



# MOSCOW

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### ENGLAND.

#### Miners' Negotiations.

Horsea, June 10. (Wireless.) The conference of miners' delegates this morning began with the examination of the owners' revised terms of a settlement of the coal strike, and there is little doubt that this offer will be submitted to the ballot of all members of the Miners' Federation next week. These terms which are, necessarily, complicated include a provision for a standard wage to apply to a period after the temporary adjustments, for which the government's grant of ten million pounds is available, will have been made. As regards this temporary settlement, the owners leave it to the miners to settle with the government the amount of the reduction in wages. The miners' executive committee are recommended that this reduction shall not be more than two shillings per shift in any district. There is to be guaranteed a subsistence wage for lower paid workers and an adjusted period for the creation of district wages funds. The ratio of wages to profits will be determined by the national wages board. Machinery is to be set up to investigate the question of output. Another feature is a profit sharing scheme. The temporary period will possibly be extended to six months.

#### Industrial Crisis in England.

Riga 10/6. The industrial crisis in England is becoming worse every day. There are at present 5½ million unemployed. This number includes 1,200,000 mine workers, 600,000 cotton spinners and 25,000 wool weavers. An engineers' strike is threatened because of the reduction in wages. Negotiations between the coal owners and miners are still proceeding. The owners have agreed to an increase guaranteed for 12 months. District boards are to be set up which shall supplement the wages of those workers who work in low productive undertakings.

#### Stoppage of Factories.

Riga, June 8th. — The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of the 4th of June publishes a London report to the effect that all the Cotton mills in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Hampshire have stopped work on the 4th June owing to the failure of negotiations between the workers and the employers concerning the question of wages.

The wages of the railwaymen and the steel-smelting workers in the north of England have once more been reduced by 30 per cent.

#### The Far Eastern Adventure. British Government Denies participation in Vladivostock Invasion.

London, 7/6. The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" states that he was assured by British official circles that they know nothing about any plans for despatching Wrangel's troops to Vladivostock and that such undertaking will not receive any help from the British Government. In general, according to the representative of the "Daily Herald" the British Government knew absolutely nothing about the adventure.

#### England and China.

London, 7/6. The "Daily Telegraph" reports that the political adviser to the Chinese Government Simpson, arrived in London to protest against the attitude of the British Government toward ratification of the Japanese treaty.

The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared to Simpson that China will look upon the resumption of the treaty as a formal approval by England of Japanese politics in China during the war. He utters the warning that the local press firmly declares Japan to be only a tool in the hands of England, and that England must bear all the responsibilities for the situation created in the Far East.

### GERMANY.

#### Independent Socialist Assassinated.

Hanover, June 10. An unknown assassin, supposed to be a member of the "Orgesch" shot the Bavarian independent socialist leader Gareis after his speech, attacking compulsory religious instruction in schools.

#### Capitalist vengeance in Ger- many.

Berlin, 9/6. The Extraordinary Courts are continuing their work of punishing the workers for their participation in the March rising all over Germany. "Freiheit" and "Rote Fahne" calculate that up till the present these courts have condemned the workers to a total period of 1,500,000 years hard labour and 300 years imprisonment.

#### The Murder Gang of the German People's Party.

At the sitting of the Prussian Diet on June 2nd, comrade Dr. Mayer reported the remark of Engberding, the Deputy of the German People's Party who expressed the wish to find someone who could be bribed to murder Eberlein. The Murder Gang which assassinated comrade Liebknecht and Luxemburg is now thirsting for more workers' blood. At the same sitting it was resolved to withdraw the immunity of comrade Scholem, the responsible Editor, whom White Justice accuses of high treason.

This is how Ebert's democratic Government protects the inviolability of its deputies.

#### In Bavaria.

Lyons, June 7. (Wireless.) The commissioner for the disarmament of the population has published a proclamation, demanding the delivery of artillery pieces and of machine guns in the hands of the self-protection organisation for June 30th. The Bavarian civic guards decided to disarm and to deliver their arms within the prescribed time.

#### "Vorwärts" protests against Russian Monarchist Congress in Bavaria.

Hanover, June 9. (Wireless.) The "Vorwärts" violently blames the Bavarian Government for having permitted the congress of the Russian monarchist party to assemble in Reichenhall. While foreigners are not allowed to stay in Bavaria, 140 of the most prominent Russian Tzarists have met in Reichenhall. The "Vorwärts" considers this Tzarist-Bavarian alliance a danger for Germany. As is known that congress declared that only monarchy will save Russia.

### NORWAY.

#### Seamen's Strike Negotiations Broken off.

Christiania, June 7. (Wireless from the "Arbeiderpress" agency.) Negotiations between representatives of the Seamen's union and the ship-owners were broken off to-day. The workers' representatives demand that the wage rates should be applied to all sailors, whilst the ship-owners want to be applied to members of the seaman's trade union only, thus keeping a way open to engage underpaid foreign sailors. The question of wages was not dealt with altogether. According to the statement of the seamen's secretary the situation is excellent all over the country. A public demonstration is being arranged by all the Christiania organizations.

#### Norwegian Tariffs Against Spain.

Lyons, June 10. (Wireless.) Information has been received from Christiania to the effect that the Norwegian Storting passed a law doubling the maximum customs tariff to apply to goods of Spanish origin.

### RUSSIA.

#### Soviet Russia and Latvia.

Berlin, 9/6. The former Latvian Premier Slekevitz, in an interview with a correspondent of the "Rhul" stated that the relations between Russia and Latvia are perfect and that Latvia will strive to maintain the closest possible relations with her. Latvia will never abandon her independence, and will not enter into any federation with any State.

#### A Black Congress.

Riga 9/6. — The Congress of Russian Monarchists in Bavaria demanded the establishment of a monarchy and full freedom of trade and commerce in Russia.

