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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Miners Reject New Terms.

London, June 16th. The miners' ballot on the question of accepting the owners' terms took place to-day. Judging by the first results a majority is against accepting these terms. The executive and district delegate conferences in general refused to advise the miners to reject the terms, but individual members of the union, such as Graham and Ablett, recommended an absolute rejection.

Ulster Government Formed.

Nauen, June 14. The first Unionist Government has been formed in Ulster under the Premiership of Sir Walter Craig.

A Refutation.

Paris June 14th. On Tuesday during the debate in the House of Commons Chamberlain stated that the position of the British government, in the present war between Greece and Turkey is strictly neutral. The government acting in conjunction with the Allies, hopes to re-establish peace between these two countries. Harmsworth, the Foreign Secretary, declared that the rumour spread by one of the fighting sides, of secret aid by the British government, is entirely without foundation.

SILESIA

In Upper Silesia.

Warsaw, June 16th. — The Polish newspaper of June 10th report, that in view of the Germans refusing to take upon themselves the obligation accepted by the insurgents, the Allied Commission has ordered the insurgent troops to stop their retirement.

Warsaw, June 16th. — According to the reports of "Orion" from Sosnowitz the Germans do not cease to attack the places occupied by the insurgents, despite their promises given to the Allies to the contrary. It has been established that in some localities the Germans have crossed to the right bank of the Oder. The Allied Commission has been informed of these facts. The insurgent troops have hardly any contact with the German troops, owing to the situation of the English and French in the North and of the Italians in the South. Collisions have taken place between the Germans and the English and French.

FRANCE.

France Arming.

Riga, June 16. "Journal" of June 11th reports that after a lapse of nine years the Chamber for the first time took up the question regarding the fleet, at its session of June 9th. The parliament adopted the naval program in 1912, but the war broke out as soon as work was commenced on the construction of ships. The preparations remained unfinished, and the arsenal was occupied with the manufacture of shells. In the meantime, France stood in need of a navy. This called forth the necessity of drafting a new naval program, which was presented to the Chamber.

In its issue of June 9th the newspaper published in general outline the naval program proposed by France. It is anticipated this year to begin to build the following vessels: 1) three high-speed cruisers having as much as 8,000 tons tonnage and costing 70 millions each; 2) six torpedo-boat destroyers at 22 million francs each; 3) twelve torpedo boats at 14 million francs each; 4) completion of the unfinished ironclad "Bayant" (50 million francs); 5) twelve submarine boats at 15,400,000 francs each. The general expenditure of 750,000,000 will be distributed over a period of three years.

GERMANY.

Berlin's Workers Protest Against Murder of Gaeris.

Berlin 14/6-21. Via Riga. A demonstration organised by the proletariat of Berlin as a protest against the murder of Gaeris passed off quietly and with great success. Communist and Independent Socialist speakers called for united action in the struggle against re-action. The burial of Gaeris took place in Munich yesterday. No collision with police are reported. The workers returned to work today. The Bavarian government who does not wish to have the Einwohnerwehr disarmed utilised the strike situation, and stopped the disarming of troops. An official dispatch from Kar's government regarding the situation in Bavaria that in view of possible strike disorders the inhabitants do not wish to disarm. (Rosta.)

France and Germany.

June 13th (Radio). The statements of Ratenau at the meeting of the Reichstag raised feelings of optimism. It was reported that France agreed in principle to the participation of representatives of German industry, in the working out of a French program for the re-construction of the ruined provinces.

It is reported that at the first meeting between Ratenau and Loucheur great difficulties arose. They were discussing a plan of participation of the German industry, in the re-establishment of France, which would avoid Germany becoming the rival of France.

It was only at a meeting at Weisbaden on June 10th that Ratenau and Loucheur came to an agreement. To avoid any future disputes both sides have taken notes of the proceedings.

Germany's Army.

Riga, June 16th. — "Matin" of June 11th communicates that though the army of General Hoefler consists only of 40,000 men it is nevertheless splendidly disciplined. The fact that the army was easily organised in 8 days is extra proof that the War has scattered tremendous quantities of rifles and machine guns over Europe. The hidden places of German cities and villages are full of arms, and the 40,000 soldiers of Hoefler are a warning that if due steps are not taken Germany will prove to be in a position to rapidly organise a powerful army.

Coming to an Understanding.

Berlin, June 16. Via Riga. All the French bourgeois papers consider the meeting of Loucheur and Ratenau at Weisbaden, of supreme importance stating that from now onwards, the Franco-German relations have entered a new phase. The Government and the new democratic press, does not conceal its satisfaction of a possible Franco-German collaboration. Loucheur hastens to express in the "Matin" his satisfaction with the interview he had with Rathenau. Only the "Echo de Paris" points out the danger of a rapprochement, and also suspects that Germany's aim is to gain material concessions under a mask of collaboration. The paper places the whole responsibility for the new attitude to Briand, who by abandoning a policy of force, has asserted the Franco-German collaboration as a possibility.

The Communist press strongly reveals the real significance of the Weisbaden meeting. "L'Humanite" considers the meeting of Loucheur, who represented the French industrial plutocracy, and Rathenau who represents the German bourgeoisie as very symbolic. The French and German enterprising thieves are planning for a mutual division of billions of money. The results of this understanding will fall heavily upon the French and German proletariat. Rosta.

POLAND.

The Polish Soc. Party declines entry in government.

Warsaw, June 16th. A meeting took place yesterday of the Premier Vitos, and the deputies Dashinsky, Barlizky, and Morachinsky. The Polish Socialist Party declined to enter the Coalition Cabinet, although they promised to support it on stated questions.

Expected formation of a cabinet.

Warsaw, June 16th. The Warsaw papers report that the Christian Democrats have decided to recall their representative Minister of Justice, Novogorodsky from the cabinet of Vitos.

Government Collapsing.

Warsaw, June 14th. According to information of the Warsaw papers, the Minister for Finance Heckovsky, has sent in his resignation. The right wing papers add that it is expected that the Ministers for Justice and Agriculture, Novogodsky and Rachinsky, will also leave and that the cabinet of Vitos is again on the eve of a crisis. The newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs will arrive in Moscow on Thursday.

