

The Organisation of Agriculture in Soviet Russia.

Of greatest importance in the economic policy of Soviet Russia is the attempt being made during the current year to organise and develop agriculture.

Although the soil in many extensive regions of Russia is of an excellent character, the pre-war yields per hectare were always very small, perhaps a third of the average German or English yield. The fact that Russia nevertheless annually exported immense quantities of grain, was the cause of the chronically underfed state of the peasant population. Since the revolution, however, the average consumption by the peasant population per year and per head in the main agricultural centres of Russian has increased by 17 kilogrammes.

The world war and the civil war that followed naturally involved the peasants in the general suffering. The agricultural machines and implements, most of which were imported from abroad, were gradually worn out and could not be replaced. Cattle stock diminished. The continuation of the old primitive methods of cultivation consequently yielded decreased output. Besides, this the diminution of the cultivated area which had been taking place since 1916 as a result of the war, as well as the above-mentioned increased consumption by the peasant population, were the cause of the frequent lack of food in the Russian cities during the proletarian dictatorship, in spite of the cessation of all exports.

In previous years, when, owing to the war, the State monopoly of agricultural products existed, the main problem was the collection of the foodstuffs in the villages and their transportation to the cities. At present, since the State monopoly has been abolished, the point of greatest importance is production: the cultivated area must be extended and the yield increased at all costs.

The extension of the cultivated area is taking place according to a plan of cultivation worked out and put into execution for the first time during the Spring of this year. The cultivation of a fixed quantity of every kind of product was prescribed for every region, and further for every district and village. The proletarian State created new organs in the form of Sowing Committees, which were instituted throughout the country. In the villages they consist of from 3 to 7 intelligent peasants, good farmers, who receive the sowing plan for the village from the district authorities and must see to it that this plan is carried out as completely as possible. The State lends its assistance by distributing seed and agricultural instruments wherever necessary. These Sowing Committees operate not only in every village, but also in every section, district and region. These latter Sowing Committees are made up of representatives of the Commissariat of Agriculture, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party etc.

The extension of the cultivated territory is however not the only task of these committees; they are also engaged in developing agricultural productivity. The problem is: how can the peasant be induced to produce more than formerly, in a more rational manner, with the same amount of labour and with the same means of production the replacement of the old agricultural implements on a great scale being out of the question at present? It is evident that dictatorial measures cannot be applied in this case. The peasants must be induced to voluntarily accept the new methods of cultivation, and this can only take place gradually. The first step, according to Comrade Ossinsky, the promoter and organiser of this campaign, is: to make all the peasants of a village work just as well as the best one among them. Only when this has been attained, can improvements be introduced. One of these improvements which are being carried out on a large scale through the agitational work of the Sowing Committees, is the early ploughing up of fallow land. In most parts of Russia the three field system is still in existence. The substitution of the three-field system by the system of the rotation of crops cannot be thought of for the time being; the transition would be too swift. The temporary aim is to induce the peasants not to leave the fallow land untouched until the following Spring, but to plough it up in time, in order to thus keep the soil moist, a matter of extraordinary importance in the rather dry climate of Russia, and consequently to increase the fertility of the soil in this way by a mere rearrangement of the time of ploughing. The Russian daily papers are constantly bringing reports from the various regions on the excellent progress being made in this direction.

Through Soviet Russia.

Elections to the Soviets.

Omsk. The Gubernia Congress of Soviets was conducted in a very lively fashion; all the local delegates are now well-acquainted with the economic policy of the Soviet Government. The discussions on the question of the Food Tax and the Cooperative Societies roused the sympathy of the entire Congress. The elections show very vividly the attitude of the workers and peasants of the gubernia towards the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. Altogether 450 deputies were elected, of whom 386 are Communists and 54 non-party men.

Tomsk. The elections to the Ouyezd Soviet has given the following results: of the 241 elected deputies 148 are Communists and 93 are non-party men.

Economic Life.

Cheliabinsk. According to telegrams from Cheliabinsk a few factories are being reopened that have not been worked for some years. A china factory, glue-boiling works, and candle-making works have already been set in motion, and it is expected shortly to start an alabaster factory. The Gubernia Soviet expresses the assurance that this Summer it will lay in a stock of raw material and set going all the works that have to the present time, remained idle in Cheliabinsk.

Rosto. According to information from the Don region 6 new craft sections have been opened at the various works, such as bicycle, mechanical, reaping, and binding machines. A cotton mill has likewise been set in motion. All the works are driven by electricity and have a supply of raw material to last three months. In spite of the difficulties of conveying and receiving a sufficient number of looms, the workers managed to set all the above-mentioned works going. The cessation of the war enabled the country for the first time to pay attention to peaceful construction. And however difficult the undertaking may have been, the Soviet has nevertheless succeeded, perhaps with makeshift methods, in making a good start.

It is reported from Vladimir Gubernia that the Executive Committee of the Sudogodski Ouezd has determined to spend the summer developing electric power, and in illuminating the town and neighbouring villages.

Riazan. According to the latest figures there are in the Riazan Gubernia 84 Soviet farms and 9 agricultural schools, which are training instructors for agricultural work for the gubernia. The whole group is controlled by the Soviet farms. The pupils of the agricultural schools have ploughed 3000 dessiatins of land for winter and spring crops. This is an average harvest.

Ekaterinburg. The students of the local university, about to leave for their vacation, have agreed to work the whole summer, in addition to their holiday voluntary holiday labour of preparing fuel for the university for next winter. In the proletarian universities physically useful work, as well as study, must be carried on.

Smolensk. The work of constructing an electric tramway in connection with the

The Sowing Committees, which have just finished regulating the Spring cultivation and are at present engaged in promoting the ploughing up of the fallow lands, are at the same time preparing for the great Autumn campaign and the systematic execution of Autumn seeding. The cultivation plans for the Autumn are already being laid down, and discussed, preparations made for the collection and selection of the seed and there is every prospect of much greater success next Autumn than was the case the spring. The establishment of these Sowing Committees is improving the relations between the proletarian State and the peasant masses. The peasants see that the proletarian State does not simply take away a part of their crop, but is doing its utmost to assist them by moral and material means, by providing them with machines, by gratuitous repair and improvement of their implements and by supplying seed wherever required. In this way the proletarian State gradually divests itself of its dictatorial attitude towards the peasant and proves to be his friend, the promoter of his welfare.

E. Varga.

railway is being begun. The tramway is to be used only for heavy transport at first.

Output Above the Assignment.

Ekaterinburg. Early this year the Ekaterinburg gubernia was given by the centre to execute a definite programme of output for the manufacture of various metals and ores, which was considered the maximum achievable. Conscious of their tasks in a proletarian State the trade unions resolved to raise the output above the assignment. The following table shows clearly, for the first quarter, that the workers really carried out the resolution of the trade unions on increasing output.

Ore	Program	Accomplished	Per cent executed
1. Iron ore	461 000 poods	618 819 pds	133.8
2. Copper ore	110 000 "	157 320 "	143.5
3. Cement Copper	600 "	10 530 "	1155.8
4. Brimstone Pyrite	170 000 "	303 879 "	178.7
5. Chloric Iron-stone	25 009 "	47 999 "	192.0

The above table quite eloquently witnesses to the fact that the trade unions well understand the problems of the economic regeneration of Russia and are really capable of solving them.

The peat season in Petrograd Gubernia is now in full swing: over one hundred workers' artels are engaged on the peat workings. Both mechanical and hand appliances are being employed. Part of the workings have been electrified. The total output of peat has reached 150,000 poods per day. The estimated output of 9,000,000 poods for this season will be effected with a surplus.

It is communicated from Omsk (Siberia) that the peasantry of this gubernia is well informed on the decree on the agricultural tax and they have determined to use all their efforts to meet the needs of the Republic and to take the necessary steps to sow as large an area as possible. The resolutions of the peasants in their village and ouezd gatherings show that only by such means will it be possible to raise the agricultural industry of the Republic.

The workers' cooperatives of the Kolomenski factory are producing some of the more necessary agricultural articles in order to form a co-operative reserve fund. By means of the cooperatives the workers are organising an immediate exchange of products with the peasants' co-operatives.

The Presidium of Consumers' Cooperatives in Ekaterinburg Ural Oblast) is opening a number of co-operative and commission stores, into which citizens hand over home made articles so as to form the basis of a fund whereby an immediate exchange of products may be made with the peasants' co-operatives.

An intensified campaign is being carried on amongst the workers of the South-Western Railways in order to organise an Ukrainian Railway "Voskrestnik" in honour of the Third Congress of the Communist International.

In the Ukraine.

Work among the women workers of the Ukraine was only commenced in February of 1920. In spite of the fact the work was greatly hindered by the various attacks and onslaughts of the White Guards, the women's section of the Executive of the Ukrainian Communist Party was able to attract a greater number of working and peasant women into the Soviet institutions. These women work as members of the Soviet, take an active part in the organisation and inspection of children's institutes and work as probationers in Soviet Departments, after which many of these remain there as permanent workers. Here are some of the facts dealing with the attraction of working and peasant women in the town of Kharkoff for 1920. 500 women workers passed through the preliminary elections to the Kharkoff Soviet. 102 permanent women workers, and 181 probationers work in Soviet departments. In the workers and peasant departments dealing with the inspection of institutions are 117 women workers. 65 are in the Committee for the protection of infants; 265 are at different classes, and 28 are going through a course of training for the militia.