#### The Menshevik Offensive.

The spiritual leader of the Second and a Half International, Bauer is working in conjunction with Martoff in a new Menshevik offensive. For this purpose these two are stooping to the dirtiest means. It is asserted that in Russia during the last three months, 2,000 Mensheviks have been arrested. The purpose of this campaign is to make a counter-demonstration against the Third Congress of the Communist International. Martoff however, is sufficiently unwise to expose his card. He writes: "We call upon all Parties and Trade Unions to call meeting to support the socialists and their families who are languishing in Bolshevik prisons. Let the Russian proletarian-socialists know, that in the midst of the festivities in honour of the Third Congress of the Communist International, the Western European workers sympathise with them in their misfortune."

The workers however will not forget that the Mensheviks in league with the bourgeois counter-revolution attempted to overthrow the Soviet Government by means of the Kronstadt mutiny, and that with a few exceptions it granted amnesty to those who participated in it.

### SILESIA.

#### The Silesian Question.

London, June 7. The Silesian correspondent of the "Times" in discussing the situation shows that the idea of neutral zones cannot be put into practice, because the Allies have not enough troops to form a barrier between the Germans and Poles, as an armistice between them is impossible in any other way. He proposes to permit the Germans to stay on the line they now hold, as they are more disciplined than the Poles and to use allied troops to restore order in the industrial areas, disarming all those who disobey orders.

#### Upper Silesian Problem.

Berlin, 7/6 via Riga — "Temps" reports from Warsaw the forthcoming of a political mission of the Polish Government for Upper Silesian Affairs, for the capitals of the Entente. Grabsky will go to Paris, Sepieha and Askenasy to London, Prof. Galban to Rome, Dombrowsky to Brussels and Bishops Sapieha and Theodorovitch to the Pope.

#### Establishing Neutral Zone.

Lyons, June 8. (Wireless.) The neutral zone in Upper Silesia is being established progressively. English battalions have entered Gleiwitz. The commander-in-chief of the Polish insurgents, Colonel Doliva has, in accordance with orders received, transmitted his authority to the local civil authorities.

#### New insurgent attacks.

Nauen, June 8. (Wireless.) New attacks by the Poles all over Upper Silesia are reported from Oppeln. The Poles have again occupied Kattowitz. The French troops have left Pless and the occupation of that town by the Poles is imminent. In the Hindenburg district twenty three Germans fell victims to Polish riots. — The Poles are taking to Poland coal stored near the pits in Upper Silesia. They use German trucks for this purpose, without returning them afterwards.

### TURKEY.

#### The Eastern Question.

London, June 3. Yesterday's Paris papers publish the statement that Kemal-pasha proposes to come to Paris in person in order to confer with the French government on the Eastern problem. French papers emphasize that public opinion in England is anxious for a speedy convocation of the Supreme Council, especially that it should deal with the Eastern question. The "Journal des Débats" believes in this connection that the French government could not refuse such a request. As to the position of Angora, the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" announces: It is generally known that things are going badly with the French army in Syria. There has been severe fighting between French troops and Kemalists. These facts, together with the annulment by Angora of the agreement with France, lead to the conclusion that though the officials of the French foreign office are, naturally, reluctant to give up their attempt to treat separately with Kemal-pasha, as hopeless French diplomacy must come back to cooperation with England through the Supreme Council.

#### Fevsi Pascha's Declaration.

London, June 6. Reuter quotes the declaration of Fevsi-Pasha made at the National Conference: "We do not refuse peace, but we are fighting for our existence and independence. Our Eastern policy is working well, thanks to the agreement reached with the Soviet Government. We are coming to an agreement with Persia and we hope that our relations with England and France will be re-established with the consideration of our national rights."

#### War to Continue.

The military policy of the Kemalists has been approved by the National Assembly, which voted 12,000,000 pounds new war credits.

#### Kemalist Offensive.

Riga, June 8. The Kemalists have taken up positions at Tutun, Ishiflick and Javshandjel, on the shores of the Ishmid Bay. The Greek torpedo boat destroyer "Leon" is bombarding the shores of Kazikli, Kisik and Ishiflik. Nicomedes is surrounded by Kemalist troops. Mustapha Kemal has reviewed the Turkish troops on the Brussa Front.

#### Italian troops Withdraw from Turkey.

London, June 8. According to a "Daily Express" Constantinople telegram, the Italian commander in Adalia informed the local governor of the receipt of instructions from Rome, ordering the withdrawal of all Italian troops from Turkey forthwith.

### FRANCE.

#### France Would-be King "Ready".

Riga, June 8th. — "Temps" of the 2nd June publishes the complete text of the Manifesto by the Duke of Orleans, the pretender to the French throne, addressed to all his followers on the occasion of the banquet in celebration of his Saint's day. The manifesto refers to the bankruptcy of the policy of the French Government which is incapable of securing the fruits of victory and the carrying out of the Peace Treaty; it concludes with the following words: "When the nation wills it with God's help, I am ready".

#### Depopulation.

Nauen, June 6, 1921. — Depopulation by France of the territories of Alsace and Lorraine, the populated country, according to the Mar... has declined by one and a-half...



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**The Extortionate Agreement.**

The V. K. P. D., in its appeal defining the political situation in Germany after the Allies ultimatum, states among other things:

"The Capitalists, in alliance with the social democrats, have accepted the ultimatum of the Allies. It is true, Simons, the Foreign Secretary, stated openly that the acceptance of the Allied demands will result either in the bankruptcy of Germany or a political upheaval in Europe. He announced in his Note to the American President the approaching bankruptcy of Germany. Nevertheless, the new Government has promised to ruthlessly extort all the milliards worth of commodities, which are demanded by victorious Entente Capital. The collecting agents with ministerial portfolios only disagree as to the method: Whether this work of extortion should be perpetrated on the German working class openly with the help of Stinnes Party, or in a disguised form, with the help of socialist agents, Workers, Employees, Officials! Grasp the seriousness of the situation! The double yoke of a German and foreign capitalist tyranny threatens to overwhelm you".

Our Party called the proletariat to put up a separate resistance to this work of extortion.