The Growth of Communism in Poland.

Odessa, June 13. "Journal de Polen" writes that Communist propoganda in Poland has grown tremendously in recent times. "It must be admitted" it writes "that a nation like Poland, which has not had any lengthy Parliamentary experience provides favourable ground for Communist propoganda. Bolshevik work is carried on "underground" and in that lies her success".

Slovakia and Poland.

Kharkoff, June 10th. The Danzig newspaper "Dzennik Gdansk" of June 7th publishes a manifesto by the Provisional Government of the Slovak Republic to the Polish people. The Poles are called upon to support the movement in favour of Slovakia's independence. The Slovak observes that the independence of Slovakia would guarantee to Poland the safety of her southern borders, by removing the danger of attack by the Czechs.

Germany's Colonies.

Riga, June 15th. — The "Journal" of June 11th publishes a report by its Berlin correspondent, of the rumored return of the Cameroons to Germany. "Germany has adressed a demand to the Council of the League of Nations, and the ruling political circles of the Allies, for a mandate on one or more of her former colonies. The English reply contained a flat refusal. In the meantime, it has been ascertained, from sources near to the Council of the League of Nations that the Berlin Cabinet was given to understand that there was a chance of her receiving at least one of her colonies namely, the Cameroons, which had been given over to French administration. The colonial Minister Sarro, denies all rumours of the Cameroons being transferred to Germany.

Cannot dispense with Russia.

"Ruhl" communicates that during the negotiations between Rathenau and Loucheur in Weisbaden the question of Russia was touched upon. Rathenau pointed out to Loucheur that for establishing Germany's paying capacities no obstacles should be put in her way in endeavouring— to find a market for her industry and trade! That Russia is precisely the market which would yield immediate results not only for Germany but for the whole of Europe, particularly France. Loucheur resolved to hand this proposal over for consideration to the French experts.

The next issue of the "MOSCOW" will be published on Wednesday next, owing to the usual Sunday holiday and to a special general worker's holiday on Monday.

RUSSIA.

Opening a Stadium.

The State Institute of Physical Culture is opening a Stadium on June 26th, for gymnastics, sports and games. This will be the first Stadium to be opened in Russia.

The grand opening will commence at 5 p. m. and will consist of a series of physical exercises in which the whole of gymnastic and sporting Moscow will take part. The presence of People's Commissaries and Comintern delegates is expected.

Among the Wrangel Refugees.

The Constantinople "Presse de Soir" of June 1st reports that the misunderstanding between Wrangel's Russian Council and the Joint Cossack Council has found an echo in the Cossack camps. Wrangel's Staff had circulated to Lemnos a letter by Wrangel in the name of the Attamans, in which it was stated that a rupture had taken place between them and the Cossacks; and it was further communicated that the attempt to shift the Cossacks into Serbia would be successful only through the endeavours of Shatiloff, Wrangel's representative. Apart from this, Wrangel has taken steps to bar strangers from entering the camps, in order to abolish agitation against the Russian Council. The Kuban men have formed the opinion that the army of Wrangel is going to Serbia, and that the army of the Attamans are to remain in Lemnos, and they have therefore started to leave their regiments and to go over in masses to the camp of the refugees.

The newspaper reports, that the Russian Council, in view of the unfavourable impression that the communication of its transfer to Serbia has produced upon the mass of the refugees, has repealed its original order for that transfer. The newspaper further reports that the Head of the Foreign Communications Department, Ilyin, has reported the receipt by G. E. Lvoff of the sum of one million francs from Japan.

An Embassy Appointment.

Karkoff, June 10. Lvoff newspaper reports that the strong opposition evinced in Seim circles against the recognition of the Polish Embassy appointed by Saphega in Moscow is that of a second rate power. The Council of Ministers has also expressed its disagreement, and has declared that it must be regarded as that of a first rate power.

A New Cabinet.

Riga 16. 6. 21. At yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly the following cabinet was agreed upon. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mirowitz (Peasants union), Home Secretary, Kvesis (Peasants Union) Minister for Defence, Zemgals (Labour Party), Minister of Justice Holzman (Right socialist democrat) Minister of Agriculture and Vice-president Samuel (Peoples Party), Minister of Finance, Trade and Commerce, Kalnin (non-party) Minister of Transport and Communication Engineer Pauliak (non-party) Minister of Education Daug. (non-party) Labour Minister Dukurs (right social democrat) State Controller Ozolin (Right social democrat) Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a vote in the cabinet, Rubeaulas (Latgals peasant party).

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MOSCOW

JUNE 19th 1921.

Heinrich Brandler

Man and Fighter.

The Lessons of the Russian Revolution.

In order to briefly summarise the lessons which the Russian Revolution has taught the international proletariat, it is necessary to lay emphasis on the following points:

1. The first period of the Russian Revolution,—from the Coalition Government through the Dictatorship of Kerensky to the Dictatorship of the Bolsheviks,—conformed to the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905—1906, and brought home the conviction which still is not shared by many, that in European, and all capitalist countries, there can be no such thing as a bourgeois revolution. Not only are the forms of revolution proletarian, but there very quintessence inevitably becomes proletarian. The exceptional circumstances in some predominantly agrarian countries do not alter this process.

2. The organisations of the proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie, from the beginning of the acute revolutionary process to the seizure of power by the proletariat, is the "Soviets". The Soviets are also the organs with which the proletariat realises its power. The function of the Communist Party is that of the vanguard, which, from the beginning of the revolution must act as the lever of the revolutionary movement, and after the victory of the proletariat, must be recognised as the seat of power.

The trade unions are auxiliary organs of the revolution. Their functions are to organise the proletariat for the solution of the economic problems of the Proletarian Dictatorship, for the economic sabotage, for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, and to secure out of the immense reservoir of the proletarian class continually fresh forces for combatting the dangers which threaten the revolution. At the same time its functions are to distribute the burdens of the revolution among the proletariat, and to organise them so that they fall upon the widest masses.

