



MOSCOW

ORGAN OF THE III CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

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The German Communist Womens' Movement.

The National Womens' Secretariat of the United Communist Party of Germany has submitted a detailed report to the Second International Womens' Conference, from which we are pleased to learn that the Communist Womens' movement in Germany has made tremendous strides since the Unity Congress of December 1920. Between 10% and 20%, i. e. about 50,000 members of the party, are women. They are not satisfied, as is the case in the Menshevist parties, to allow the feminine members to simply pay their dues and vote for the social-democrats at the elections; the Communist women, in joining the party, or in coming over from the Independent Party, have assumed the difficult task of assisting, as active fellow-combatants at the side of their male comrades, in accomplishing the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

To this end, an extensive educative and propaganda campaign was commenced by the National Womens' Secretariat. On the basis of the guiding principles formulated by the Communist International for work among the women, it was resolved to institute womens' agitation committees in every district and locality and this resolution was carried out in important politically well-organised districts, such as Berlin-Brandenburg, Middle Germany, Rhineland-Westphalia and Saxony. The women leaders of the district and local womens' agitation committees were represented with a seat and vote in the district and local management councils. These womens' agitation committees were supplied with abundant material for propaganda among the women, by the publication of a great number of easily comprehensible pamphlets (What we have to say to Women"; both speeches of Clara Zetkin at the Unity Congress; "The Women and the Communist Party"; and "The Working Woman's Part in the Reconstruction and Defence of Soviet Russia"; "Mother and Child in Germany and Soviet Russia"; "The Woman Worker in Soviet Russia"; "The Women and the Elections to the Prussian Landtag"), as well as leaflets, by more widespread organisation of lectures about children's misery, the housing problem, and the International Womens' Day. The very diligent educative work thus carried on was supplemented by the organisation of special womens' courses for the further theoretic education of the women officials, by the holding of regular conferences of women officials as well as of district womens' conferences on organisation and political problems. The fortnightly periodical "The Woman Communist" and the "Woman's Page" in the large provincial weeklies of the Party are doing excellent propaganda work for the attainment of the active co-operation of the proletarian women. "The Woman Communist", that in January 1921 had a circulation of 26,000, has in three months grown to 40,000 and every new number shows a decided increase.

The participation of the women in the political problems and actions of the party is constantly extended. Whereas the campaign for the elections to the Prussian Landtag in February 1921 evidenced activity on the part of the women in only a few districts, as an organised aid to the Party, the preparations for the International Womens' Day and the participation of the women in the March Action, is proof of the fact that the women comrades are growing ever more conscious of their revolutionary duties. Our women comrades took their stand side by side with the men when the Hoersing troops attempted to beat the Middle German proletarians down. They rendered inestimable service to the movement by their solidarity during the general strike, by the succour they lent as nurses, as couriers, and by bringing up foodstuffs and warm meals, and the vindictive bourgeoisie frequently made them pay these services by persecutions and severe prison sentences.

Our male comrades are however becoming more and more conscious of the importance and necessity of propaganda among the proletarian women. And it may

Continued page 4 col 4.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GERMANY.

Debates in the German Reichstag.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) To-day in the Reichstag two debates began on the government's program. Speeches were delivered by the majority socialist Wels and by the deputy of the centre party Becker. Then followed the new minister of Reconstructions Walter Rathenau, who declared that his program had not yet been drafted. He supposed that the whole economic life in all countries will have to undergo radical changes, however, no experiments should be undertaken now, considering the present bad state of German industry. He was sure of the earnest goodwill of France to reconstruct the devastated regions and he cited several examples of her work in that direction. He withdrew his former objections against accepting the Allies' ultimatum, because now that it was accepted, nothing remained to be done than to execute all the demands contained therein. — After Rathenau's speech the chancellor defended the government's point of view in the disarmament question against the objections raised by the extreme right. — The Berlin stock exchange, having discounted previously the possibility of a large increase of taxes, on the whole received the chancellor's speech favourably.

Congress of the German miners.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) The conference of German miners in Giessen by an overwhelming majority decided against the communists' proposal to join the Third International.

The Trial of Talaat-Pasha's Murderer.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) To-day before the court of assizes began the trial of the Armenian Teileriantz, charged with the murder of the former Turkish Grand Vizer Talaat-Pasha.

The Trial of the Third "War Criminal".

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) The Reichsgericht sentenced Neuman, charged with ill treatment of subordinates, to six months imprisonment.

Freedom of the Press in the Stinnes Republic.