But, while this appeal is being taken up by the politically enlightened vanguard, and spread broadcast, the new democratic Government is deliberately continuing its work of extortion. It succeeded, by judicious promises to the English and French Governments, to earn for the time being the good will of these two powerful capitalist States of Europe. After Lloyd George had openly expressed his sympathy with the new German Government by reducing the tariff on German goods imported into England by abolishing the customs barrier on the Rhine, by suggesting to withdraw the troops occupying Düsseldorf, Duisburg and the Ruhr district, by advocating a solution to the Upper Silesian question in a manner favorable to Germany, France had either to change its attitude or else risk a breach with England. This critical tension among the Allies played in the hands of the democratic Government of Germany.

The payment of the first milliard which Germany undertook to pay at once, was effected by sending gold to the value of 200 million marks and bills of exchange in Dollars to the value of 800 million gold marks. The bills of exchange were endorsed by the four largest German banks and, together with gold, were despatched to Paris. This first tangible instance of the willingness to pay on the part of the German Government, made it far easier for Briand to conform his attitude to that Lloyd George, who is willing to compromise. Briand even succeeded in carrying with him a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies when he expressed the view that they can trust the Government of Wirth. On the Disarmament question, the Wirth Government attempted to carry out the first condition — to indicate the military organisations which had to be dissolved before the 30th of June. Apparently, the Bavarian Government also is going to effect the disorganisation of the Orgesch and the Local Defence. It only endeavours to discuss the means of avoiding the actual dissolution of the disarmed Local Defence. However, Kahr and Escherich know well that it is a question of preserving the organisation. If this is done they can always, at the required moment, supply their trusty followers with weapons, which are now concealed. But, for the time being, even in this respect, they are acting friendly to the Entente.

The new Ministers in the Wirth Cabinet, Dr. Rosen and Rathenau, strengthen its democratic tendencies and make it friendlier to the Entente. Only a Finance Minister is now lacking among the tax collectors of the German Ministry, who

will undertake the main work of extortion in pursuance of that extortionate agreement. It is true that the German national Party and the German People's Party proposed a motion of no confidence in the Government thus constituted. It will only enhance the credit of this Government with the Entente. It will now be looked upon by the Entente as a government thoroughly reliable, democratic and friendly to the Allies.

It is significant that in the economic and political spheres of industry and Stock Exchange a strong tendency begins to manifest itself these last weeks, that in accordance with the proposed wishes of the government it is possible to carry out in reality all the claims of Restoration. They actually believe that it is possible to squeeze out of the German labour-population not only the milliards to cover the German deficit but further 24 milliard marks in new yearly taxes for the benefit of the Entente. The Entente will be paid moreover by trade itself, i. e. by further increases in prices. This change of tendency is all the more extraordinarily significant after the general outcry which prevailed up till now against the mad exorbitant demands of the Entente, the satisfaction of which appeared totally unthinkable and incapable of realisation even for a short time. It is due to new possibilities of deriving profits which were suddenly opened up by the friendly attitude of France towards the German capitalists. The main object in the bargaining, which was based on the demands of the Allies formulated in Paris last February and thoroughly discussed by Simons in London, was payment by instalments with prolonged intervals. The German Government was willing to undertake the payment of small and frequent instalments, and in return was willing to promise for decades to come, milliards worth of commodities. It is obvious that the capitalist government offered payment in kind because this would be advantageous to the German employers and provide them with the possibility of heaping up profits in a most agreeable, secure and lasting manner. Stinnes and his French counterpart, Loucher, who at the same time the French Minister of Restoration, had already come to an understanding on these German exports. Briand was forced by the attitude of England encouraged by the friendly German Government to adopt a friendly attitude to the German capitalists. He had to give in,—at any rate in part,—to Louchers and Stinnes' schemes of fraternisation to secure a capitalist support in France. Now that this expressed understanding will actually come into force and that the German capitalists, who, owing to armaments and colonial policy, become millionaires and further increased their wealth during the war, are in a position to become milliardaires, are, of course, prepared to fulfill all the demands of the Allies, which promise them for decades to come huge contracts at the expense of the State. The milliards squeezed out of the German workers in order to make good the damage caused by the war will pass into their hands. This new prospect of deriving profits will cause the German capitalists, who already regarded themselves as facing bankruptcy, to rally to a new war of oppression against the proletariat, who has to pay the cost for the whole of this milliard-hunting campaign.

The May Manifesto of the V. K. P. D., describes the situation as follows: "The German capitalists are now prepared to perpetrate any monstrosity, any shameless deed. In spite of the Entente ultimatum, in spite of payments in milliards, in spite of world war and national bankruptcy—the exploiters will not abandon their bourgeois propensities. The war profiteers, the speculators and usurers wish to continue their idle and-luxurious life. That is why they put down everything that savours of proletarian resistance. The state of siege, class justice, special courts, imprisonments and White Terror, all must serve the exploiters to rid them of the last rebels".

The Communists recognise that the situation is thus rendered more acute. They foresee the coming clash. They admonish the workers not to surrender in the fights which now break out in the various parts of Germany, not to allow themselves to be hypnotised by trade union bureaucracy and its diplomacy, and then be betrayed, but to concentrate all their efforts on mass action, so that the united strength of the German proletariat, fighting for its very life, might defeat the German exploiters and the latest shameless schemes of extortion which they intend to perpetrate on the German working class.

Wilhelm Koenen.

**Executive Committee of Comintern.**

**Report of Meeting.**

A Meeting of the Executive Committee took place on June 10th for the purpose of preparing the work for the Congress. The following questions were discussed: 1) Meeting of the Executive during the Congress, 2) Mandate Commission, 3) Theses, 4) Agenda for the Congress, 5) the Language Question, 6) Reports, 7) Division of Votes and Methods of voting, Agenda and standing orders, 8) Order of Business, 9) Representative of the Executive at the Women's Conference, 10) Meetings of the Presidium of the Congress.