3. The attitude of the proletariat towards other classes or class sections apart from the bourgeoisie, which, as a class, must be absolutely destroyed, is relative; that is to say they must be subordinated to the general task of the revolution, which consists in the abolition of the bourgeoisie and the organisation of the domination of the proletariat.

4. Revolutionary practical politics means the carrying out of the historic task of the proletariat in such a manner that the strategic positions of the revolution — and mainly these positions are the domination of the proletariat in the productive processes with its maintenance of power — shall be held at all costs, except when defence demands some concession or retreat. As against the dictatorship of the proletariat all other questions of the revolution are of secondary importance.

5. In the stage of the civil war and the period of internal consolidation the revolution adopts defensive tactics against the foreign imperialist states. The same thing applies here as applies to point 3. The foreign policy of the proletarian revolution must be subordinate to the main task — the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

6. A strong nationalist bolshevist tendency would be dangerous for the revolution, and would be a partial capitulation to a foreign foe.

7. The future tasks of the world proletariat are self evident. The differences between the imperialistic world groups should be taken advantage of, though not in the sense that one or other of the imperialistic groups should be supported, but, that the bourgeoisie, in their respective countries, impoverished by war or indebtedness, be overthrown, and the disorganised industry be taken over no matter what kind of foreign mortgage lies upon it.

The Third International will have to construct its tactics on this basis. The gradual process of the Russian revolution has done more for the international proletariat in its struggle than a dozen pre-war and post war programs.

Fritz Rück.

Brandler was born on July 3, 1881 in Warnsdorf a Northern Bohemian textile workers' village in a weaver's family, which led a miserable existence. In his boyhood at Warnsdorf he not only knew the misery of the proletariat but also the experience, but he also saw there the first beginnings of the labour movement. He saw the poor weavers and spinners rebel against the incredible oppression by the rich factory owners, he witnessed the wild spontaneous strikes of the period of the labour movement, he saw how political charlatans tried to take advantage of the need of the masses and their instinctive rebellion against their oppressors, to further all sorts of reactionary schemes. When he was twelve, he was busily engaged in smashing windows during the Baden riots. At the same period for the first time he became acquainted with the socialist movement. When socialist agitators came to Zittau, a town situated at a few hours distance, he walked there led by his father and other weavers across the mountains to hear with his elders, what the socialist agitators had to say to the weavers and spinners of the Eulengebize. The tall boy was hit, hard not only by the general proletarian poverty, but also by a permanent ailment. Owing to a fall he was permanently disfigured by a disease of the spine, which made him appear a hunch back. From the age of 13, he started to learn mason's work in the summer, and in the winter he sought work in the textile trade. Even as an apprentice, he took an active part in the Labour movement of his native town and its nearest surroundings. In 1900 he went on a "Wanderreise" to lead the life of a Young Journey man, as it is customary among the builders. At the time of the builders' strike in Dresden, he had the misfortune to be arrested as a picket, and he was banished from Saxony, that beautiful police state for the rest of his life.

He then wandered through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Balkans. In 1903 he landed in Hamburg, a man with a clear vision in politics, with a strong will. He soon made himself prominent there owing to his extraordinary ability and his great political energy. He was specially active in the young workers' movement of self-education. He became president of the Hamburg Education Committee. In connection with a builders' strike in Hamburg, Brandler was condemned to 6 months imprisonment, which sentence he served in Neumünster. The imprisonment laid the foundation to his study of Marx, for there he was able to read all the books on classical economy. The recklessness with which he fought all trimmers in politics and especially reformism, which was then at its height brought on him the enmity of the old party gods and the Trade Union bureaucrats. But the police also took note of him once more and expelled him from Hamburg in 1908. Thence he went to Bremen, where in the first period of his stay there, he was specially active as an agitator for the builders' Union, but also took a lively interest in party work. At that period Bremen was the scene of great quarrels in which Alfred Henke, Heinrich Schalz, Fritz Ebert, the present president Winklemann and Deichmann the presidents of the Boiler and Tobacco Workers' Unions respectively.

Brandler took the side of Henke and Schultz, who were, then champions of radicalism against reformism. Now both of them are thorough reformists. The resolute appearance on the side of the left of the Social Democratic Party brought on him great enmity from the rights and Brandler was soon to experience the method with which the rights were fighting their enemies, methods that were as were in those days as they are now. A savage persecution was started against him, in which Franz Martin the president of the Builders Union who is now the Syndicalist leader, gained special notoriety. Brandler was brought by these gentry before a bourgeois court and condemned to three months imprisonment. However the case was tried over again and he was acquitted. Nearly all his former opponents subsequently proved themselves to be despicable scoundrels. The latter fight which Brandler had to sustain in defence of his political convictions and of his personal honour, brought on his great material need, which subsequently forced him to leave Bremen, for no one would employ a builder who was such a noted firebrand.

During nearly the whole period of his stay in Bremen, he was leader of the young workers' movement and in this capacity, he was connected with Ludwig

Frank and Karl Liebknecht, who were guiding this movement in Mannheim and Berlin respectively. Brandler took a very active part in all the fights which the young workers' movement fought in the old social democratic party. He was specially engaged on this question at the Nuremberg Party Congress.

In December 1909 Brandler emigrated to Zurich and remained there until 1913. As in Germany, he continued there to serve the Swiss labour movement with all his enthusiasm. The Union of International Socialists of Switzerland employed him three consecutive winters as a travelling teacher and as such he delivered lectures on the history of the Socialist Movement and the theory of Marxism in nearly all the important towns of Switzerland. For several years he was president of the Central Education Committee and took a prominent part in the discussions on the necessity of uniting the four Swiss parties. It was especially this activity which made him odious to many opportunist elements, which rightly held the view that they would no longer be able to continue their reformist strongly bourgeois policy in a united party.