In Ekaterinoslov.

Over 3000 delegates participated in the collection of clothing, and the inspection of children's nurseries and schools.

The Housing Problem in Russia.

A decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries appeared several days ago, dealing with the regulation and improvement of housing conditions.

The purpose of the decree is above all to safeguard proper care of all dwellings; to this end the cooperation of the tenants is to be called in and prizes awarded for successful activity in this respect. The Commissariats for Home Affairs, Public Health and Justice have been charged with the drawing up of a decree within one month, making tenants who deface or destroy the dwellings liable to prosecution.

The Housing Department was instructed to eject no tenants except in extreme cases and then only after having complied with all the safeguards guaranteed to tenants by the law of May 25, 1920.

By another clause in the decree all government offices must evacuate the dwelling houses they now occupy and remove to former office and business premises. Furthermore an estimate must be made of all the building materials required for the most urgent repairs of dwellings and the completion of constructions already begun. At the same time the respective departments are instructed to commence the repair of dwellings and the completion of semi-finished buildings within the shortest time possible. Finally, the Commissariats for Public Health, Home Affairs and Education must cooperate in launching an extensive propaganda and enlightenment movement among tenants for proper hygienic care of all dwelling houses.

It may thus be seen how the present state of peace enables the Russian Soviet Government to take up the solution of the long neglected housing problem of the cities. We say in the cities, because even during the revolution building operations have been carried on very assiduously in the villages. Wherever one may travel through Russia, one sees great numbers of new houses in every village. The reason for this is the emigration of a very considerable number of city people to the villages. It is at the same time a sign of the sufficiency of labour and materials in the Russian villages, as otherwise building on such a scale would be impossible.

A Labour Anniversary.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the nationalisation of the oil industry, Baku reports that the output of petroleum in that district for each month was as follows: June 1920 — 14,600,000 poods, July — 13,260,000, August — 12,200,000, September — 10,360,000, October — 11,900,000, December — 11,600,000, January 1921 — 12,850,000, February — 12,300,000, March — 13,600,000, April — 13,660,000, which shows that the most critical period was the month of September. Since then a slow but steady rise in the output of petroleum is perceptible. The Baku workers, well aware of how important the output of petroleum is for the Republic, are taking all steps to avert future fuel crises, and are convinced that this year they will greatly exceed the program of output.

Cooperative Societies in Turkestan.

The Cooperative Union of Turkestan has introduced in its program of activity a new form of cooperation not practised hereto, namely the cooperation among nomadic tribes, in the Trans Caspian region. The nomad tribes constitute even now a large per cent of the population. The Commissariat for Food has assigned the necessary quantities of articles to the nomad population, which if distributed in due time will undoubtedly produce favourable results, as far as the successful execution of food-supply measures are concerned.

In Kremenchug Gubernia

"Baby Week" was organised almost solely by women. 700 women workers took part in the inspection of children's institutions, the collection of articles and the working of voluntary Sundays and Saturdays. The campaign of agitation was undertaken by women alone, 70 persons taking part.

In the Nikolavsk Gubernia

40 working women, delegates to part in the sewing and mending children's clothing for the children's homes. The women of Begoavliensk volost organised a babies home.

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The Progress of the German Counter-Revolution.

The latest news on the exploits of the counter-revolutionary wirepullers clearly show that reactionary circles consider that the time has come to realize their sinister schemes by means of a coup d'etat. In March last year a similar venture failed. However, we know that the reaction carries out its scheme with a persistency worthy of a better cause and that it will not shrink from acts of criminal folly. This will be preceded, as in March last year, by excesses of the military party, with its best ally the Orgesch. The present confused state of Germany as a whole, the incompetence of the government to carry out its program as well as the economic conditions in the country itself give the military clique an excellent opportunity for their designs. The Polish rebellion in Upper Silesia came very opportunely for them, for the German parties and above all the Trade Union bureaucracy became their willing tools. The publication of documents concerning the creation of arsenals and the concentration of fighting forces near the demarcation line, prove that there is an understanding between the German government and the military clique, and that the former was actively supporting the latter. At all the headquarters of the Orgesch, recruiting agencies were established, which recruited illegal gangs, which were then sent to Upper Silesia. Once more the students formed the bulk of this reactionary force. Experience has taught us what the workers can expect from these blood-thirsty nincompoops.

Owing to the pressure of the workers the socialist parties and Trade Unions have now also reconciled themselves to the necessity of taking counter measures. How these measures are carried out can best be seen from the news that the commission sent by the Trade Union Federation identified itself with General Hofer, the organiser of the Upper Silesian Self Defence in Opper. We are interested to hear that the leaders of the reformist socialists in demanding the arming of the workers did their utmost to exclude the communists. This is a clear proof that there is a well founded fear among the social traitors that in the forthcoming struggle the communists may assume the leadership. The workers are fully aware of it and declared emphatically against any attempt to exclude the communists. The experiences which the German workers had with their socialist leaders were sufficiently instructive to make them follow the right path.

Meanwhile the supporters of the military party let no opportunity slip to follow their criminal path.

Even when the late Mrs Hohenzollern was on the way to her last resting place, had to be made use of as a means of extensive propaganda. A few days ago the anniversary of the battle of Skagerak was made the occasion of a jingo outburst on the part of the supporters of the woodcutter of Amerongen (ex-Kaiser).

At the academy of singing in Berlin, which is the meeting place of the national Union of German officers and patriotic soldiers, Admiral von Tretha demanded the return of their William and met with an enthusiastic response. They swore hatred and vengeance to their foreign and German foes. A midshipman was bold enough to brand the German generals von Gröner and Schenck as traitors, though they were never suspected of republican sympathies. He went even as far to demand the assassination of the English soldiers sent to Leipzig to attend the War Criminals Trial in the capacity of witnesses. He was obviously under the influence of March 13, 1920, when the cowardly government took to its heels before the Kapp rebellion and hoped that the Upper Silesian volunteers would soon turn their bayonets against Berlin. The audience applauded to the echo. The Salzburg referendum, which was instituted to foster national hatreds could certainly not have been allowed to pass without the advantage being taken of it. Students pulled down the Bavarian and Austrian

Child Welfare
In Germany, England and Soviet Russia.

By Z. Lilina.

Legislature in reference to child welfare and child labour is the best reflection of the Social-political character of the ruling class. By looking after the welfare of children we are laying the foundation of the new society, for it is in the children that our future lies. It would appear that the care of children ought to be the same in all countries, no matter whether the government is bourgeois or proletarian; all countries should be equally interested in preserving the lives of their children, for the question of protecting the health of the latter is an essential factor in the preservation of the productive forces of the future. And yet how differently do the representatives of the various classes approach this question! For the proletariat, the welfare of the children is of first-class importance, while for the capitalist class it is a minor question. The war illuminated very vividly this difference in attitude towards the children in capitalist countries and in a country where the government is in the hands of the working class and peasantry.

To illustrate this variance we purposely choose three typical countries: Germany, England, and Soviet Russia. Germany is a vanquished country, ruined by the war. England is the victorious country, which has emerged from the war unscathed and victorious. Soviet Russia has more than any other country been exhausted by a double war, imperialist and civil. For seven years the cannons thundered in the country. The rigorous blockade completed the havoc caused by the war in the economic life of the country. Not one country, but the whole bourgeois White Guard world took up arms against Soviet Russia. In spite of all, Soviet Russia alone raised the exhaustive question of child welfare in all its magnitude, and introduced and solved the basic legislation in that sphere.

In Germany the position of the children is positively catastrophic. The British Delegation, of which Ramsay Mac'Donald, Joseph King, and Noel Buxton are members, wrote following in the "Daily Herald" of August 20, 1920, after having completed their investigations into the position of children in Germany:

"We visited some hospitals and feeding centres assigned for saving German children and students of the University. We declare that both the children and students have been starved to a state of complete exhaustion and disease.

"Viewing the crowded thoroughfares, and rich cafes and restaurants where food of the rarest kind is sold, one would think that the country was thriving and that the rumours of starvation were exaggerated. As a matter of fact it is only in hotels that one observes abundance of food while in hospitals there are no indispensable products, even in the most urgent cases.

"The school-child with a normally healthy appearance is rarely seen in the midst of the usual picture of ashen and yellow faces of the mass of children, exhausted and starving. The appearance of these children is beyond description. To understand the whole horror of the thing one has to see the school-children with hollow chests and lifeless eyes, and corpse-like infants dying in the creches for lack of milk."

frontier posts and brought them to Salzburg in carriages covered with flowers. Their motto: "once we are let loose, we show what we are" shows sufficiently what is to follow.

The only cloud on the horizon, is the demand on the part of the Allies to disarm the Orgesch. The willingness to comply with this demand on condition of allowing the Orgesch to preserve their organisation supplies a humorous touch to this question. We can easily imagine what the disarmament will be worth under the conditions. Von Kahr and Escherich will surely find ways and means of evading the Disarmament Law.

The German workers have every reason to be on their guard in order to prevent the re-occurrence of the March events of 1920. But apparently they will be late. This is one more reason for the workers to arm and to close their ranks in order to meet the attack of reaction. We hope the German workers have sufficiently learnt the lessons of Revolution and will no more entrust their destinies to social traitors. Let us hope they will make this time a clean sweep of all the reactionary elements.