Comrade Zinoviev proposed that, during the Congress, the Executive Committee be enlarged so that the Parties having ten votes, have three additional representatives, over seven, two additional representatives and, under seven,—one additional representative. The resolution was accepted.

On the question of the Mandate Commission, comrade Radek proposed that one French comrade, a representative of the Far East, and an Italian comrade be appointed. The Bulgarian, Serbian and Rumanian delegates desired to have one representative on the Commission, while the French, and Italian delegates desired to discuss the resolution further.

Comrade Radek dealt with the Question of the Theses. At the last Congress, the Theses were drawn up by the Russian comrades as the Theses of the Executive Committee. This time I propose that the publication of the Theses be withheld until all the delegates have arrived. The Small Bureau will keep in touch with all the delegations in order to have representatives of all the delegations on the Commissions. The following Commissions will be appointed: 1) A Commission which shall draw up the Report of the Executive and the Theses, 2) The question of the policy of transitional demands, and struggles and the tactics of the Communist International during the transitional period to the direct struggle for power. Apart from this, there will be Theses on the question of the relation of the Communist International to the Red Trade Union International, 3) Trade Unions Commission, 4) Theses on the question of the parties in the various countries and the construction of the Executive. In addition, we shall have to elect a Commission on the question of the first point on the Agenda: "Report on the World economic and political situation".

The Commissions will have to do all the preparatory work of the Congress, to receive additions to the Theses and to draw up the Reports.

On the report of Comrade Radek, it was resolved that, each delegation is to appoint one of its members to each commission and that the other delegates may attend the meetings as listeners.

On the question of the Agenda, the Small Bureau proposed to include the question of the cooperatives and the organisation of red cooperative societies. The Russian Party desired also to include the internal position of Soviet Russia as a special question.

The agenda published up till now is only a preliminary one. The Congress itself can draw up another, or make additions to the present one.

The Report of the Executive Council will be given by Comrade Zinoviev. The Report on the economic situation and the tasks of the Communist International will be given by Comrade Trotsky. The Report on the Internal and Foreign Economic

and Political Situations, by Comrade Lenin and, on the question of tactics, by Comrade Radek.

On the organisation of the respective parties, the ten largest parties will appoint reporters with a limited time for speaking from fifteen to twenty minutes. The countries are: Germany, France, England, America, Bulgaria, Norway, Italy, Poland and Tcheco-Slovakia. Subsequently, there will be combined in a joint Report, the organisation of the parties in the individual countries and Comrade Keenen will speak on the construction of the International.

The question of the Trade Unions will be taken by Comrade Zinoviev in conjunction with Comrade Heckert. The Eastern question will be discussed during the reports of the individual parties, and Comrades Ravestam and Radek will give joint reports on the subject. The question of the cooperative societies will be discussed with by the Russian comrade Hinton and a German comrade. The women comrades and the young communists will draw up their own reports on the women and young communists' movement.

The representatives of the K. A. P. D. desired to have their own speakers to give supplementary reports on the question of the trade unions. Comrade Radek opposed this and, with the approval of those present, pointed out that the K. A. P. D. on all questions affecting the international, expressed sympathetic but independent views. The speaker referred to the pamphlets published by the K. A. P. D. which speak of the collapse of the world revolution and the stupidity of the Executive. Other groups of comrades also represent the same tendencies and we cannot give any privileges to the K. A. P. D. There will be supplementary reports on all the questions on the Agenda of which the K. A. P. D. can take advantage equally with the rest, and they will be able to display to the Congress their wisdom in revolutionary theory.

A French comrade proposed that the question of the Commissions be decided within twenty four hours, but, as doubts arose, as to whether the Theses can be drawn up in that short time, and the amendments to them received, the Executive Committee was empowered to prolong the period for another twenty four hours.

On the question of language Comrade Zinoviev proposed that, in view of the scarcity of time, German and French alone, be taken as the obligatory languages. In view of other proposals for the Russian and English languages to be included, it was proposed to postpone the decision of this question to the next meeting. Similarly, the question of voting on the Order of Business, was also postponed to the next Meeting.

A long discussion took place on the question of the Meeting of the Presidium. It was decided to appoint several comrades from the Russian, German, Bulgarian, Italian and French parties to the Presidium. The respective delegations should appoint their representatives to the Presidium and hand in their names to the Presidium.

Comrades Telheimer, Bucharin and French comrade were delegated to the Bureau of the International Women's Conference.

The Bulgarian question was postponed. As many more delegates will have arrived by the 15th. of June, it is anticipated that it will be possible to fix the opening of the Congress for the 16th.

**Solutions of the Kovna-Vilna Question.**

Minsk, June 7th. — The Polish-Lithuanian conflict has taken a new turn. The Brussels Conference has decided to form two cantons out of Kovno and Vilnasimilar to those of Switzerland, and to recognise the mutual independence of Poland and Lithuania. Jelikovski with his troops must leave Vilna immediately upon the establishment of the canton public institutions. All officials who came to Vilna after the exit of the Lithuanians must leave the town as well. The Lithuanian Government has accepted these conditions and agreed that the equal rights of the Polish and Lithuania languages in the cantons. The Polish representatives demanded that the representatives of central Lithuania occupied by Jelikovski be present at the Brussels negotiations. The Lithuanians raised no protest, while the Vilna White-Russians expressed their dissatisfaction with the course of the negotiations.

**From Workshop to Soviet Administration.**

In order to consolidate the Soviet apparatus and to establish the closest connections between the working masses and the departments of the Moscow Soviets, the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet proposed to the General Meeting to adopt a resolution on the works and factories detaching a certain number of workers to undertake responsible work in the Departments of the Moscow Soviet.

In accordance with this resolution various large enterprises of Moscow have detached for the departments 111 workers, 13 of them are already at work as members of the collegiate of the Departments and 18 are filling important posts in the departments. The workers represent nearly all the trades: 16 locksmiths, 6 turners, 9 joiners, 8 printers, 5 tailors, 3 conductors, a few labourers, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, stevedores, etc. etc.