In Switzerland as well as formerly in Bremen, a group of young comrades holding similar views gathered round Brandler and they like Brandler took part in the subsequent war and revolution as staunch fighters for the workers' cause. In 1913 Heinrich Brandler was again forced by straightened circumstances to go to Chemnitz. Here the builders elected him official of the local group which position he retained until a few weeks before the end of the war. In the months immediately preceding the war he was a well known personality in the Chemnitz workers' movement and worked for the recruiting of new fighters for the Marxian Left of the German Social Democracy, — in this thoroughly opportunist area where probably more than anywhere else revisionism was perpetrating its crimes. After July 23, the day of the Austrian mobilisation order against Serbia, it became clear at once that Brandler had not gone over to the camp of social patriots. He started at once a violent antimilitarist propaganda among the thousands of Austrian workers, who resided in Chemnitz, and who were affected by the mobilisation. Later on when there was a German mobilisation, Brandler and some of his friends attempted to persuade the Chemnitz party and trade union leaders, that it was necessary to resist war by strikes and insurrection. A resolution which was proposed at a workers' meeting by Brandler and his friends, and which demanded resistance to the war, was suppressed by the social patriots and Ernst Heilmann who later on became the notorious publisher of the war lies correspondence of Baumeister and who at that time was chief editor of the "Chemnitz Volksstimme" declared in open meeting that Brandler must be thankful to them for the suppressing the publication of this resolution as in this way he spared Brandler at least 10 years imprisonment.

The fight which Brandler continued against the Noskes, Heilmanns, Erich Kuttner, etc., was the cause of his receiving an invitation to call on the criminal police which told him that if he continued to speak against Messrs Noske, Heilmann or the "Volksstimme" he will be put in jail for a year. The criminal police continued its friendly attentions to Brandler during the whole course of the war, as all political activity was rendered impossible to him not only by the police, but also by the social-democratic party — he was immediately forced to do underground work. He took part in the foundation of the Spartacus Bund, organised new revolutionary groups, organised revolutionary propaganda and the distribution of leaflets, both among the local population and soldiers.

The success of this propaganda work, which at the beginning of the work was initiated by three comrades, produced in the course of the war a body of capable revolutionary propagandists and later Chemnitz made the chief bulwark of the Spartacus movement. Brandler had to go through many domicial searches and examinations, but neither the the political police nor the public prosecutor had any success in this matter. Only in August 1918 did the judicial authorities attempt to paralyse the Spartacus propaganda in the Chemnitz region by means of a bold stroke; they imprisoned several of his friends and Brandler himself for the second time was "for ever" expelled from Saxony. A short time afterwards he was called back by the revolution and

electd managing secretary of the Chemnitz Workers' Council. Although he displayed great activity at this post, he was managed by sacrificing his night rest, to create and then publish and edit the "Kämpfer". As editor of this paper, he was fighting all the revolutionary battles until August 1919, when the commander in chief of Socialist Saxony caused him to be prosecuted, on an anonymous denunciation, for the organisation of an armed rebellion to overthrow the government.

Just before the Kapp days, Brandler was forced to act underground. In the meanwhile the Heidelberg Party Congress elected him to the Central Committee of the Spartacus Union. In the Kapp days he was again to be found in Chemnitz as president of the local Workers' Council, leading the struggle of defence. It was owing to his resolute actions that in the whole of the Erzgebirge and the district of Chemnitz the Kapp rebellion was completely suppressed on the second day and the whole power remained in the hands of the armed workers. He never regarded himself as one of the "loyal" opposition, he was always in favour of an unconditional defeat of the enemy, Brandler was now more and more gaining in influence in the Spartacus Union. He helped first of all to organise the trade union opposition, and when the union was effected with the left U. S. P. he was made secretary of the new party. At the joint party congress in December 1920, Brandler delivered a report on the tasks of trade unions in time of revolution. His report was a reckless appeal to fight, compared to the disquisitions of Levi and Duumig, which were of a pacifying Character. The whole bourgeois press noticed it an once. It drew the attention of the judicial authorities to the ideas of Brandler and declared that a very dangerous enemy has come forward. If his views and temperament gain the upper hand in the party, they would have to prepare themselves for stubborn struggle with the communists.

Levi who at first showed great favour to Brandler and often appealed to his powerful support, was no longer friendly after he returned from the Second World Congress; for Brandler supported the Executive Committee. Violent conflicts often occurred between the two. After the exclusion, of Levi and four friends from the Executive of the Party, it became clear to every one that Brandler was destined to lead the Party. He was at the helm of the latter in the March days, when the communists proletariat of Germany had to fight alone against the attacks of the bourgeoisie and its lackeys from the social patriotic camp, he stood unyielding and bold, while in party itself, Levi was gathering all passive elements to form a front against the revolutionary fighters,—he fought hard for the preservation and consolidation of the party and lived to witness at the last meeting of the Party Committee on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of May, not indeed the ruin of the party, as was prophesied by Levi and his friends, but its consolidation into a firmer, structure, prepared for new struggles against the enemy. The bourgeoisie then became aware that the radiant future which Levi prophesied in his "revelations" on the ruin of the party, were based on wrong presumptions. It thought itself cheated of a triumph and therefore Brandler was seized by its police and brought before a special court, which found him guilty of high treason and condemned him to 5 years confinement in a fortress. It was not he so much who was condemned, it was the fighting spirit which again won the upper hand in the Communist Party of Germany. The sentence was meant to curb the spirit of communist action. However, the explanations of the accused proved that the watchdogs of capitalist Germany did not even succeed in making the accused swerve in his replies to the tribunal. He exclaimed to them—and to the sceptics of Levi's camp: "We shall march on untiringly on our path, until the bourgeoisie and the social traitors are stamped under the feet of the proletarian revolution."

We hope, Heinrich Brandler will soon be liberated from his dungeon by the fighting labour hosts and we know that in the future, he is destined to be the first champion of our cause.

Food for the Children.

In Celebration of the Opening of the Congress, the Moscow Soviet announces the distribution of Chocolate, cocoa, fats and pork, sweets and preserves to children.

International Congress of Women Communists.

Report of Congress Morning Session of June 14th.