Not a day passes but the representatives of Mt. Graf appears at our premises and confiscate our paper. Within eight days we have been confiscated no less than six times, in spite of the fact that we, made a point, in order to learn the system of these confiscations, of carefully keeping out of the last two numbers anything that could by a stretch of the imagination seem "illegal" to the very sensitive eye of the law. The simple fact that we pointed to the events in Upper Silesia and to the dangers threatening the working class, was sufficient to get our paper confiscated.

"Rothe Fahne", of May 24th.

POLAND.

The Polish Cabinet.

Lyons, June 1. (Wireless.) The Polish premier withdrew his resignation. The formation of the new Polish cabinet, is hampered however owing to the difficulty of finding somebody to take the place of the Foregoing Minister Sapieha.

Mismanagement in Poland.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) from the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Forward" (Schiffrin). The sums involved reach 36 billions of marks. It has also been established that Balakhovitch and Petlura had received hundreds of millions without any control whatever.

SILESIA.

Situation in Upper Silesia.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) The readiness of British troops to attack compelled the Poles to withdraw their out posts. An English battalion entered Gross-Strelitz, without having encountered any resistance. — Information has been received from Breslau, saying that General Lerond had to admit to the German delegation that the German volunteer organisations could not be placed on the same scale as the Polish insurgents. He, thus, acknowledged the right of the Germans to have formed these organisations for self-defence in times of need.

Nauen June 2. (Wireless.) The "Corriere della Sera" describes the disorder, prevailing in the Polish rebels' camp. Korfanty is gradually loosing all his authority over the excited masses of insurgents. The latter refuse to take Polish money, and Korfanty is making desperate efforts to obtain German marks. The correspondent adds that nothing more ironical could be imagined for people who fanatically demanded the economic independence of Upper Silesia from Germany, than the situation in which they now found themselves. — The first German train with food supplies which arrived in Upper Silesia was raided by Polish bands. A British and Italian officer, accompanying this train, very nearly lost their lives.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) The Inter Allied commission agreed to create a neutral zone between the Germans and the Poles, allowing the self defence associations to keep the line which they actually hold, whilst the Polish insurgents will be pressed back by the inter Allied troops. The "Times" demands that the French cooperate with the Allies against Korfanty, since otherwise the most serious opposition might arise between the English and French troops owing to the slightest incident. In the meantime British troops in Upper Silesia are advancing, without meeting, so far, with any resistance from the Poles who are withdrawing. — New acts of violence of the Poles against the German population are reported from Kreuzburg.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) Information has been received from Opper, that a very heated discussion had taken place between the British and French representatives in the inter Allied commission with regard to the advance of British troops in Upper Silesia. An agreement in principle was reached, however, that a neutral zone should be established between Germans and Poles. The condition that the former should keep their positions and the latter should withdraw was suggested by the British, and it was only very reluctantly accepted by the French.

The Parition of Silesia.

The conference of ambassadors has informed the Inter-Allied Commission of the necessity of splitting Upper Silesia into three zones. France agrees to this division, which appears the first step in liquidating the conflict, America has agreed to cooperate in the carrying out of this plan.

Submission of the Rebels in Upper Silesia.

Lyons, June 1. (Wireless.) The correspondent of the "Journal des Debats" learns that the insurgents have officially submitted a scheme for the pacification of Upper Silesia. Whilst colonel Doliwa, in command of the Polish insurgents, emphatically confirmed his readiness to withdraw his forces under conditions set down by the inter-Allied commission, the chief of the German insurgents general Hofer stated that his honour, as a soldier, did not allow him to withdraw, and that he would give his definite reply later.

TURKEY.

Discord Among the Kemalists.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a lengthy account of the situation in Angora, and reports that Kemal-Pasha had a serious collision with the National Assembly as a result of his attacks against the Sultan. It is reported even that Kemal proposed that a successor to the Sultan be chosen, but the majority of the Assembly were determinedly opposed to it. The power of the Kemalists is very weak and is absolutely disintegrating after the first defeat by the Greek army.

Striving for Peace.

The Havas Agency reports that a separate group of 170 deputies has been formed in the Angora National Assembly out of a total of 350 members, consisting chiefly, of moderate elements, whose aim is to achieve a speedy conclusion of peace upon the basis of the realisation of national aims. The chairman of the new Party is Mustafa-Kemal, and vice-chairman Perer-Bey, who has left for France. The majority of the Constantinople newspapers discuss the chances and necessity for peace between the Allies and the Turks.

FRANCE.

Persecution of Communists.

Further raids were made in connection with communist propaganda in France. The houses of the secretary of "Humanite", Dumas, Henri Barbusse, Tomasi and others, searches were made in many of the barracks in Paris. Many communists who participated in the demonstration in the Place Gambetta, were sentenced to one months imprisonment each for insulting behaviour to the police.

French Capitalists Envious.