## Working women in Soviet Russia.

### Women in the People's Courts.

Law is one of the fields in social life in which women have taken the least part.

When the People's Courts were set up after the October Revolution the Women's Sections started to draw the working women into that sphere of Soviet construction. Many working women now occupy posts as examining magistrates, chiefs of Sub-Department's members of Revolutionary Tribunals and as People's Judges.

Thus, in the Gubernia of Moscow there are 6 women magistrates, in that of Petrograd there are 5, in Simbirsk 2, Gomel 2 and Tula 2.

In the Moscow gubernia there are 6 working women who occupy posts as Chiefs of the Sub-Departments and Departments of Justice; in Petrograd there are 4.

There are 2 women members of the Revolutionary Tribunal in the Kazan gubernia, and 1 in the Don district.

There are 2 women People's Judges in the Kazan gubernia, 2 in the gubernia of Moscow, 3 in Penza, 16 in Petrograd and 3 in Tobolsk. The total comes to 36 People's Judge and 36 Examining Magistrates.

Women also occupy situations as court clerks.

In the Don district there are 16 women secretaries, in the gubernia of Vladimir there are 2, and for the whole of Russia there are 437 women court secretaries.

### Moscow Women in Soviet Construction.

As a result of energetic work among the working women of Moscow the latter are actively participating in all fields of Soviet work.

Women as members of the Soviets are continually growing in numbers.

Thus, in 1920 in Moscow there were 250 women members of the Moscow Soviet and in 1921 there are 290.

Working women of Moscow and the province are working in the departments of the Soviet as probationers sent by the Women's Sections to study in one or another field of Soviet construction, and as public instructresses carrying on work with the women-delegates who are delegated by the Women's Sections for work.

There are altogether 247 probationers working in the departments of the district Soviets in Moscow, and 365 in the ouyezds of the Moscow gubernia.

There are 40 female public instructresses in Moscow and 67 in twelve ouyezds. In Moscow there are 106 nurseries, 138 children's homes, 54 creches, 9 children's clinics, 44 children's colonies; etc., altogether 360 institutions containing 27,313 children. All these institutions are chiefly ministered by working Women.

Working women of Moscow are taking a most active part in all Subotniks, and respond eagerly to the call to combat ruin.

In Moscow 23,432 working women participated in the Subotniks during April.

### Work Among the Women of Moscow.

Energetic work is being conducted among the women workers of Moscow. The districts of the city are divided in sub-districts, having permanent organisers. Apart from that, organisers are chosen for work in the communist groups at all enterprises, who conduct their activities under the guidance of the sub-district and district Women's Sections.

In all the districts of Moscow there are 628 communist-group organisers, and in eleven ouyezds in the gubernia of Moscow there are 200 organisers. There are also 36 sub-district organisers in Moscow.

The work among the peasant women in the Moscow gubernia has lately been growing very considerably. The work is conducted by the Ouyezd Women's Sections through the Volost organisers. In fourteen ouyezds of the Moscow gubernia there are 70 Volost organisers.

### Balakhovitch to be Prosecuted.

Hanover, June 10. (Wireless.) In reply to an interpellation of deputies of the Seim, the Polish Minister of War declared with regard to the Balakhovitch pogroms that Balakhovitch's army, which enjoyed the rights of extraterritoriality during the war, possessed its own jurisdiction. Now that peace was concluded with Russia, there was no legal obstacles against prosecuting the criminals. Therefore, the Minister of Justice has ordered that proceedings be taken against Balakhovitch and his associates.

# Women's Congress.

## Report of First Session.

Comrade Zetkin opened the Conference in the name of the International Women's Secretariat of the Communist International. She greeted the Conference in the name of the communist proletariat of all countries and expressed the conviction that although our comrades up till now have not devoted sufficient attention to the women's movement they will do so in the future. She then greeted the working women of Moscow and Petrograd, and through them, the working women and peasant women of the whole of Russia, and expressed admiration at their heroism. She expressed the conviction that after this Conference the Women Proletariat of the whole world will rally around the Third International. This Conference should give utterance to the old socialist watchword: "Ever forward, no going back".

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the Presidium, and the following were elected: Clara Zetkin, Lilina and Kollontai. An honorary Presidium was elected composed of: Rolland Holst (Holland), Colliar (France), Gerten (Germany), Nikolayeva (Russia), Biich (Switzerland), Massarbeckova (Azerbaijan), Smythe (England).

The Secretariat elected is composed of Bertha Schwartz (Germany), Lindnerot (Sweden), Knilova (Czechoslovakia), Czirki (Czechia), Golubova-Vinogradskaya (Russia), Moirova (Ukraine).

Mandate Commission: Stahl and Casparova (Russia), Bodoulevsko (Rumania), Kuiskinin (Finland), Ulssem (Norway), Faber (Germany).

Revising Committee: Koudelli (Russia), Lousiak (France), Hefke (Germany), Bloor (America), May Mikova (Bulgaria).

The following agenda was then confirmed:

- 1) Preliminary report of the Mandate Commission;
- 2) Half-yearly report of the Secretariat;
- 3) Methods and forms of work of Communist Party among women;
- 4) Participation of women workers in realisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat (reporters—Lilina, Gerten, Kollontai and Zetkin).

Greetings were then read from the Conference of Women Communists in Germany held on the 7th of May, as follows:

"This Conference of women Communists of the United Communist Party of Germany held in Berlin sends hearty greetings to the International Conference of Women Communist in Moscow.

"The Women Communists of Germany are deeply convinced that the fraternity, the unity and solidarity will still further unite the women workers of all countries. They express the conviction that the II Conference of Women Communists will indicate the right path to the proletarian women of all countries and unite us much more closely around the Communist International and the Red Banner of the Proletariat. They will exert all their efforts in the revolutionary struggle, support the difficult heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat and facilitate the victory of the German Communist Party over capitalism, and thus assist in hastening the social revolution and conduct it to a victorious end."