J. Sneider.

According to the Statement of Sir Reginald Tower, published in the "Daily Herald" of April, 1920, the shortage of milk in Danzig is so great that the mortality of babies is three times as high as it was in 1914. "Many babies have received no milk for nine months".

This, we are told, is what the English write about Germany. Let us quote data given by the Germans themselves about the position of the children and the care given them by a bourgeois government. That data is perhaps even more cheerless. Most of our material is borrowed from the school doctors. Privat Docent, Paul Grosser, published the following figures in a French newspaper on November 28, 1920 concerning the growth of child mortality in Germany: "In 1915 child mortality increased 9% in comparison with 1913, in 1916, the increase was 14%, in 1917, 32%, and in 1918, 37%." "In 1917 child mortality, in comparison with 1913, was as follows:

from 0 to 1 year	3.-%
1 - 6 years	49.3 -
6 - 15	55.-%

"The number of children under 15 years of age that died of tuberculosis at Frankfurt in 1914 was 83; in 1919 it was 126".

The "Forward" of November 27, 1920 published the following figures relating to child mortality in Prussia for the period of the War:

"Notwithstanding the reduction of the birth-rate by 40% during the period of the War, the following number of children died:

in Prussia from 1 to 5 years in 1914	52,924
in Prussia from 1 to 5 years in 1918	67,369
in Mecklenburg, the centre of large estates, the number of children that died in 1914 between 1-5 years was 544, in 1918	1,040
in Prussia from 6 to 15 years in 1914	25,730
in Prussia from 6 to 15 years in 1918	50,391
in Mecklenburg from 6-15 years in 1918	360
in Mecklenburg from 6-15 years in 1918	1,810

What is the reason for this terrible child mortality? The same official data of the school doctors answer this question.

Tuberculosis, rickets, exhaustion — these are the curse of the German children. The death-rate of children in Germany from Tuberculosis attained terrible dimensions during the war.

The figures here produced speak for themselves.

Out of each 10,000 children, the number of deaths was as follows:

Age	1914		1917		1918	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1-2	12.69	11.76	19.24	17.72	19.56	18.49
2-3	7.22	7.17	14.73	15.54	13.99	13.41
3-4	4.81	5.29	8.87	9.24	9.85	11.04
5-10	3.97	4.42	5.94	7.70	6.22	8.49

Mortality among children from 15 to 20 years of age from Tuberculosis has increased three-fold.

In 1913 and 1914 the death-rate from tuberculosis ranked fifth, 1915 it was fourth, in 1916 and 1917 it was second, and in 1919 it was first.

The figures quoted above are from official statistics. The actual death-rate of children from tuberculosis is really much higher.

Dr. P. Grosser quotes the following figures representing the mortality from tuberculosis in Frankfurt:

from 1-5 years — 83 children died in 1914 in 1919 — 124.
from 15 years up — 214 died 1914, in 1919 — 372.

The increase in mortality is more than 50%.

The bourgeois paper "Poludennaya Gazetta" of December 1920, confirms the fact stated in the doctor's article that on inspection of the school-children in Oberhausen and Rhineland half of the children were found to be sick with tuberculosis. In Saxony more than 50% of the children in the public schools are sick with tuberculosis.

Rickets is not less wide-spread. Whereas before the war rickets was the lot of children living in cellars and basements, children of the workers, during the war this disease practically did not spare a single child. Babies that had begun to walk, again stopped walking. Even grown boys and girls, deprived of proper nourishment, lost the power walk.

The children of the Rudolf Schools, who in 1913 were of normal height and weight, upon their entry into the first class in 1919 showed an average deficiency in height of 5.1 centimetres and an average deficiency in weight of 8lbs. Boys of 14, instead of the usual 40 kilograms, hardly reached 36 kilograms. Compared with

1913 the height and weight of children in 1919 declined by one and one and a half in two years.

Professor Engel speaks of the horrifying number of child cripples in the creches of Dortmund. This is corroborated by Privy Councillor Patner in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of November 20, 1920. "The infant clinics" — he says — "are filled with little cripples. Rickets has twisted their arms, feet, and spines to an incurable degree. Before the war such an acute form of children's disease was only to be met with in India during the most desperate period of famine".

Underfeeding and exhaustion are almost common phenomena among the children of Germany. In the Chemnitz District 18,750 school children were examined. Of these only 1,635 are fed rationally, the rest suffer from physical breakdown. In the District of Fleo three-quarters of all the children are physically exhausted. In Marienburg, 4,000 out of 8,000 children are suffering from extreme exhaustion. In Lauerbach 10,472 out of 15,195 children are suffering from extreme exhaustion. In Schwarzenburg 6,409 children are exhausted. In Herzdorf, only 7 out of 1,290 children are rationally fed. (These figures are from the "Forwards" of October 29, 1920).

Breslau. The school doctors have examined 84,000 children, of whom 40,000 are suffering from exhaustion in a severe form, and 25,000 from utter exhaustion. Seventy-five per cent of the children have no footwear.

Halle. Dr. Drigalsky gives the following figures for acute anaemia:

90% of the pupils of the elementary public school.
93% of the pupils of the higher grade public schools.
80% of the pupils of the colleges.

Twenty-five per cent of the children are unable to walk upright due to physical enfeeblement through starvation. They walk with bent backs, like aged people.

Munich: 50,000 school children are exhausted, 75% of the children under 15 years of age are half-naked.

What does the bourgeois Government of Germany do in regard to this affliction of the children?

It does just what a government of exploiters would be expected to do. It closes creches, children's hospitals, and homes for mothers and infants due to "lack of means". 25% of the creches and 21.3% of the homes for mothers and infants have been closed in Germany during the last year or two. "There is so little accommodation in the hospitals that the mass of sick children have to be refused treatment. And the children that do get into the hospitals are not given substantial treatment due to the absence of linen, food, and bandages. Children with open tubercular wounds are laid upon hassocks without any sheets. The paper bandages that are now being used in the hospitals of Germany are neither practically nor hygienically beneficial to the sick". Thus writes Privy Councillor Patner. The question of affording aid to pregnant women and feeding mothers is still in its primitive state in Germany. Up to now the pregnant woman, for four weeks before confinement and the feeding mother for 5 weeks after confinement receive only 1½ marks a day, and that only if she is a member of the Sick Fund. Otherwise even this "support" is not granted her. Neither of the two categories of women receive any salary during these nine weeks of "vacation". Why should the bourgeois government of Germany particularly worry itself about the working woman and her infant, when such a question as the fate of a starving baby can be solved in a more radical way, namely by killing it. This treatment is insistently recommended, not by any wicked Communist or common workingman mind you, but by a learned professor.

Dr. Professor Max Gruber dismisses the proposal of his colleague, Professor Bumm, to organise treatment for the tubercular children of Germany, on the ground that he considers it indispensable "that 10-15 million children should die one way or another. The country is not in a position to feed them, and national dignity will not permit the creation of an army of paupers. The fault lies with the enemy nations, through whose blockade and Versailles Peace our children are dying out". ("Berliner Tageblatt" August 19, 1920).

To be continued.

Appeal of the Ex-Member of the Central Committee of the Cadet Party.

Petrograd, June 2nd. Professor Gredeskoul, former member of the Central Committee of the Cadet Party has published in the "Krasnaya Gazeta" the following appeal to the workers:

Comrades workers, the former Tzarist Russia was treated with contempt by the other nations, she was regarded as something of a pompous fool, whereas present-day Soviet Russia holds first place and is doing what is most necessary for the cause of humanity. Present-day Russia occupies a place in the world which formerly was occupied by only ONE of its sons—Leo Tolstol. Formerly he alone strove to secure. Universal truth, but now the whole of Russia is doing it. During the Great French Revolution the French tongue was called the language of Liberty, and now the Russia tongue is called the language of universal revolution. Soviet Russia's role today is such as it has never been before, and if Soviet Russia will stand to the end and realise its ideals, the Russian nation will be written in history as the saviour of humanity.

At the present moment we are at the most difficult period in the existence of Soviet Worker and Peasant Russia. What must we do? One of two things. Either surrender and abandon all that has been done, or bear our burden and drag our cause out of all difficulties and for that purpose to exert all our efforts and all our intelligence. To surrender the positions would be to goback to the past. Whether we shall have a Czar or not is difficult to say, but this is certain, that we shall have capitalists and landlords, not only our own but foreigners too. Russia will become a colony, they will overrun it, they will call themselves our saviours, and of course everything, factories, mines, the land will fall into their hand. We borrowed tens of milliards from them during the war, and they will endeavour to compensate themselves for their losses just as they have in Germany. We will find ourselves in the clutches of this monster, and for decades we will be its slave and work for it as Germany will have to work for it with the difference that they will treat us with less ceremony because we are "barbarians", because we are "Bolshevik monstrosities". And then not only will present day Russia be doomed, not only Russia standing at the head of the world revolution, at the head of the movement for the emancipation of humanity from age-long evil, but the very cause of the emancipation of humanity itself will be doomed.

I refuse to believe that this will happen. Those who managed to organise, a many million army can organise industry. Those who made sacrifices in war can make sacrifices in peace. Those who have the will have the will for all. The cause of Truth is with you and so is the greater part of success. Conduct your cause to the end. Overcome your difficulties, for you are not only fighting for your own cause but for the cause of the whole of humanity. You have the blessings of the workers of the whole world. Double, treble, increase your energy, your heroic endurance of privation, but do not leave a task once commenced. Help may come unexpectedly, because you are conducting a cause not only your own, but the cause of the workers of the whole world.