Comrade Lillina continued her speech on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Third Communist International has placed before itself the clear and definite aim of overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The spreading of the world revolution and recent events have brought forward the question: either a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, or a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The world trend of events after the war is expressed in the following manner: women, taking the place of men during the war, weakened the strength of the organized proletariat and this to a certain degree caused extraordinary high prices and over production. Under these circumstances, immediately after the war, there was a series of potent mass movements in many countries. Thus in Germany during 1918 and 1919 the government fell into the hands of the social-democrats and trade unions; a Soviet Republic was established in Bavaria, a strong movement for seizing factories and establishing workers control developed in Italy. Throughout the whole of Europe there was a wide strike movement. But the social patriots and trade union bureaucrats reduced to naught the revolutionary enthusiasm of the proletariat and by this means the first attempts of the proletariat to finish with bourgeois rule were without result. This year we witnessed a new rise in the movement. World capitalism has not only failed in its attempts to strengthen itself, but is showing its incompetency in being unable to solve its economic problems. Unemployment is rife to a tremendous extent in all the capitalist countries. In England for example there are to-day over 5 million unemployed; in the textile industry alone 90% of the workers are idle. We ask, are the struggles of those fighting against capitalism to be just as fruitless as they were in the recent after war period? Capitalism has assumed the offensive along the whole line. It compels the suffering proletariat to work for reduced wages and longer hours. It is attacking the workers trade unions organizations. Its sole aim is to destroy the fighting spirit of the proletariat and to reduce it to its former state of slavery. But the working class everywhere is rising. In Norway we had a general strike, in which 120,000 men took part, in Italy — the solid strike of civil servants. In England — the irreconcilable miners' strike, and now that of the textile workers. In Bavaria the strike movement is becoming strengthened more and more.

In order not to allow the present struggles of the proletariat to be as fruitless as those which have passed before, it is necessary to follow the tactics of the Third Communist International, to keep up the spirit of the masses, continually exhorting them to seize power, and to expose all reformists who attempt to drag the proletariat down.

The role of the women communists in this movement is extremely great. We can emphasize this as a fact that in all those countries where there was a split in the socialist movement the women inevitably go over to the communists. And this is not surprising. During and after the war the woman worker suffered more than anyone else. Comrade Lillina illustrated the capitalist regime by quoting from a book published in London by Russian White Guard savants. In this book are exposed the horrors of the exploitation of child labour in England. So that whilst in Soviet Russia no child under the age of 10 is allowed to work, children of 10 and 11 years of age in England are employed in all branches of industry. For example, children of 11 and 12 and 15 work in the textile industry from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., i. e. 15 hours at a stretch.

The problems of women communists in bourgeois countries must be agitation and propaganda among the masses, keeping in view their chief aim the conquest of political power. Municipal councils, the press and meetings must all be made use of in the widest possible manner to spread this idea. The discontent of the proletariat must be made use of, not in order to create a satisfied proletariat in the midst of a capitalist system, but to demonstrate the futility of reform as a means of solving any economic or domestic problems; to expose the social-compromisers and, not to call for the re-establishment of the crumbling capitalist system, but to call for its complete destruction and the establishment of the

workers' dictatorship. With this object in view all those parties which are affiliated to the Third International must cleanse themselves of any doubtful elements and devote all their energies not to secure increase in the membership but to perfecting the quality of vanguard units.

Comrade Lillina acquainted the foreign delegates with their colossal revolutionary and creative work which was accomplished by the Russian women workers from the July days of 1917 and also the legislative work of the Soviet Government in the sphere of protecting woman and child labour.

In concluding her speech she said "that fight which is now being waged in the West and East must not be in vain, and I believe that it will not be so. In the name of this conference and under that banner of the Third Communist International let us march on to the dictatorship of the proletariat".

Comrade Gerten said: "Before dealing with my report I wish to state a few preliminary remarks. To describe the conditions of the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat in Western Europe and America, I would have to gather a considerable amount of material. Therefore I will base myself on conditions in Germany, where the women communist movement is more developed. According to all indications Germany is nearer than ever to the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. For the women the dictatorship of the proletariat is even more a vital necessity than for men; because it will free them from a double yoke — capitalism and the family. Although actual conditions drive the women into the revolutionary struggle, subjectively she belongs, as yet, to a backward strata. This is because even the factory woman is drawn into a triple circle of contradictory obligations — as a wage worker, a housewife and mother. Instead of 8 hours, her working day is 15 hours. She has neither the time, nor the strength to devote herself to political or social work. On the other hand, the State is trying its best to keep her in ignorance. The Church, even in Russia, as yet has its stupefying affect upon the women, especially upon the peasant woman. What shall we say then, about the capitalistic countries, where the Church is the organ of State?"

The reactionary parties are trying with all their might, to convince the woman that all her suffering, the high cost of living, unemployment etc., are due to the workers, who are turbulent, strike, and present impossible demands. The social democrats and other tacitly reactionary parties try to convince her that the vote is a panacea for all her troubles. A good deal has been done for the women by the German trade union, the unions which would have a woman in a responsible position. Sometimes, even in communistic circles, there is a certain prejudice against the woman's right to vote. Surely, this point of view is wrong. It is necessary for the women to get her full equal rights in order that they may be convinced through experience, that the communist party in their only redeemer, that everywhere, as yet, is the woman drawn into revolutionary struggle. Therefore, we are so delighted with Soviet Russia, where the woman frequently have advanced even ahead of the man. We must, by all means, overcome the passivity of woman. Propaganda and agitation must be turned into direct action, to show the working woman, that her fate is shared by millions of proletarians the world over, and that high cost of living, unemployment, child mortality, etc. obtains in all capitalist countries.

In this way we shall be able to overcome the backwardness of women, and imbue them with the will of the struggle. The women themselves must come out, actively in defence of their vital demands. From their own experience they must convince themselves that they will not achieve their demands under the capitalistic regime. The position of the women is made even worse because of her competition within her own class. In Germany, in time of crisis, not women, but men are the first to be thrown out into the streets, because it is more profitable for the factory owners to retain women. In some unions the question arose of preventing women, who had husbands to keep them, from working in the factories. We had a tremendous struggle to prove that it was necessary to have women as wage workers. We are planning now to fight for equal pay for men and women, protection of woman's labour, and protection of motherhood as a social function of

women to nullify which strenuous efforts have been made recently. All this leads to one thing, to the emancipation of women, which is impossible without the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Gradually this is being realised by the woman. For instance, after the German revolution, free help to lying in woman was declined, only because the social democratic government was short of money. Facts like these show clearly to the working women, that they have nothing to expect from the bourgeoisie, the so-called socialist parties. The strength of the woman grows with her struggle. In March of this year, in many places many women came out together with men. It is necessary to prepare the women for decisive struggle between labour and capital. The women's movement must not be limited to specific women's questions.