"The Women Communists of Germany are completely convinced that the emancipation of women is possible only when the proletariat will overthrow the bourgeoisie and take power in its own hands, and when the dictatorship of the proletariat will triumph over the whole world."

The next business was the preliminary report of the Mandate Commission which showed that the delegates present at the Conference represented Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, Latvia, Azerbeidjan, Armenia, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Hungary, Norway, America, England, Spain, Finland and Sweden.

Comrade Kollontai then delivered the report on the work of the International Secretariat from the 20th November 1920. The establishment of the Secretariat was confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Comintern on the 8th August last year, in accordance with the agreement arrived at at the First Conference. The Secretariat was composed of eight comrades, six from Russia and two from other countries; one part of the Secretariat

worked in Russia and the other abroad. The aims and tasks of the Secretariat were — 1) to spread the influence of the Comintern among the broad masses of the women workers; 2) to co-operate with the Comintern in training the labour masses in the spirit of communism; 3) to propagate methods of work for rousing women to activity and independent action; 4) questions of the emancipation of women as mothers.

The Secretariat has not been and is not an organ separate and independent of the Comintern, but is closely bound with it, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. It must be pointed out, however, that during the period under review the Secretariat has not displayed any particularly great activity. In the first place it was hindered by difficulties of a purely technical character. Our General Secretary lived abroad, and it was therefore very difficult to maintain international connections. Secondly, obstacles were placed in our way by the whiteguards which hindered the permanent and continual contact with the Secretariat and the leadership of the organisation of women.

The movement is most highly developed in Germany and Bulgaria. In America the movement is in difficulties owing to the fact that the Party there is illegal and works underground. However, there are 70,000 women organised in the Trade Unions there and the communists must learn to penetrate into these unions. Approximately the same situation exists with regard to the English women's movement. There immediately a committee is organised it is arrested. In France some work has been done during the last year and two papers are published. In Switzerland it is necessary to overcome the petty bourgeois psychology of the working women. In Norway International Women's Day was very successfully carried out. The present Conference, at which representatives from all parts of the world are gathered, creates the conviction that the Women Communist movement in spite of all the circumstances referred to will continue rapidly to develop, and events in a number of countries prove that the methods and forms of work practised by the Secretariat are the most suitable.

After a short interval Comrade Zetkin opened the discussion. Referring to international connections comrade Zetkin pointed to loose international connections of the Secretariat. The reasons for this first of all lie in the disorganisation of the railways which is characteristic not only of Russia but of the whole of the West, and also in the difficulty of maintaining personal connections. Messengers never returned, they were killed on the frontier. Comrade Zetkin then outlined a plan of connections for the International Secretariat which should keep each mutually informed, but all be carried out by special appointed correspondents, whose connections should proceed through the Central Secretariat, which should be one of the active organs of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The Secretariat must have a certain amount of freedom of action, a certain amount of initiative in approaching the women masses and their revolutionary training for the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Zetkin proposed to change the structure of the Secretariat in view of the forthcoming change in the structure of the Executive Committee. Auxiliary technical organs of the Secretariat may be organised in Western Europe which under no circumstances must play a leading role but simply carry out preparatory and executive work. This organ will be organised in one of the Western European countries. In all the remaining countries there will be these correspondents.

### Slovakia—an Independent Republic.

Odessa, June 7, "Ridni Kry" of 6th of June reports that the Slovakian National Rada has proclaimed Slovakia an Independent Republic, separated from Czeckia. In its proclamation, the Slovakian Rada declares that the inhabitants must treat the Czeck military, as invaders and that the power of the Republic hand in the of the Provisional Government, headed by Professor Edlitchka, as President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Unger, as Vice-President.

## The Council of Labour and Defence.

It is probable that our foreign comrades are not aware that in the Spring, 1921, a rather far-reaching reconstruction was and still is being planned in the organisation of Russian economic life. We must state that, up to that period there was no leading economic centre in Russia. Misguided by the name "Supreme Economic Council", it was generally believed in Europe that that body was the centre of the administration of the Russian economic life. It was certainly meant to be so at the beginning of the revolution. But the development of the Supreme Economic Council took a different course. As a matter of fact however, the activity of the Supreme Economic Council was reduced to the administration of industrial and mining production, whereas the other branches of industry agriculture, Transport, Foreign Trade, Post and Telegraph, and Finance were handed over to Independent Commissariats and were kept in contact by purely personal ties. (The system in Russia is to place at the head of each People's Commissariat a Collegiate. Individual members of the Collegiate of various economic commissariats were simultaneously members of other collegiates,—so as to form a chain of personal ties).

Such situation naturally caused many difficulties and frictions, quarrels over the competency of various Commissariats. These differences had to be settled by the Council of People's Commissaries. It, therefore, became necessary to create a uniform supreme direction of economic affairs.

In the course of the war which Russia was compelled to wage against its capitalist neighbours an institution was evolved, made necessary by the war: the Council of Defence. It was really a sub-Committee of the Council of People's Commissaries, in order to provide a more rapid and untrammelled means of prosecuting the war, and settle all questions in connection with it, than could be done by the full Council of People's Commissaries, owing to its size. The leading members of this Council were Lenin as President and Trotsky as War Commissary. When in the spring of 1920, there seemed to be a prospect of a lasting peace and the armies, as is known, were transformed into Labour armies, the functions of this Council were extended and it was renamed "Council of Labour and Defence".

When, after the end of the Polish war it became clearer than ever that we must organise a single economic centre, it was only natural to transform that Council into that single economic centre. Needless to say, this Council is not an organ of administration, for it would be unthinkable to govern Russian economy from one centre; it is only a leading organ, which mainly decides on the general tendencies of the economic policy drafts a plan of the general national economy, decides on the distribution of State-owned goods and is the supreme arbiter of all economic questions. If differences arise between the separate commissariats or the separate economic bodies, or when an economic institution is dissatisfied with the decision of a People's Commissariat—the point at issue must, within 2 to 8 days, be brought before the Council of Labour and Defence, which finally decides the question. To cope with the above-mentioned tasks the Council has set up subordinate commissions: a plan Commission in order to draft a single economic plan, a Distributing Commission in order to distribute commodities, a Transport Commission for questions of transport, etc. But, all these organs are guiding, planning organs, they are not administrative institutions. The new organisation of economy is of very recent date and is, in fact, in the process of construction.