Do not lose heart, be firm to the end! Let virtue conquer Vice in this age-long struggle between labour and the exploiters!"

Another crisis on the horizon.

Italy and Yugo-Slavia which only a few months ago signed the agreement of Rapallo, are not by any means living on good terms.

The entry on May 15th into the Italian parliament of several unredeemed Slovenes (viz. delegates from Istria favouring the Belgrade government) has created a novel situation. Henceforth the somewhat restrained opposition will assume an official character. These Slovene delegates will also, in the natural order of things, associate themselves with the German delegates elected by South Tyrol.

The sanguinary conflicts in Fiume where Italians and Croats (the latter are the same race as the Slovenes) are at each others throats, will complicate the relations between Italy and Yugo-Slavia. Moreover the Nationalists element in both countries is growing apace. The Adriatic problem, which nearly created a war, has not been settled to its liking. The Yugo-Slavia annexationists claimed Istria, and the Italian Imperialists, Fiume.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Sabotage.

"La Vie Ouvriere" May 20 asks why the Congress is to open sooner than anticipated, and gives the following answer:

"It does not require any witchcraft to discover the reason, which is to deprive the minority of the chance to carry on its fruitful propaganda. Speeding up the holding of the Congress is tantamount to preventing new departmental unions and several Federations from joining our ranks. At least such is the hoped for result, although it is doubtful if such hopes will be realised. What will be the decision of the Builders' Congress which is now proceeding? What will be the decision of the Railwaymen whose congress assembles at the end of the month? Will the minority of the revolutionary miners in Metz be strengthened at last on Sunday next? It is deemed necessary to check the progress of revolutionary trade-unionism, but no manner of machinations will meet with any success.

Moreover the chief aim for hurrying the Federal Congress is to hamper discussions and to force the trade-unions to express themselves on a federal report, dealing with principles, which will arrive very late, will be insufficiently discussed and on which the general meetings of trade unions will be unable to express a considered opinion.

But what weighed most with the federal organisers was their desire not to await the return of the revolutionary trade-union delegation which has gone to Moscow. It was feared in the Rue Lafayette that our "pilgrims", on their return from Moscow, would create in the trade union movement as strong a current as that produced on the return of Cachin and Frossard, which caused the Congress of Tours to decide, by a considerable majority, the adhesion of the Party to the Communist International.

As the Moscow Congress of Trade-Union International does not open until July 1st, our comrades will not return in time for the Federal Congress. Thus the latter will not be able to benefit by the result of the discussions which will have taken place in Moscow.

There is an attempt to turn the Red Trade-Union International into a bugbear, or to make it a laughing stock. It is terrifying, and at the same time it is non-existent. Those who will have seen it at close quarters would be able to say that it has no terror, except for capitalism, which refuses passports for it while distributes them with the greatest generosity to the adherents of Amsterdam, and which fears that it will, in the end, establish an International capable of fulfilling its Revolutionary role in the event of another August 4, 1914. The Red Trade Union International does not put terror into the hearts of the workers, on the contrary, the workers the world over stretch out their hands towards it and implore it to assume a definite form in spite of all perils and difficulties."

Congress of Northern Railwaymen.

The Congress which has just been held carried a resolution condemning militarism, war and capitalism, and another resolution welcoming the Red International. The sitting was closed with the singing of the International.

("Humanité", May 23rd).

It should be observed (for this incident has almost escaped attention owing to the Germano-Allied crisis) that the execution of the Treaty of Rapallo has been suspended. The Italian troops have not carried out the evacuations which were to benefit the Yugo-Slavs, and the commercial pourparlers have been broken off.

Italy is piling up grievances against the government of Belgrade, which, as it asserts, is hampering trade and molesting those of Italian origin on the coast of Dalmatia, and especially in Spalato. Yugo-Slavia, on its part accuses the government of Rome of bad faith on the question of the non-delivery of Port Bacos, one of the annexes of Fiume, and of supporting the dynasty of the mountain King-Nicholas I. in Montenegro.

The Adriatic quarrel, which has brought capitalist interests and militarist expansionism to grips, is not by any means settled. It can yet crop up as an important element in the general political crisis.

Builder's Congress.

The following are a few quotations from the resolution adopted by the Dijon Congress by 165 votes against 96.

In the expectation of the revolution which is being organised everywhere and also in order to precipitate its advent, the congress demands that the Federation should resume its propaganda directed against militarism, patriotism and alcoholism.

Bearing in mind that the Amsterdam International founded and inspired by Legien, could only achieve unity on the basis of legal trade unionism, of revolutionary speeches, unsupported by any action, that its unity is expressed in the International Bureau by the Congress of Governments at Versailles; that it is proud that this Trade Union International follows its course in the wake of this Bureau of Labour;

Observing with satisfaction the beginning of a Trade Union International whose revolutionary activity will derive its driving force from the might of the Russian Soviet system;

The Congress declares that in spite of all the moral lessons derived from circumstances and surrounding conditions, it is manifest that an organisation such as the Soviet System is actuated by the same spirit and extends to the same end as revolutionary syndicalism: the power and predominance to be given to workers and the utilization of all human energies in social production;

consequently the 5th Builders' Congress ardently desires that out of the International Trade Union Congress, which is to be held in Moscow, will arise an International of producers, which will prove the growing economic power of labour.

May this International, destined to unite the nations. Let it definitely adopt the principle of class war and loudly proclaim the inevitable supremacy of the producer; let it always strive to bring us nearer to the revolutionary aims formulated by the labour movements of various countries and above all let it never forget that the worker, by hand and brain alone, can liberate humanity.

Let it remember that in France, especially, a revolution, irrespective of its terminating motive power, will evolve and realise itself on the lines of revolutionary syndicalism, through its organs: C. G. T., Trade Unions, Federations and Syndicates.

("Humanité", May 25th).

The Congress of State Railway Workers.

At the last sitting of the congress Monmousseau stated that the Amiens resolution cannot be reconciled with the policy of those who advocated national defence. The Amsterdam International has only fostered nationalist tendencies among workers. Let those who calumniate the Russian Revolution at any rate allow others to admire it. Moscow is the point upon which the hopes of the workers' emancipation are centered. We are as much in favour of trade union autonomy as you are. We follow the rules laid down by the charter of Amiens. But we must choose between the collaboration of classes, i. e. Amsterdam, and the class war, i. e. Moscow.

On the vote being taken 11,908 votes were cast in favour of Monmousseau's motion against 10,173 in favour of that of Juen 117 abstained from voting.

("Humanité", May 24th).

Communist Co-operation.

A. Henriet, the Secretary of the Communist Co-operatives, analyses the part played by the Russian co-operatives and states:

It seems that after many changes the Soviet Republic has succeeded in building up its co-operative organisation on a solid basis; it is for us to examine how to turn the Russian experience to good account and what changes we should effect in French co-operatives in order that the latter may be in a position to take the exchange and distribution of all produce in their hands, the moment we introduce Communism.

("Humanité", May 24th).

A home of rest for the workers has been opened in Mogilev. Many suburban villas have been used to establish this home. The first party of workers have already been fixed up.

To the Railwaymen of France.

The joyful news has reached us that by a majority of votes you have declared yourselves against the treacherous bourgeois policy of messieurs Jouhaux and Bidegare.

We did not doubt for a single moment that the revolutionary instinct and class-consciousness of the French Railwaymen would come out on top. Your victory together with the victory of our friends at the last Congress of Building Workers is highly symptomatic of the whole French trade union movement. The French proletariat is casting off the frippery of class cooperation. The rank and file is beginning to realise that the salvation of the working class is to be obtained only by direct revolutionary action and social revolution. We welcome our newly-acquired member to the international family of revolutionary class-conscious trade unions, and express the assurance that the day is not far off when the ideas which have proved victorious at the Congress of Railwaymen will become the ideas of the French Proletariat, when the reactionary gangs hiding behind the trenches of the leading organs of the General Labour Federation will be expelled with shame from the ranks of the working class. The International Congress of Red Trade Unions which is to take place in three weeks time will be confronted with the task of laying a firm revolutionary foundation for the Red International. The Congress will be able to accomplish this if each detachment of the great Trade Union Army of Labour proves as worthy as you in solving the historical problem.

With fervent fraternal greetings
The International Council
of Trade Unions.

Moscow, June 4, 1921.

Communists and Co-operation

Comrade A. Henriet, Secretary of the Committee of the French Communist Co-operators writes in L'Humanite of May 25th.

The question of the food supply of the population during and after the crisis, raised by the seizure of political and economic power by the proletariat is as important as revolutionary action itself. And should not be left to a chance organisation to prevent the destruction and waste of food stuffs. The Russian experience has demonstrated that co-operation, in spite of its unpreparedness, has been able to adapt itself immediately to the new economic system. If there has been friction, it was due to the fact that minds and methods of directors of co-operation were the reflex of a conservative economic state.