The women communist must be assured of her right of initiative.

The woman is waking up now. The miners' strike in England is proceeding successfully, only because the women workers and the workers' wives actively showed their sympathies to the striking miners. In Germany during March the women at many enterprises came out on strike together with men, and together with the men were thrown out on the street. The communist parties should exert all their efforts to make use of the women during the revolutionary struggle. They can serve as messengers, and scouts and so forth. Attention should be paid to the domestic servants. As a whole they have up till now been in spiritual bondage to their mistresses, whereas domestic servants could be of much service to the party. In the event of revolutionary fighting, it is necessary to create cadres of Red nurses, in order not to have a repetition of what occurred in Bavaria during the deposition of the Soviet Government, when doctors and nurses refused on principle to attend to our wounded. It is time moreover, to forget the pacifist prejudices that women are unable to wield arms. They can and they should take an active part in the revolutionary fighting. It was in Berlin in January where the communist women managed the machine guns, it was so at Munich, where they took part in defending the city and a number of other places. In the event of any new revolutionary outburst in Germany, a part of the working women will be with us, a part will remain neutral, and part will be frankly hostile. Our duty, the duty of the women communist, is to make the first larger than the second and the third. It is necessary to maintain the closest contact between the communist women's movement and the general Communist movement. It is absolutely imperative that women take part in political life. The communist women should take part in the solution of all political questions both of a national and international character. The Communist Women's Conference should give its opinion on the questions of principles of the communist movement.

Comrade Gerten then gave a detailed elucidation of the March events in Germany and drew a parallel between them and the Kapp revolt, expressing the conviction that the defeat of the proletariat in active fight always in the end, signifies the strengthening of its forces. She entertained no doubt that every such test will serve to the advantage of the Communist Party of Germany, that it will emerge victorious in the present situation and its very errors, recognised and rectified, will be to the advantage of the international movement.

After the interval the floor was granted to comrade Wertheimer (Austria).

Comrade Wertheimer dealt only with the first part of Gerten's report on the role of the women in the German revolution. She said: it is necessary to discriminate between the two conceptions — the economic position of the country, which gives rise to revolutionary feeling, and the maturity of the proletariat for revolution. The economic position in Central Europe is already ripe for a communist revolution, but the proletariat is not sufficiently prepared for determined action. One of the causes of its immaturity is the backward state of the women. Our task is to raise the class consciousness of the working women and draw them into the fight. Various methods have been suggested here, but they should not only deal with the organisation side of the question; they should indicate the very form of action.

Comrade Wertheimer disagreed with comrade Gerten, who pointed out two diverse methods: the method of agitation and the method of activity. Comrade Wertheimer declared that no line must be drawn between these two methods, Propaganda and action are one inseparable whole, mutually complementing each other. In the revolutionary struggle, the working women should not set up their own specific aims, they should simply take up their stand as revolutionary fighters for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Our duty is to raise the revolutionary consciousness of the working women and prepare them for the seizure of power by the proletariat. At present the proletariat has not yet succeeded in manifesting a sufficiently strong determination to fight. Its inertness should be overcome, and this is primarily the task of the women; this is her chief role in the proletarian revolution.

Comrade Wolnaya emphasizes the correctness of Kolontai's statement about the necessity of applying different methods in conformity with the different social groupings of the working woman. There must be a special method of approach to the housewife, the factory woman, and the peasant woman. No attention has been paid up till now to another point — to the difference of age between the women workers. There is a group of women workers that is not only economically but psychologically more susceptible to revolutionary propaganda and more fit for the fight — and that is the young working women.

Comrade Wolnaya pointed to the vast importance of the Young Communist League in Belgium. The young communist organisations sometimes are even stronger than the communist parties. Therefore work among the young women should be conducted through the young communist organisations, which possess a remarkable capacity for inspiring the working women with their enthusiasm.

Comrade Wolnaya expressed the hope that the resolution on contact between the Women's Sections and the Young Communist League which will be submitted by the Executive of the Young International will be sympathetically accepted by the Conference and carried out.

Comrade Shtremer (Austria): "Returning to the question touched at yesterday's sitting comrade Shtremer, replied to the charges levelled at the Austrian Party, because of the practical demands put forward, as an agitational method for drawing the women workers into the Party struggle. They are called opportunists. Comrade Shtremer emphatically denied the charge of opportunism. She said that demands of a practical character, are of interest not only to women, but to the working class as a whole. In dealing with the concrete demands of the Proletariat, we can approach them the more easily and thus gain its confidence. Further, comrade Shtremer remarked that if one studies the Austrian movement, one must take into consideration the peculiar situation of Austria. The charge that revolutionary ardour is absent, is unjust. It is not the will that the proletariat of Austria lacks. Apart from the extremely difficult conditions that Austria labours under, she is in a very peculiar international position. No movement of the Austrian proletariat can be successful, unless it is supported by the German proletariat. Theoretically, we do not withdraw from activities. The Communist Party of Austria, must first gain the confidence of the proletariat. We must take into consideration the state of preparedness of the masses, in putting forward practical demands, we must see not opportunism, but a practical way of approaching the masses. We are educating them for the Revolution, and must hope that when the moment arrives, our proletariat will be in its place in the ranks of the fighters for this dictatorship.

Comrade Helfke (Germany), Germany just now is passing through a very sharp civil war, therefore it is absolutely essential just now, to draw the women into the common revolutionary struggle. In that we have already been successful. In the first place, we must educate the women Communists so, that they can carry on the permanent work of the party, according to their powers and abilities. Those women who have already attached themselves to our party, understand excellently that only through civil war, can they

The Problem of Distribution.