We, therefore, do not know as yet whether this organisation of economy may be considered as a permanent one. Everything depends on future events, which will decide whether this organisation will remain or whether new changes will be found necessary. The organisation of State communal economy is a problem for which there is no precedent, no analogy in history: everything must be tried anew. Therefore, we shall advise our foreign comrades not to attach too great an importance to the forms of organisations and not to spend too much of their time studying these forms of organisation which are still in the melting-pot.



## The Union of the German and British Whiteguards.

The "Rote Fahne" publishes an interview which the representative of the "New York Herald" had with Hoefler, the Orgesch General, which proves that in the fight against the revolutionary workers there is no disagreement between the German and the English whiteguards. The Entente troops and the Orgesch bands will form a united front and they will put down the workers of Upper Silesia. The mensheviks will give them their blessing. Hoefler declared: "The French know that we wish to work with them, but they ignore us. On the other hand the English work together with us. Most of the volunteers are Upper Silesians, but it would be inhuman to exclude other fellow Germans who wish to join our forces. He hoped that he will be able to cooperate with the British troops in order to re-establish order. Hoefler also thinks that his troops are capable of putting an end to bolshevism. The growing insecurity, and the general disorder however increase the danger of bolshevism, so that energetic action must be undertaken to counteract its effects. The General considers the best means is to isolate the whole district from the outer world and to take strong military measures".

It is a shame that German trade unions are incorporated in the ranks of the whiteguards. They demanded of the commander-in-chief of the inter-allied forces that the Orgesch should not be treated as insurgents. The majority socialist and the Independent press are at one in this respect.

Six thousand British troops have arrived in Upper Silesia with all their war equipment, and they have organised the German self defence. Thus the regime of social traitors inaugurates the slaughter of the workers.

## Liquidating Korfanty Rebellion.

Hanover, June 10. The Allied operations with a view to liquidating the Korfanty rebellion now seem to be well under way. Although it is stated by a member of the British commission that no definite campaign will be adopted before to-night or tomorrow, nevertheless isolated actions undertaken by British troops have already had a great moral effect. Yesterday a battalion of Royal Irish occupied the Polish stronghold of Rosenberg without firing a shot. 5000 soldiers, 30 machine guns and several pieces of artillery, belonging to insurgents were withdrawn in obedience to the two-hour ultimatum, delivered by the British commander. Probably the British will press down from Rosenberg through Tarnowitz and Lublinitz to the industrial area. In the region between Gleiwitz and the river Oder a chain of Franco-British posts is being established to separate the German from the Poles. The French authorities who for six weeks had been talking about their inability to subdue the rebellion have now changed their attitude and are cooperating with the British. The troops which they have held inactive so long, are still supposed to be superior to the British in number. The Allied position at Gleiwitz is far behind the insurgents' front lines. If the Allied troops decide to march into the industrial region, it is probable they will be down there within twenty-four hours; Korfanty will have little chance of resisting them successfully. The danger of the Poles firing on the British now seems past. To the determined attitude of general Henniker falls most of the credit for the improvement of the situation. After he will have opened communications between the industrial area and the outside world which, it is understood, is his first objective, he will be faced with the thorny problem of disarming the belligerent bands. Unless this is well done, a new revolt may flare up at any moment. It will be no easy task to find and to destroy the thousands of rifles and machine guns which are now in Upper Silesia.

## White Government Unstable.

Berlin via Riga 8/6. According to the correspondent of the "Temps" the reactionary Government of Vladivostock is far from being stable.

The leaders of the revolt fight one another for power and are counter-acting Semenoff. Japanese military circles consider, in view of new events, further evacuation must stop. In Government circles the prevailing opinion is in favour of strict neutrality.

## Roumano-Yugo-Slav Treaty.

Lyons, June 8. The "Journal des Debats" announces that an agreement has been signed between Roumania and Yugo-Slavia, mutually guaranteeing the execution of the treaties of Trianon and of Neuilly.

MOSCOW

# In Soviet Russia.

## Trade Unions.

The organisation of the Russian proletariat into trade unions is based on the principle: "one union for each industry: that is all the workers of a particular branch of industry belong to one union, irrespective of the qualifications of the individual members; for instance, the machinist, who is working in a textile factory is a member of the textile workers' union. One who works in the leather industry is a member of the leather workers' union, etc. Consequently, the principle of the Russian trade union organisations are not based on craft or trade groupings, but along the lines of Industrial Unionism. The number of unions in Russia, therefore are very few, whereas in England there are not less than 200 national unions, in France about 60, and so on. In Russia the whole of the proletariat is united into 22 industrial unions, embracing all branches of industry: transport, agriculture, education, public service, etc.

The following table shows the classification of Russian Unions and the number of workers in each one at the end of 1920.

Railway and Water Transport Workers' Union	1,277,157 men
Soviet and Commercial employees	882,489 "
Metal Workers	561,644 "
Medical and Sanitary	482,396 "
Teachers	433,646 "
Textile workers	373,751 "
Mining	303,418 "
Builders	299,594 "
Food Product Workers' Union	281,874 "
Land and Forestry	260,018 "
Leather workers	236,025 "
Chemical workers	194,897 "
Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Communication	199,854 "
Woodworkers' Union	183,411 "
Public Service Workers (Tram, water municipal, baths, laundries etc.)	179,393 "
Needle trades workers' Union	159,469 "
Local Transport Workers' Union	127,521 "
People's Food Supply	105,718 "
Art Workers' Union	106,405 "
Printing	81,644 "
Sugar Refining Workers' Union	59,343 "
Tobacco Workers' Union	37,183 "
Papermaking Work. Union	27,158 "

The organising structure of the Russian unions is based along two lines vertically, along the line of industry, and horizontally, the unification of all unions according to territory.

