germany and America pursued a policy which helped the activities of the Socialist (second) International which is leading the counter-revolutionary movement against the International revolutionary movement led by the Communist International.

Besides these international counter-revolutionary activities of these renegades, there seems to be some territorial division of labour amongst them in the carrying out of their anti-proletarian policies. India fell to the lot of Mr. Roy. He tried his best to carry on his anti-working class activities through his various agents here. But he was not able to produce any positive result by mere instructions from his distant head-quarters in Germany. Therefore he came to India to form his clique to fight against real working-class leadership and to assist the national bourgeoisie. To a certain extent he has temporarily succeeded in his aim by allying himself with those bourgeois agents who were responsible for splitting the **Girni Kamgar Union**, which was once a pure proletarian organisation with a pure working-class policy. His clique, acting under his instructions, joined hands with the bourgeois leaders like S. C. Bose, and Ruikar, and tried to divert the policy of the Trade Union Congress at its Calcutta session in 1931, from its proletarian programme which was adopted in Nagpur in 1929, — a programme which expelled the renegades Shiva Row and Joshi and others from the T.U.C. And thus objectively they tried to surrender the T.U.C. to the social reformists, (the renegades at the Nagpur Session who had formed themselves into the All-India Trade Union Federation), who are the avowed supporters of the Imperialist Second International. But thanks to the active opposition of the real working class representatives who would not allow any sort of surrender of their programme, at last Roy's followers split from the T.U.C. along with Bose and Co., and are now in reality agreed in principle (though not formally yet) with Shiva Row and Co. The purpose of this split in the T.U.C. in the last session at Calcutta was to bring about the union of the social reformists (Shiva Row and Co.) the National reformists (Bose and Co.) and Roy's group to fight against real working class leadership.

Besides these above mentioned facts which go to prove the services to world counter-revolution, one can easily see what part he is playing in the Revolutionary in India from his bail application. For example, he wired to MacDonald to his bail application. For example, he wired to Macdonald to intervene in his case, to Mr. MacDonald, who was the head of the Labour Imperialist Government whose regime was responsible for the most brutal white terror which India had ever experienced.

The statement of the learned Judge of Cawnpore that Mr. Roy was "prima facie" the organiser of the Communist Party, comes as a surprise to us. As far as we know he was not the organiser of any such party. On the other hand he was, and is, in fact, a disorganiser. A man like Mr. Roy, an opportunist and a self-seeking adventurer, never can organise a Communist Party. When the party came to know the real stuff of which he was composed he was turned out of the Communist ranks as early as 1928.

Mr. Roy said that "he stressed the right of free expression because this was the crux of the whole case". This again proves how much he clings to liberal bourgeois conceptions such as, rights of free expression etc. No revolutionary can have any illusion of such rights under the present system in India. But Mr. Roy, along with his compatriots, the Indian Bourgeois leaders, who have been allying themselves with British Imperialism to bleed the Indian Masses, have a right to such a freedom for they serve in fact the existing regime.

It is a pity that in spite of such a long role of service to the cause of world-imperialism and to British Imperialism in India the prosecution should have brought a charge of sedition (!) against Mr. Roy, a charge of which, objectively, as we have shown, he is innocent. Therefore, it is still more a pity that the learned Judge of Cawnpore should have rejected his bail application. We hope that the Imperialist Government will come to a better recognition of its allies and reward Mr. Roy's services to the measure of his service to counter-revolution.

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