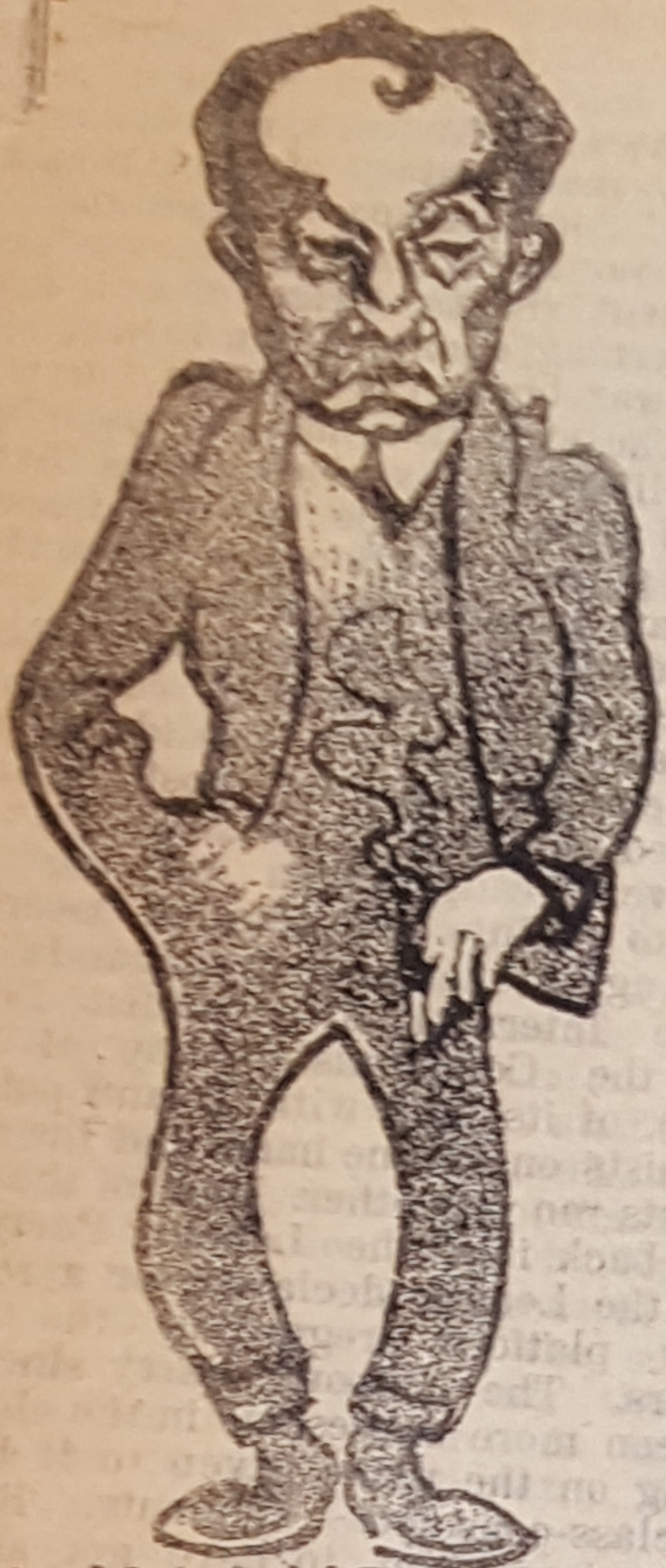
In order to fulfil this role, the commercial development of the cooperative societies must reach a stage when the distributive centres will be within reach of the consumers. Such a result can only be obtained by the lowering of selling prices, which is the only means of arousing proletarian interest in co-operation, and by bringing to the fore the class struggle by the abolition of the class profiteers, which of all classes is the most reactionary.

In order to achieve this end it is necessary to abolish the dividend system which is the greatest obstacle to commercial development. Once this is achieved, a new mentality will spring up among co-operators who, not depending on dividends, will no longer expect their managers to use the worst capitalist methods, they will also be able to join forces with other organisations which are fighting against capitalism.

Such a clear and positive aim cannot, of course, be accepted by the present leaders of the co-operative movement, who are too much imbued with the conservative, nay somolent methods in vogue. No doubt a long struggle is before us. Moreover many of our comrades who know how limited is the number of our militants are afraid of losing them as militants in other organisations once they embark in the co-operative movement. This fear was perfectly legitimate as long as the scope for co-operation was limited to household economy. But its scope can be widened if those, interested in the movement, will work for the ideal of co-operation as the help-mate of communist society. Moreover it is not possible for energetic comrades who are not of a fighting disposition to participate in the class struggle by joining the co-operatives and by fulfilling these essential revolutionary functions.

In conclusion I should like to say that the fact that we are all consumers can be used as a powerful lever for the destruction of the capitalist class, if we only use this lever in the right-way.

At the "Two-and-a-Half" International.



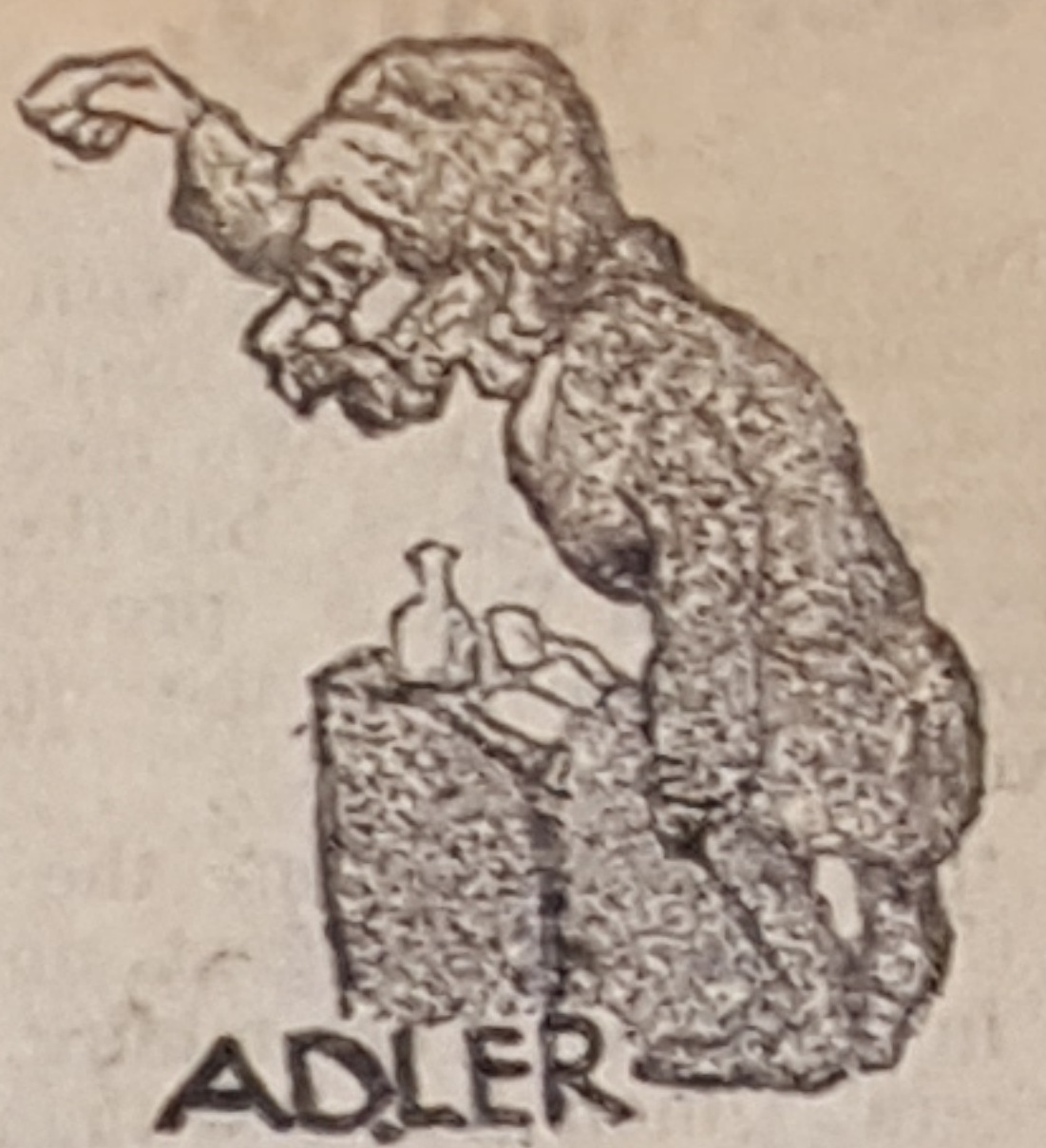
WALLHEAD

... Finished. "Imperialism" and when it came to Revolution he sat down.

RENAUDEL



"France wanted no territorial gains from the war. But it is difficult to ignore the Shell-scept region of the Northern Provinces."



ADLER

"The International is a Pro'lem of Patience."



LONQUET

"The Atmosphere of Moscow is not for us."



BAUER

"We know that it was French weapons that freed Germany and Austria from their tyrants (applause from French delegation) but we appeal to you, French Socialists to march side by side against French expansionism." (Applause from German Section.)



BRACKE

"Nor can I pass over in silence the fearful devastation in the French War Zone"...