In the spring of 1921 when the Russian economic life was beginning to undergo a radical change, a transformation was already effected in the Distributing Commission set up for the distribution of all State owned commodities. The Distributing Commission exists since 1919, but it had a narrower scope of activity. It was organised as an inter-departmental body which was subordinated to separate economic commissariats. When the economic bodies were re-organised, this Commission was subordinated only to the Council of Labour and Defence, and the scope of its activity was extended to the distribution of all commodities controlled by the State with the exception of fuel. At the present time the economic press is discussing the question how this Distributing Commission is to carry out the actual distribution of commodities. According to the strict letter of the law all control institutions and People's Commissariats should state their requirements, to the Distribution Committee and keep articles on hand and of those in the process of manufactured.

So far there were two main organisations which were engaged in distributing commodities. The Food Commissariat which distributes foodstuffs and generally articles for private consumption and the so-called Supreme Economic Council, i. e. the Commissariat of industrial production, which distributes commodities, which are necessary for further production.

The spheres of activity of these three organs: the Distributing Commission, the Food Commissariat and the Supreme Economic Council were not until recently clearly defined. The problem which is now being discussed is whether the Commissariat for Food and Foreign Trade and the Supreme Economic Council should present their demands with those of the Distributing Commission jointly to the smaller commissariats and undertake themselves to further distribute is among themselves, or whether individual centres should supply independently to the Distributing Commission.

The first solution is favoured by the circumstance that if the Commissariats referred to, themselves undertake the distribution they will be better able to adapt this distribution to any eventual change. But the law has laid down a contrary principle, which is also maintained by the Distributing Commission, viz: every People's Commissariat and every Economic Central body, over one hundred institutions in all must keep in direct communication with the Distributing Commission so as to enable the latter to take a general view of the distribution, of material and make it conform to the general plan. We must never lose sight of the fact that the Russian economy is not based on money, at any rate not in the sense in which it is in capitalist countries, where the worker is paid exclusively in money and the capitalist enterprise strives to increase its financial capital from year to year.

In Russia the worker in the main part receives his remuneration in kind. The amount of food and other necessities of life which he obtains varies with the importance, urgency and difficulty of the work performed. If the production of certain goods has to be rapidly raised, the workers of that industry are offered bigger rations and premium bonuses not in money, but in kind. Hence we see that if the distribution of commodities were to be effected by the three above named commissariats we shall stand in need of a separate institution in order to bring the distribution of food and necessities of life for the stimulation of production, in harmony with the distribution of commodities used for further production. It is much more expedient therefore, that as provided by the law, this work should be undertaken by the Distributing Commission itself on the basis of the economic plan. All these difficulties and differences of opinion are based on the fact that the economic plan embracing the whole national production and distribution is being worked out only for the current year.

When the systematic regulation of the whole national economy has taken root, these difficulties will automatically disappear.

The "Green International"

Berlin, June 13th. (via Riga). — The Sophia correspondent of "Temps" reports the formation of a Bureau of a "Green International", — the aim of which is to unite the peasants of all countries. The first task of the Bureau will be to prepare the inaugural meeting of the "Green International".

Execution of Communist in Latvia.

Riga, June 13. The Latvian Government without any preliminary warning to the Russian Government deported to the frontier an echelon of Latvian subjects as unreliable citizens. The Russian frontier guards not having been warned of the arrival of this echelon, refused to accept it upon which, the Latvian convoy began to shoot at their deported fellow citizens. Only after the Russian authorities understood what was the matter did they agree to accept these deported persons, but two of them had already been shot dead.

A court martial had tried twenty Latvian Communist, members of the Central Committee, and members of the Kretule group of terrorists on the charge of attempting the violent overthrow of the existing system, sentenced seventeen of the accused to be shot. Nine of these sentences were carried out on Saturday at 2 a. m. In the remaining cases the death sentences were transmuted to indefinite periods of penal servitude.

In connection with these events the representative of the Soviet Government in Latvia, addressed a note to the Latvian Government, in which he referred to the deportation to Russia of Latvian subjects, without giving preliminary warning to the Soviet Government, as a clear violation of the Peace Treaty. With regard to the condemned Communists, the Soviet Government exerted all its efforts in order to prevent their execution. It was proposed to the Latvian Government, to exchange these condemned communists for Latvian citizens condemned to death in Russia, and in this connection Comrade Ganetzky quoted the precedent of the negotiations which had been conducted between Hungary and Russia.

In a personal interview with the Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for the Interior, Comrade Ganetzky states that the Soviet Government would be prepared to make even further concessions in order to save the condemned men. Mm. Meerovitch and Berg, expressed their complete agreement with the proposal of the Russian representative, and stated that the sentences would not be carried out and that the condemned men were absolutely in no danger. In spite of the declarations of these Ministers however, the condemned men were executed by the Latvian Government.

As a consequence of this, the representative of Russia expressed his deep indignation and protest in the name of the Russian Government which will draw from this incident the appropriate conclusion.

Riga, June 14. Dealing with the note handed by the Russian Government to

the Lettish Government concerning the death sentences, executions and deportations into Russia, the "Social Democrat" directed against Lettish citizens will be a great blow to the establishment of closer relations with Russia. We do not know the complaints which the latest Russian protest directs against the Lettish Government but the extraordinary political shortsightedness of the latter was exposed by the haste with which the Government carried the death sentences as an act of vengeance. According to the practical clauses of the Peace Treaty, the sentenced men had the right of adopting Russian nationality. But as the period of adopting nationality, dating from the date of ratifying the peace treaty, has not yet expired, then a new conflict, for which we must thank Berg, must be hurriedly avoided by the new government by means of a mutual agreement, because our transport relations with Russia and the re-establishment of work in our ports depends on this.

Riga, June 14. "The Social Democrat" of the 14th inst. again refers to the deportation of arrested persons into Russia. The echelon was sent away without the knowledge and sanction of the Russian Government. Amongst the exiles were some who did not wish to become Russian naturalised citizens. According to the peace treaty such deportation is impermissible. The Lettish Government promised to hold up the Echelon at Rezhits, but instead of that it was sent nearer to the frontier. As an explanation of this the Russian Government is informed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs forgot to inform his representative at Rezhits in time.