The first line originates from the basic unit of the union, the factory committee, elected by the workers at a single shop or factory. The shop committees of a given district are united in district committee, the district is united in a provincial organisation and so on all the way to the highest organ of the union, the Central Committee, elected by the All Russian Congress of the Union. This Committee acts as the Executive organ and the work of the union between the congresses. Such is the principle of structure of each individual union. The unions again are combined by the district organisations of all unions, who elect a district bureau, which acts for all the unions within the district. The provincial branches elect the provincial councils of Trade Unions. The Executive Committee of this Council is elected at the All Russian Congress of all Trade Unions.

Such is the general construction of the trade union movement in Russia. Besides the above, in certain parts of the country, owing to peculiar economic conditions of the country, there are special trade organisations and committees, which are subordinated to the high union organs.

Every trade union organ is divided into departments according to functions of which the main usually are: the wages department, which has to deal with questions of rates of wages, material supplies to workers and standads of the workers' output; the Economic Department, which regulates the activity of the unions in the field of management of the people's industry. The Educational Department, which deals with measures in the domain of political economic, and technical education of the members of the union. The department for Organisation which deals with questions of organisation of the unions.

The growth of the trade union movement in Russia is evident from the following figures.

Total numbers of members of the different trade unions in Russia.

1906 after the rev. of 1905	200,000 mem.
1907	245,000 "
1908	13,000 "
1909-1916	are years of reaction, when the trade union organisation were driven half way or completely underground, and therefore figures are not available.
1917	1,475,420 members
1918	2,638,812 "
1919	3,422,000 "
1920	4,328,000 "
End of 1920	6,256,000 "

## A Brilliant Accomplishment.

The Manager of the Shurovsky Cement Works V. N. Young, for the first time in Russia successfully applied a new experiment for the burning of calcium in cement rotary furnaces, heated and dried with Moscow small coal. The experiment gave excellent results. The calcium was burned in 2 hours, while, in the regular Hoffman and other furnaces with a steady supply of wood or peat, 12 hours were required to burn the same amount of calcium.

The calcium after the burning in the rotary ovens was of an excellent quality. With a normal supply of raw materials and with the operation of only one rotary furnace, the Cement Works can furnish about 3,000 poods of calcium at the same time avoiding the employment of the more expensive fuels, by using the Moscow small coal which is abundant in the Moscow Coal Basin.

Taking into consideration the needs of the Republic in building materials and for sanitary requirements, in view of all kinds of epidemics, this technical accomplishment is of great significance and engineer Young must be given full credit for his discovery and the support of the masses of the cement factory who helped this great experiment to develop on a large scale, must also be duly recognised.

## Soviet Farms in the Saratov Gubernia.

There are 161 Soviet Farms in the Saratov Gubernia, with a total area of 515,000 desiatins. These farms form 216 groups which are controlled by a group executive having at its disposal agricultural and technical experts.

The chief undertakings of these farms are agriculture, cattle breeding and vegetable gardening. Recently, in view of a proposal circulated by the Chief Management Board of Soviet Farms, it is hoped to establish a number of farms, for experimental purpose. It is proposed to establish 23 of these farms throughout the gubernia, 6 for cattle breeding, 4 for agriculture, 4 for horticulture, 4 for vegetable gardening, 3 for technical improvements and 2 for the cultivation of meadows.

The organisation of the Soviet Farms for cultivating medicinal herbs since last spring is worthy of attention.

The Soviet Farms have cultivated the following areas of land this year, 16,545 desiatins of fields, 1807 desiatins of vegetable gardens, and have prepared 13,608 desiatins for winter crops for 1921-1922.

In spite of many difficulties, the above mentioned area has been almost fully worked and sown.

The attitude of the peasants to the Soviet farms was hostile at first, they treated them as they formerly treated the property of the landowner, possibly because the Soviet farms were organised on the former estates. But later suspicion disappeared, the peasants were generously supplied with pedigree stock, their sowing materials were improved, their agricultural machinery was repaired in the Soviet farms' workshops, schools and small workshops were opened and help was given to the stricken population.

The enmity of the population towards the Soviet farms disappeared with the building of clubs, theatres, libraries, the reading of lectures etc, in the villages near these farms.

Besides, the farm workers themselves, a great deal in this respect was played by the political commissars sent to different Soviet farms and groups, and the workers of the Ouezd and Gubernia Executives did considerable work in the establishment of good relations between the farms and the villages.

## 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.

## Meeting of E. C.

A meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Comintern will take place TO DAY Sunday, June 12th, at 7 p. m. at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

## TO-NIGHT.

To-night at 6 p. m. in the Zimnia Theatre, the Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party is organising a Great International Meeting Concert in honour of the opening of the Third Congress of the Communist International.

The following comrades will address the Meeting:

Loriot (France), Mayer (Germany), Quelch (England), Junari (Italy), Bull (Scandinavian countries), Popov (Balkan countries), Philaria (Iberian countries), Oliver-Dross (Switzerland), Haywood (Northern America), Bluer (South America), Tabouthin (Japan), Chan-ku-Han (Korea), Roy (India), Ruchti (Turkey).

The concert will commence after the first eight speakers have spoken.

The meeting commences at 6 p. m.

Members of the Congress may obtain tickets at the Organisation Bureau of the Comintern.

## The American Delegation of the Red Trade Union Congress

will meet in HOTEL CONTINENTAL Room 63 Monday, June 12th at 5 p. m.

The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the problem of working inside the conservative Trade Unions and the application to American conditions of sections 20, 21 and 22 of Losovsky's Theses.

English-Speaking Delegates are invited to be present.

## 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 LINIE, formerly HOTEL ELITE, Room 3, Telephone 5-33-65

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 LINIE, HOTEL ELITE Room 3

For information apply to Com. AROSEV, Manager of the International Council at the same address.