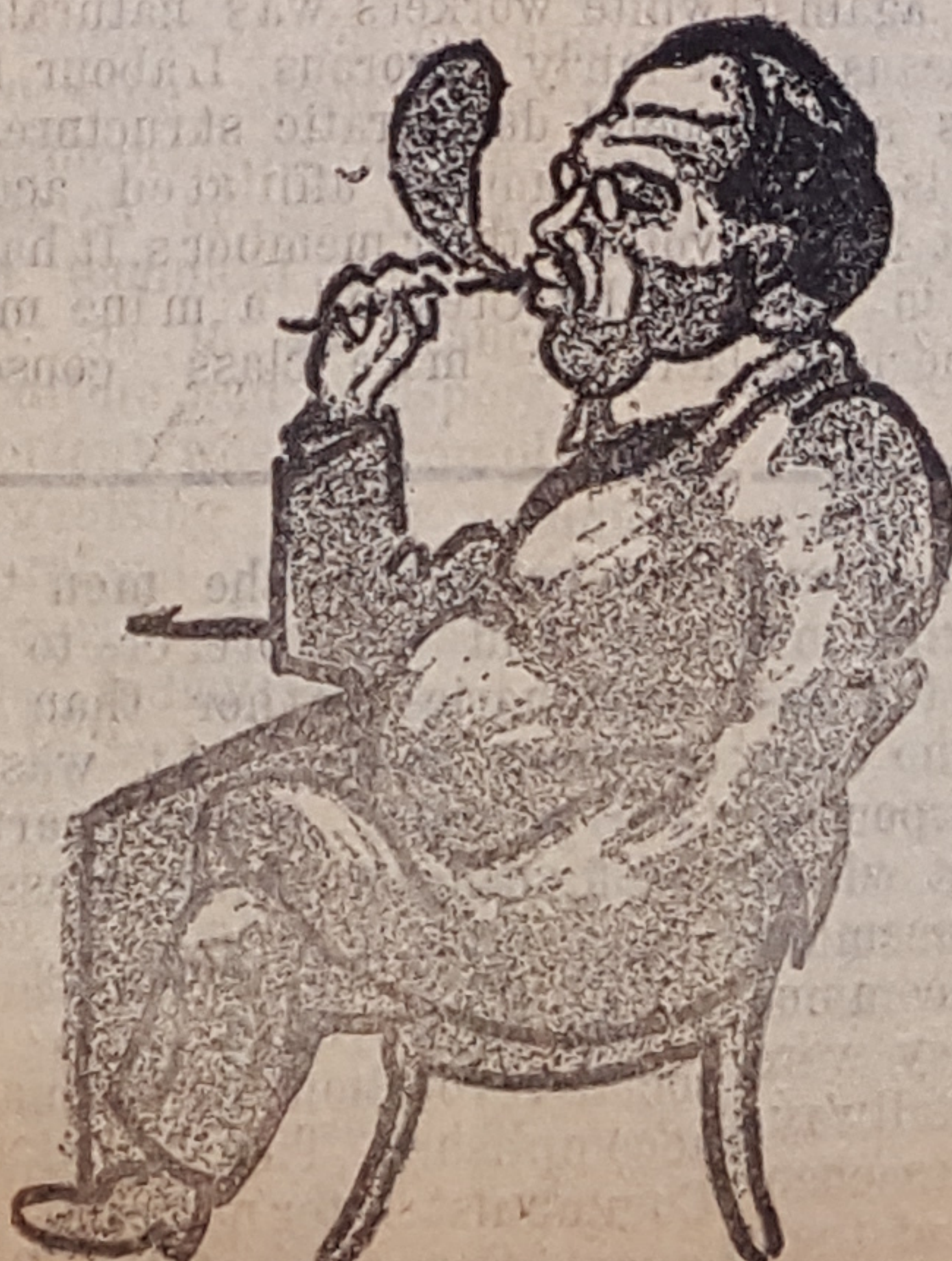


LEDEBOUR

"Capitalism did not break down in Europe after the War. At first the workers thought so, but they soon learned that it was only dynastic militarism that had collapsed."



CRISPIEN



HILFERDING



KAUTSKY

Communism in the Argentine.

The Agrarian Problem.

Argentine is not an industrial country, although some branches of the latter are very well developed. It is preeminently an agricultural and cattle-rearing country. Its peculiar features are vast latifundia and a small number of small farms. As a rule the members of the Argentine Administration are large landowners.

The agrarian problem in the Argentine is immense and its solution is of utmost importance for the existence of communism in this country.

The land is leased by the farmers from the large landowners, and the conditions of the leases are so hard that the position of the farmers are truly deplorable.

The farmers in their turn employ labourers, usually about twenty. The conditions of these labourers are terrible, and creates a fruitful soil for the spread of communist ideas. The same cannot be said of the farmers, who although they are of a semi-proletarian and petty bourgeois turn of mind, are nevertheless conservative for two reasons: first because they hope one day to be wealthy, and secondly because of their extreme ignorance. It has frequently happened that the farmer has taken the side of his master, the large landowner against the labourer.

Up till now the Argentine capitalist has been completely parasitic in that he received enormous profits without exerting any effort whatsoever.

There is no doubt that a great change is taking place now, particularly after the war, when the Argentine is more and more losing its importance as a grain producing country.

As for a class struggle, there have been no significant movements up to the present and there is still much work to be done in the organisation of agricultural workers.

The Industrial Proletariat.

On the other hand in industrial regions especially in the large centres the struggle of the proletariat is more noticeable. This is the case in the development of such branches of industry as wine making, sugar refining, canning and the metal and lumber industries.

The inability of the Argentine Government to govern the country has led to a depreciation of the value of money by 30% and this has led to the deterioration of the conditions of the workers who receive their wages in paper money. To this must be added the effects of the system of protection which raises the price of imported articles. There have been cases when bread baked from Argentine flour has been cheaper in London than in Buenos Aires, this city of granaries. Taxes on the prime necessities of life have reached extraordinary limits, at the same time the fact that the exploitation of railways in the hands of the English is leading to the closing down of local branches of industry. For example, the production of tanning material is disappearing owing to the heavy cost of transport; the same applies to fruit growing etc.

In comparison to the size of the labour movement the machine of repression and anti-proletarian legislation is more developed than in European countries. In 1920 the "residential" law was passed and in 1910 the law of "public safety" was passed, draconian measures directed against trade union agitators both foreign and local. The fact that the chamber of Deputies has appointed two commissions to investigate ways and means of fighting the trade unions is evidence of these repressions.

Political Parties.

Apart from the two bourgeois parties, Liberal and Conservative with but little difference between them in their fight with the proletariat, there exists a Socialist Party which relies on the petty bourgeoisie and works hand in hand with the capitalist class. Its attitude during the war has shown that it went even further than the Yellow Socialists of Europe. While the European Socialists were being towed by the bourgeoisie, the Argentine "Socialists" began to talk of the intervention of the Argentine even before the bourgeoisie thought about it. No one denounced the October Revolution and the Communist International with greater violence than the Argentine Socialists — traitors. No wonder the Vienna Congress paid them the honour of choosing an Argentine Socialist Vice-President and appointing another a committee which was to go to Russia. For the same reason one of the members of the Argentine Socialist Party

was appointed by the Argentine Government as its representative at the Washington Conference.

The Trade Union Movement.

The Argentine Proletariat has no real Trade Union organisation. At the present moment here are two groups. "The Argentine Provincial Labour Federation" affiliated to the Yellow Amsterdam International, and the "Provincial Labour Federation of Argentine (Communist)".

When there was only one organisation of the Argentine workers without any subdivisions, the Anarchist Communists were victorious at five congresses, but that was many years ago. At the ninth congress however the majority decided to dispense with the principles of Anarchist Communism and to remove entirely from their constitution all political, religious, and philosophic clauses. The more radical minority then left the congress and formed the Anarchist Federation which has now been renamed the Communist Federation, but is not as communist as its title suggests. At the last congress held at the end of last year the Federation agreed to enter the Section of the new International, on the condition that the principles of the latter do not interfere with the principle of the Federation. The Federation refused to affiliate to the Amsterdam Trade Union International. The other Federation which is allied to the Yellow International has a very large membership.

About five years ago the leaders of this Federation in agreement with leaders of the Argentine Social patriots used all their efforts to frustrate the organisation of a committee for Marxian propaganda which wished to undertake this work now being done by communist groups. These same leaders savagely pounced upon a circular of the Communist International of the organisation of the Red Trade Unions. At the last congress of the Federation its leaders, by means of various tricks and dodges managed to get the question of leaving the Amsterdam for the Moscow International declared out of order. This question very likely would have been decided in favour of the Red International, as a considerable number of trade unions had expressed sympathy toward it. At any rate it is absolutely certain that the Federation will leave the Amsterdam International.

Besides these two Federations there exist independent trade unions which will affiliate at the proper moment to one or the other Federation.

Just now preparations are being made for the congress which should unite the two Federations and the independent trade unions. In the mixed committee which has the preparations of the congress in hand there are many communists, the general secretary being also a communist. The task of our comrades is to unite all forces for affiliation to the Moscow Red International. Whatever the result of this congress the position of the communists is unquestionable favourable, owing to their having a definite and clear cut line of action and point of view on the immediate questions of the trade union movement.

The Communist Party.

The Communist Party of Argentine assumed this name in December 1920, when the special congress of the Party accepted the resolutions of the Congress of the Communist International, but it had commenced its communist activities in January 1918 when the Left Marxist wing of the Socialist Party formed an International Socialist Party. From the very first moment of its existence as an organic part of the Socialist Party it carried on active work on the basis of Marxism and the class struggle with a clear understanding of its responsibilities and the tasks it had to accomplish. Thus this revolutionary group which was destined to become a Communist Party did a great deal of work in advocating the principles of Zimmerwald inside the Socialist Party and amongst the young workers.

