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Two Cables from Paris

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Communist parliamentary group met today. The chairman was Arthur Ramette, who had just been demobilized. I was present at the meeting and was greeted by the chairman in the name of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and the Parliamentary group, after a report by Maurice Thoréz, General Secretary.

The parliamentary group instructed Gabriel Peri, Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and foreign editor of *L'Humanite*, to speak in the Chamber against the shameful dictate of Munich, which compromises the great cause of human peace and sacrifices the security of France.

Besides, this group of Communist Deputies and Senators instructed the Communist members of the Army Committee of the Chamber to write General Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the General Staff, to stress the danger for the security of France resulting from giving to Hitler the defense line of Czechoslovakia constructed on the plans of the Maginot Line.

The parliamentary group protested against the prohibition on public meetings and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Communist Parliamentary Group addresses its fraternal greeting to the Czechoslovakian people, who are the victims of the shameful Munich dictate.

At Munich, reneging their solemn engagements and treaties which were the foundation of French security and constituted an essential guarantee for safeguarding of peace, Chamberlain and Daladier delivered up to Hitler a friendly people and ally of France.

Faithful to the will of the people and defending the vital interests of France, the Communist group refuses to associate itself with the act of brigandage perpetrated at Munich.

It has decided to take up again before the Chamber the resolution which the Socialist parliamentary group voted on September 21, after the Hitler-Chamberlain interview at Berchtesgaden which constituted a step toward the Munich dictate.

This resolution said: "The Socialist group cannot give its solidarity to diplomatic action which results in imposing on a state without its having been consulted and under the menace of aggression, the sacrifice of its independence, an action which results in isolating France and in precipitating an armaments race and thereby in aggravating the risk of war."

The dictate of Munich can have no other consequences than a foreign policy implying the abandonment of the rights of the peoples and an internal policy carrying in its wake the development of a reactionary offensive against the demands of the workers, peasants and middle classes, to the profit of international high finance.

The Communist group protests against such a policy. It demands a government respectful of the people's will, a government whose policy will assure well-being and peace for the country with dignity and honor.

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PARIS, Oct. 7.—France and England are covered with posters hysterically calling upon the people to rejoice that "peace is saved."

Chamberlain and Daladier have presented the Munich "Holy Alliance" to the parliaments with an ultimatum of endorsement or war.

Meanwhile the Munich betrayal is already an accomplished fact.

The Munich "Big Four" acted as an effective dictatorship, even over the heads of and against the French Cabinet, fearing to present anything but an irreversible destruction of all the foundations of concerted action the peace-loving peoples have painfully built through the years.

Even before the British Parliament rendered a shotgun verdict, Hitler brazenly revised the Munich terms of occupation of Czechoslovakia with the slavish approval of his new allies.

The French Chamber of Deputies, discussing foreign relations for the first time since before the occupation of Austria, gave fifteen minutes to each political party to explain its vote.

Gabriel Peri, Communist Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber, prophesied that soon the only function of the Chamber will be to stand up and sit down.

Among the parliamentary groups, only the Communists plus a few scattered individuals, unreservedly denounced and voted against the surrender of Europe to Hitler and the formation of the Munich "Holy Alliance."

All signs indicate that the masses, while dreading and hating war, refuse the invitations to rejoice at the false peace.

There is growing realization in all circles that such a peace must be purchased each day anew at an ever higher price and with diminished possibility to refuse payment.

The costs of the Munich "Holy Alliance" already fill the people with dismay. This peace can only be maintained by constantly more rapid surrender of the whole world to fascist dictatorship.

Those Americans who urge Europe to continue such a false peace must realize that very quickly, with Europe under its heel, the Fascist "Holy Alliance" will turn with typical thoroughness to the rich pickings of the Americas.

At that moment the American people will call in vain for European allies whom we have assisted to destruction by refusing to help when they were fighting the battles of all progressive mankind.

Already today London signaled that the next job of the Munich dictators will be to liquidate the Spanish republic.

Chamberlain is reported preparing a new plan calling for

surrender of the Spanish republic on pain of the Munich alliance joining the invasion with a complete blockade.

This is at a moment when Franco is suffering continued military reverses and also faces serious disturbances in the rear.

The heroic Spanish People's Army numbering close to a million, clearly outclasses the Franco fascists in everything except the technical equipment furnished by Hitler and Mussolini.

They are preparing a counter-offensive in which the Munich alliance plans to strangle by blockade and starvation. The Spanish Republic is prepared to fight to the end, but must receive at least food from the world democracies.

Spain is the cultural motherland of Latin America. We warn the people of the United States that if fascism, already the hegemony of Europe, is permitted thus to crush the Spanish republic, the consequences to all the Americas will be swift and catastrophic.

The United States must feed Spain. That is the demand of solidarity of progressive humanity. That is equally the demand of even the narrowest national interests of the present-day United States. That also coincides with the only possible solution of the domestic crop surplus.

The widest mass demand must arise that the United States feed Spain.

Meantime every admirer of the heroic Spanish people, every conscious progressive will strengthen and redouble direct material help organized under the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, which are now completing the first All-American food ship for Spain.

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