Riga, June 13. "Janukyas Sinias" gives news of the communists executed in Latvia on the 13th inst. Schilf was the foremost figure of those who were shot, under the name of Martin Eyerdres, but Seglin by his passport; he was secretary of the Communist Party Executive and edited the illegal "Zinu". He was author of all the more important articles against the Lettish Government. Schilf took part in the calling together of the Communist Congress during the Soviet regime in Latvia. After the fall of Riga, Schilf remained here and took part all the time in the communist movement.

Storbin, living illegally and treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party was also one of the main propagandists. He took part in the proposed publication of an illegal journal, of which he hoped to become editor. His literary pseudonym was Brookinaus.

Events in the Far East.

Chita, 1/6-21. (Delta). Three events in Nikol'sk happened as follows: On May 9th the government was seized by Kapelowski bands under the leadership of general Smolnen, who ordered his detachments not to hinder the work of the agents of the par Eastern Republic in the execution of their duties as he did not know the turn the adventure would take. Deserters from the Kapelists under the name of "Ossilovtsi" and "Grodokootski" took advantage of his hesitation and attempt to organise a pogrom. Divisions of the Far Eastern Republic which left Vladivostock have established order. However the events in Vladivostock brought the Semenov bands back to power. The governments is virtually in the hands of those Japs who have disarmed the Kapelists.

Chita 1/6-21. (Delta). According to information Vladivostock the town is full of gold seekers.

Chita, 27/5-21. According to the Pekin government a great deal of disagreement on the question of power has been noted between the followers of Unger and the followers of Hoo-Too-Too. The Russian white guard officers keep the Mongols under control with the severest penalties which includes the death sentence.

In many places the Mongols are forming detachments with the object of fighting the Russian White Guards.

Chita, 27-5-21. (Delta) According to Reuter, Feinhtein's forces, approaching Kaggan, are ready to fight and are about to advance. The aim of the advance is to drive Ungern out of Mongolia.

Execution of Mexican Revolutionaries.

According to a report in the "Chicago Tribune", the Mexican generals Fernando Violino and Gonzales have been convicted of high treason and executed.

The Turkish Question.

Berlin, June 16. Via Riga. High Vizier Tewfik Pasha in an interview with the correspondent of the "Petit Journal" in Constantinople said that although Turkey desired a friendly relationship with Europe, nevertheless it demanded its complete national, political and economic independence. Hence Tewfik Pasha emphasised the importance of a united policy on this question between the Constantinople and Angora cabinets. He also added that there was nothing in common between Constantinople and Angora at present and that he only knew of the events in Asia through the newspapers. Tewfik Pasha declared, however, that as regards his own opinion he was fully convinced that the proposition of satisfying Turkey's territorial demands and refusing the partition of Asiatic Turkey into zones of influence, would not be turned down by Angora.

In Rumania.

Berlin, June 16th. (via Riga). Tuke Jonescu in an interview with the Bucharest correspondent of the "Temps" stated that any statements from foreign sources which dealt with a Communist or Bolshevik menace to Rumania were absolutely without any foundation whatever. Rumania has adopted a loyal attitude towards Russia, and as a State of peace already exists between Russia and Rumania, in his opinion, there could be no talk of signing a treaty with Russia.

Tuke Jonescu pointed out that the chief aim of his foreign policy was the formation of a defensive alliance of all the victorious nations of Central and Eastern Europe, in order to preserve the inviolability of peace treaties, and to remove any dangerous friction, always possible between neighbours and of which Germany formerly took advantage.

Nauen, June 14. (Wireless). De Nicola has been re-elected president of the Italian chamber of representatives.

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.

To All Foreign Delegates Arriving to the First International Congress of Trade and Industrial Unions.

The International Council of Trade Unions begs to request the delegates arriving to the International Congress of Trade and Industrial Unions to register their credentials with the Communication Department of the International Council of Trade Unions

PETROVSKY LINE, formerly HOTEL ELITE, Room 3. Telephone 5-33-44. The present notice refers to delegates to the Congress having a decisive or consultative vote, as well as to those who came to Moscow with the purpose of attending the Congress as guests.

On all matters concerning the Congress Comrade LOSOVSKY, General Secretary of the International Council of Trade Unions, receives daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. in the office of the International Council

PETROVSKY LINE, HOTEL ELITE, Room 3. For information apply to Com. AROSEV, Manager of the International Council at the same address.

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attain the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. They have no illusions as to the sacrifice they will entail. In the days of the Kapp rising, our comrades particularly in the Rhine provinces, and in Westphalia carried out duties of a various kind. They were at the front as rank and file fighters as nurses, arranged food centres for fugitives, and conducted a very active agitational propaganda. The German revolution has already lasted more than two years, and throughout this period we suffered a number of heavy defeats, and still our women Communists have not lost their valour. Their theoretical training is very weak, but they feel undaunted as real revolutionaries, they realise that there is no other way.

Comrade Garten in closing the debate said that the very brevity of the discussion proves the unanimity of the Conference on the questions of fundamental principles. Dealing with individual speakers she supported the comrade from the Young Communist League and expressed her complete agreement with his view that we ought to render all possible aid to the Young Communist League. She further supported Comrade Shtrern in the opinion that the women's demand should be specially supported, not only in words, but in deeds by the whole apparatus of the Communist Party.

Apart from that, she insisted that the women's organisations examine all general principal questions, and in detail those that will be discussed at the Congress of the Comintern.

In conclusion, she expressed the hope that the resolutions adopted at this conference will not remain mere paper resolutions.

Arrest of Communists.

Odessa, June 13. "Novoe Slovo" reports that a South Bessarabian Communist organisation composed of thirty men has been arrested.

To war with the Serbs.

Odessa, June 13. "Nasshe Slovo" reports from Belgrade that a general mobilisation has commenced in Albania for a war with the Serbs. At the head of a splendidly equipped army there are Turkish Officers. French detachments have been moved to the frontier.

Communists Outlawed.

Odesa June 13. "Dachia" communicates that the Communist Party of Bulgaria has been declared outside the law and suppressed. All communist newspapers are completely shut down and the government declares that in future no Communist papers will be allowed to be published.