In 1917, through its own organ of the press, it expressed its opinions as to why Kerensky could not be supported. On the question of the international of Argentina in the world war, brought forth by the social-patriots at the Special Congress of the Party, it brought forward a resolution expressing a point of view based on a Marxist understanding of world events. A few months later this very group, which had been expelled from the Socialist Party for its agitation against the parliamentary socialists for voting for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, expressed its solid-

Through Soviet Russia.

Shipping Petroleum.

According to the report of the Central Exploiting Agency of the Commissariat of Ways and Communications, the quantity of oil products that arrived at Astrakhan up to May 31st since the beginning of the navigation season is 38,481,000 poods.

The average daily shipments of oil products arriving in Astrakhan was 761,000 poods since the 23rd to the 31st of May, being an increase of 100,000 poods a day or 13% on the shipment of the week before.

With reference to export of oil products from Astrakhan up the Volga, the amount transported since the beginning of the navigation season up till May 31st constitutes 579,000 poods.

536,000 poods of mazout and 555,000 poods of parafine (a total of 1,101,000 poods) have been sent from Tsaritsin up the tributaries of the Volga on May 31st. Since the opening of navigation up to the 31st of May 51,287,100 poods of petroleum products had been sent from Astrakhan and Tsaritsin.

In comparison with its maximum output Astrakhan has achieved over 85%. The minimum program has been fulfilled with a surplus of 154,000 poods, namely 101% of the program.

The following telegram has been received by Comrade Lenin: From the Gubernia Conference of dispossessed peasants, Ekaterinoslav (Ukraine). We, the dispossessed peasants of Ekaterinoslav, well know the difficult position of the Republic and we will do everything possible to help it through. By all possible means we will appease the hunger of the workers of the north. Give our cordial greeting to our brother workers and peasants of Russia. Let them keep their hearts up and not despair!

The Khirgize Council of Peasants' Commissaries, in view of the pests of marmots which are devouring the corn, has mobilised the whole population to fight them mercilessly. Every peasant has to obtain ten marmot skins.

According to information from Charkoff, transmitted by phone, production in the factories of the South up the 1st June was as follows:

Makeera. The 10th of May a Martens furnace has been put in operation. The work of two coke ovens has been resumed. One shift alone produced 6 to 7,000 poods of sheet and roof iron.

Pietravka. A second battery of coke ovens has been put in operation. In all 60 ovens are work. Martens, boilers and assorted iron is produced.

The production of coal from the 1st to 23rd was 950,000 poods, which is a slight drop in production due to food shortage. There is a reserve of coke and coal in hand, sufficient for one month, but a shortage of workers for the blast furnace is evident until the food problem is solved. Hopes for the starting of the blast furnaces are remote.

Usofka. The coke industry was re-established on the 16th of May 1921. At present the daily output is between 6 and 7 thousand poods. If there will be no

difficulty with the Bolshevik Revolution, and formed an International Socialist Party in January 1918.

From that moment the International Socialist Party represented the only party that cleared the understanding of the proletariat and although it only numbered only 750 members it accomplished a considerable amount of work throughout the whole of the country in acquainting the workers with the great movement for the emancipation of humanity. The efforts of the party were not fruitless. In November 1918 it organised a demonstration in celebration of the Russian Revolution at which 20,000 people attended. In May 1919, some months after the formation of the Communist International the Party affiliated to Moscow. In December, at an extraordinary congress it accepted 21 points, changed its constitution, and set to work to establish communist groups inside the trade unions. At present the party numbers 3,000 members and issues daily paper from its own printing works.

food difficulties it hoped to start the furnace on 1-5th of June.

Up till the 1st June there was a stock of 420,000 poods of coke, and 280,000 poods of coal for coking.

The output of coal from 1st to 25th of May was 807,000 poods.

The workers of the Verhiovazhski match works in the Glinski Ouyzed (Vologodski Gubernia) have increased their production by 15% in April and May in spite of the age and wear of their lathes and machines.

The Elections for the Astrakhan Town Soviet are proceeding successfully. The majority elected are communists. The mensheviks and S. R. under the cloak of non party are suffering a complete defeat.

In Orloff Ouzed (Viatskoi Gubernia) 3,500 illiterate persons were attracted to the schools last winter and of these it was possible to educate two thousand.

The Gubernia Conference of teachers in Kursk has just ended under communist auspices. In spite of the smallness of the communist faction the Presidium of the Conference was chosen solely from the communists. The Conference unanimously carried a resolution favouring the policy of the Soviet Government.

A floating sanatorium is being organised for the workers of Homet, who may thus take the fullest advantage of their leave as they receive it. A steamer is being prepared for the purpose which shall make the direct journey from Homet to Kieff in two and a half weeks.

The former Ivanov Monastery in Pskov has been re-adapted into a Baby's Home. 200 homeless children have been placed in the former monks' cells.

During the "Baby Day" in December 1920, working women distributed some 20,000 gifts amongst the children.

In Nikolaevsk Gubernia, during the "Baby's Week" about 300 women delegates took part in the work and inspected children's institutions and made a collection of goods and money.

In the Kremenchug Gubernia 600-700 women workers took part in the investigations during the "subbotnik", 500 pairs of clothing were sewn.

This week, the foundation of 14 nurseries, and a Home for mothers and babies, were laid.

In the Charkoff Gubernia, 564 women workers participated in the "Protect the Children Week". 200 took part in the collecting and 245 in the sewing of clothes.

A special commission of 65 women workers has been instituted for the protection of young workers.

Bolshevism in the Holy Land

The High Commissioner for Palestine, Samuels, declared, that in view that Bolshevism has made its way here, he will take strong measures to regulate emigration into Palestine.

Cannot Agree.

On the Inter-Allied Silesian Commission, the French demand that the German defence organisation in Upper Silesia be demobilised. The Italian also recognise, that the Polish offences forced the Germans to defend themselves while waiting for the time when the League of Nations will establish order in Silesia.

The English are awaiting the arrival of new military forces, tanks and six air squadrons to put in operation against the Poles in the event of France continuing to sabotage the Allied measures, to draw the Poles from invaded territories.

The American Mission in the Far Eastern Republic.

The American mission has visited the President of the presidium of the Buriat-Mongolian Administration. The mission took an interest in the peoples life and work and investigated their economic position. The mission is shortly leaving for Upper Udinsk.

The South German Barrier.

The appellation "Democratic South", frequently applied to the South German states lying to the south of the Main, was always intended to be taken with certain reserves. Franz Mehring, the historian of German Social Democracy, has already drawn attention to the reactionary particularist origin of this species of democracy, in his work on Friedrich Schiller. The development of the world revolution up to now demonstrates in many ways how particularism favours the erection of counter-revolutionary barriers. Soviet Russia has had extensive experience in this direction, beginning with the treachery of the Ukrainians at the peace conference of Brest Litovsk, and later, the innumerable declarations of independence of small and ever smaller nation-splitters, frequently only pawns in the hands of the great imperialistic powers. The crossing of the Main barrier, the conquest of the so-called South German Vendee, is a most difficult problem for the German revolution as well. In all the late struggles against the North German proletariat, the Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops, students and Einwohnerwehr played an important part. Thus it was also during the suppression of the revolutionary uprising in the Rhineland, that constituted the closing episode of the Kapp putsch, and during the struggles in Middle Germany of last March.

And yet the revolution did not leave the South German states undisturbed. The labour masses, concentrated in a few large cities, joined their North German fellow workers, dethroned their kings, established workers' councils and maintained political power for a short space of time. But they proved unable to retain power. The overthrow of the Muenchen Soviet Republic concluded the first revolutionary period in Bavaria; in Wurtemberg the bourgeoisie succeeded in regaining its full power much sooner. Since then, the bourgeoisie have taken place, as for example, the eight days general strike of the Wurtemberg workers against the tax deductions from their wages last fall, but they all ended unsuccessfully for the workers. The Kapp putsch assisted Bavarian reactionary forces to an easy victory, and Bavaria has remained the hearth of the reaction ever since. It is in Bavaria the land that gave birth to the Orgesch, and where the communists are persecuted most violently counter-revolutionary forces assemble. Although the workers in the few large cities were unable to enter the combat during the Kapp putsch and the March revolt many arrests were made. It was to Stuttgart that the government of Bauer-Noske and the National Assembly fled during the Kapp putsch. The workers declared a two days' strike, but did not enter into any armed combats with the white guards. During the March action in Middle Germany all the district leaders of the Communist Party were arrested.

The Communist movement in Muenchen and Stuttgart is quite strong, Stuttgart, especially, possesses a good number of tried communist fighters, who waged the struggle against the social-patriots before the war, and gained great influence among the working class during the war and the revolution by their energetic public and "underground" communist propaganda.

The attitude of the peasants of South Germany towards the revolution is of essential importance for the course of its developments. They are the deciding factor outside the cities. By propagating free trade, which has just been introduced for the most important necessities of life, the reactionary forces attempted to lure the peasants to their banners. In this they have partly succeeded. But the bankruptcy of German industry has reached such a stage, and production is based to such an extent on the possibilities of "dumping" abroad, the value of money and the purchasing power of the masses has sunk to such a degree, that the peasant is unable, even with free trade, to obtain the necessities of life which he requires in order to restore his property ruined by the war. Moreover the peasant is burdened by high taxes, which will have to be multiplied, if Germany is to fulfil its obligations to the Entente.

It may therefore be expected, that the attitude of the peasants to the State, at best egotistical, will very soon turn into one of dissatisfaction and opposition. The aim of the Communists to neutralise the small and middle peasant class, in so far as it cannot be won for the revolution, is being brought considerably nearer to realisation by this process.

The Economic Situation of Poland.

By Kostetsky.

The territory of contemporary Poland served as a battlefield during the whole course of the imperialist war, upon which the huge armies of its enslavers rolled backwards and forwards. Consequently, Poland has suffered economically more than any other country, and its trade has been entirely destroyed. The history of this young State, which received its independence as a result of the revolutions in Russia and Germany, and the "light hand" of the victorious coalition, developed in such a way that immediately into the clutches of Entente capital and were unwillingly compelled Pilsudski, who was urged forward by imperialism fell in line with France's attitude towards Russia and Germany, and who moreover drew for the bourgeoisie, a most exaggerated picture of Poland's specific political importance to Europe.

But the war cost them dear. An average expenditure of 150 millions a day for a country which has hardly any basis whatever for its financial policy and with extremely complicated fiscal systems in the various parts of the State was too heavy to bear for the empty coffers of the Polish banks, with the result that its indebtedness to the Allied States grew not monthly, but hourly. Nobody, and still less the incapable Polish Minister of Finance, is able to estimate the amount of Poland's foreign debts. From statements which have appeared in the press from time to time, we can derive an approximate figure giving us some idea of the immensity of these debts. The Polish government owes America at least 145 milliards of Polish marks, and France 190 milliards. The total indebtedness abroad reaches the sum of 340 milliards. The internal debt according to the balance sheet of the Polish Loan Bank for May 4th of this year, reaches the figure of 102,6 milliards and about 60 milliards of various internal obligations. All this together gives the imposing sum of over 500 milliards (about 19,000 marks per head of the population). The budget of 1920 was closed with a deficit of 60 milliards. The estimates for 1921 are 118,5 milliards revenue, and 215 milliards expenditure,—the deficit will then be still greater 96,5 milliards. Hence with the cessation of foreign credit and the complete uncertainty of receiving anything from internal loans, leaves the treasury with no other method of covering them than the printing press.

Up to the 1st of January 1921, the issue of paper money was 5 milliards by January 1st 1921 it had reached 47 milliards, and according to official figures is was 81,5 milliards of Polish marks on May 4th. No wonder the rate of exchange is rapidly falling. In April 1919 a dollar was 12 marks—in January 1920, 120—150 marks—and in January 1921 it was already over 800 marks.

Industrial Germany is attempting to stop the fall of its rate of exchange by a greater export of goods and the opening of accounts in foreign banks with the value of the respective rate received in as payment for goods delivered. Poland produces nothing as there is nothing to produce. The only thing which Poland could export—petroleum and sugar—has simply been seized by France, which for a loan of three quarter milliard marks carried away 30,000 tons of sugar and 10,100 tons of petroleum, and besides, compelled Poland to hand over half of her petroleum industry to Techecko-Slovakia. All the credit which Poland has received up to the present from abroad (as a matter of fact it is only now when France is almost bankrupt that she is disposed to give credit of any kind) has not gone to benefit Polish industry. All those milliards came into Poland in the form of provisions or finished articles. Inside the country industry cannot receive any credit owing to the excessive inflation of paper money and the continually falling value causes an excessive rise in the bank rate and the impossibility of withdrawing them. The high cost of production results in: Poland

The certainty is therefore growing that the South German barrier will not be able to stem the tide of the German revolution, when once the German proletarians, sword and hammer in hand, proceed to quit themselves of their duty in the revolutionary reorganisation of the world.

Fritz Rueck.

overpaying for goods imported from abroad (which owing to the accumulation of goods), and declining prices in Europe, are dumped into Poland, but which nevertheless are lower in price than the goods which the Polish capitalists could place on the market. Hence Polish products remain in the warehouses, production is falling off, and capitalists, in view of the increase of the number of unemployed, are speculating on a lowering of wages and a further fall in the value of the Polish mark which raises the price of their products and lowers the value of their debts. A mad orgy of speculation and a steady rise in the price of articles of general consumption and for trading is spreading, (an increase of about 25% per month). For the workers a reduction in wages means death from starvation under such conditions.

The fall in the currency reveals another feature peculiar to the bourgeois state viz. the comparatively gradual depreciation of constant capital—as commodities rise in price, land building sites become comparatively cheaper. The foreign capitalist, in order to balance the cost of goods he has supplied, buys lands, factories and all kinds of equipment in Poland very cheap. Poland through its government, has sold parts to the Americans, to the French, English, and even the Germans, (Rothschild). Not only do the governments' interests pass into the hands of the Entente capital, but together with them, private factories, estates and forests.

What steps can the Polish government take to stave off or prevent such a catastrophe? Stop the printing machine? It is too late for that, this would be reasonable if it were the result of production or exports, but this it cannot achieve. A sudden rise in the rate of the currency would cause in raising the real value of the workers wages and all obligation—and the emptying of the warehouses of their goods, but in Poland this would mean the bankruptcy of all banks and industrial undertakings. Therefore the government and bourgeoisie resorted to another device beloved by the capitalists the lowering of the real value of the workers wages. The natural triple alliance of capitalist states—the government, the capitalist and the landowners—has begun a mad attack on the workers' wages, with the help of the social patriots. The first general movement which developed into the general strike of February and March, finished with a victory for capital (truly not a complete victory) but the working class emerge stronger, as proved by the number of courageous and independent strikes in April and the imposing strike under the banner of the Communist Party of Poland on May 1st.

The capitalists of Poland are rolling down an inclined plane. The Communist worker is mobilising his forces and hardening them in partial conflicts.

Good Fish Season.

Fish on the Arctic coast this year, is much more plentiful than was expected. Fishing has commenced and is proceeding successfully. Herrings are coming in big numbers. This year is especially rich in herring and cod. The estimated quantity of 700,000 poods will be greatly exceeded. The entire catch on the Murman coast for this year will go to Petrograd exclusively.

Workers Protests.

Riga. The workers organisations of Upper Silesia have headed a protest to the International Commission against the inefficiency of the steps taken by the powers and their inability to end the sufferings of the Upper Silesian population. The workers assert that the French soldiers are fraternising with the insurgents and threatening the Internal Commission.

A United Front in Switzerland.

The Workers' Union of Geneva by an overwhelming majority has resolved to respond in the affirmative to the appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland. Throughout the discussion the action of the Communist Party was approved and emphasis was laid on the fact that in the event of a critical situation arising everybody would have to rally to the struggle.

Notice to Delegates.

We beg to remind the delegates of the various countries of the arrangement by which the editor of "Moscow" was to receive a short article concerning the Communist movement in each country. It is requested that the manuscripts be sent in as soon as possible.

Lecture.

On Friday at 6 p. m. at Hotel Continental comrade Kerran will deliver a lecture on the situation in England to the French and German speaking delegates.

Official opening today of Womens Communist Congress.

The second International Conference of women Communists will take place on June 9th at 5.30 P. M. at the former "Zimina" theatre. Delegates to the conference may obtain tickets from Comrade Depolier at the organisation bureau of the Conference. Delegates to the III. Congress of the Comintern may obtain tickets from Comrade Sarrak at the organisation bureau of the congress.

Literary Soiree.

Thursday June 9th 1921 at 10 p. m. sharp at. The Poets' Club ("Domino") Tverskay № 18/20. Comrade Henri Guibeaux will give a reading of poems and some chapters of his latest Novel "Les Bastions s'ecroulent" (The Bastions Are Crumbling). Introduction and reading of selected pieces translated by comrade Axianov. Admission Free.

Alliance between Baltic States.

Lyons, June 7. (Wireless.) According to information received from Helsingfors, negotiations undertaken with the object of concluding a defensive alliance between Lithuania, Esthonia, and Latvia are being conducted with success.

Reduction in Wages.

During the war the wages of the Asturian miners were raised from 3.84 pesetas (the average wage in 1911) to 13.10 pesetas, a rise of 212%; at the same time the output (per man) fell from 558 kilos to 305 kilos per pay, a fall of 45%; thus the actual average wage was raised by 22.13 pesetas. The ton of coal which in 1911 cost 6.93 pesetas (selling price) sold at 8.78 in 1914 and at 39.67 pesetas in 1920—an increase of 472%.

Such a state of things could not continue when foreign competition made itself felt again, considering that the British miner produces 670 kilos of coal per day and the American 1530 kilos while the Spanish miner does not exceed 305 kilos. Thus a reduction of wages became a necessity and the miners have accepted it.

Formation of a new Cabinet.

Riga, June 7, 1921. A council was held to-day of all the representatives of the different parties of the Constituent Assembly. After President Chakste withdrew his candidature, the following cabinet was proposed: President of the Cabinet and Minister for Internal Affairs, Samuel (Nationalist), and Lieutenant Bach Labour Party) or Gailitt (Landless Party), Minister of Finance Kalnin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Isellens (S. D.). The Ministry of Labour is closed and becomes a part of the Board of Trade. The candidate for State Controller is Besmanis, one time ambassador to Moscow.

Disaster.

Riga, June 7th 1921. According to news from Washington, a torrential downpour has destroyed the whole harvest of Colorado. The loss is estimate at four million dollars. One hundred and thirty lost their lives.

Agricultural Workers' Strike.

Riga, June 7th 1921. A strike of agricultural and lumber workers has suddenly developed in Syria.