"Information", commenting on the dispatch of a British commercial mission to Moscow several members of which will proceed to Petrograd, Archangel, Ukraine and Caucasus, complains that France is being deprived of all possibility of entering into contact with Russia.

Insurgent Terror.

The insurgents have commenced a number of attacks on the German defences, along the Oder. All the attacks were beaten off. The retreating Poles are laying waste to all the places they are abandoning. They carried away a member of the Reichstag, Hartmann, whose whereabouts are not known. The insurgents are committing terrible atrocities, and the German population is in despair. Many arrests of German officials, business men, and workers are taking place, who are frightfully ill-treated by the Polish convoys. On the way to prison, the prisoners are beaten with butt ends of rifles and sticks. Schools are converted into barracks and the cellars are full of prisoners. The streets are full of ambulances carrying wounded to the hospitals, after the attack of the insurgents on the refugees' camp in Hindenburg, where there were 500 refugees, mainly consisting of fathers of families. Terrible scenes were witnessed there. Half naked refugees were driven through the square and beaten with butt ends of rifles and rubber sticks. Over the whole of Hindenburg are heard cries, groans and appeals for assistance, from these people. The leaders of the German Trade Unions, who had declared a one day strike of protest were partly arrested, and partly beaten up.

Formation of New Communist Party.

The Brussels "Le Peuple" reports the formation of a Communist Party in Belgium which will affiliate to the Third International. During the National Congress of the Socialist Party in Brussels on the 29th of May the minority group decided to put forward their own candidates at the forthcoming elections in October

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National war and Class war in Upper Silesia.

The Upper Silesian question may be considered as solved. Lloyd George has played his trump card against Briand. For the first time, the French Government has conceded to British policy. Korfanty has expressed his readiness to withdraw his insurgent troops. The Polish question will be solved by an agreement among the World Powers.

It is a ridiculous illusion to believe that a tremendous mass movement can be abolished merely by a gesture from some politicians, or by the goodwill of others. One thing is now clear: that Korfanty's honest attempt to withdraw his insurgent troops, will fail. On the other hand, an advance against the insurgents by any of the Powers, by England, by the German Army Leaders, or by the German Orgesh, will immediately cause France to act, and this will expose the differences in all their profundity. But the new situation has proved one thing, that immediately the national contradictions will have been solved, the class contradictions will assert themselves with greater acuteness.

The revolt in Upper Silesia is directly connected with a great economic movement of the miners in the Upper Silesian coal area. Just at the moment when the victory of the miners seems certain, Korfanty levelled his attack and made use of the miners movement for the purpose of unchaining his revolt, for which long preparations had been openly made by the Polish Government, and the French Army leaders. Korfanty succeeded in mobilising the Upper Silesian workers by clothing his Nationalist aims in Communist demands. "The mines in this district do not belong to the capitalist parasites, but to you", was his cry. The mineowners were driven away, and the miners took the mines into their own hands. In some places, workers' Soviets were formed, but it appears that these remained in the initial stages. For the peasants Korfanty also had a similar cry: "Take the property of the German junkers".

Owing to the strong nationalist illusions of the Polish workers in Upper Silesia, it was extraordinarily difficult for the Communist Party in Upper Silesia to combat the Polish-Nationalist demagoguery. The Communists regarded their most important duty to be to warn the Upper Silesian workers against both the Polish and the German capitalists and nationalists, and to call upon them really to take the mines into their own hands, and to arm in order to defend the position against any form of counter-revolution, and to win new revolutionary positions for themselves.

It was to be expected that the Communists could be successful only when the test of hard facts dispersed the nationalist illusions. Even in Germany, very little news was received regarding events in Upper Silesia, but definite facts already prove that the nationalist struggle in Upper Silesia is becoming converted into a class struggle. The economic position in Upper Silesia, which has developed as a consequence of the revolt, will hasten this process. The insurgents supply themselves with the necessities of life, by expropriations, and in this way come into conflict with the small owners. Korfanty attempted to receive food in exchange for coal. He for example, offered coal to German, Austria and Hungary, but he has neither the will, nor is he in the position to draw the logical consequences of his pseudo-Communist position, for, the purpose of conducting his coal business, he must have the German coal owners, whom he is imploring to return to their mines. He is also compelled, before the fruit of his nationalist revolt has been plucked to march against the proletariat. According to the latest information a frightful white terror is reigning in the Upper Silesian coal districts. The insurgent army, composed largely of student and similar elements have broken up into groups and is conducting a sanguinary struggle against the Communists. A large number of Communist workers

including some of the best leaders of the party have been killed. The Upper Silesian Labour Movement is in a terrible situation. It is not yet clear whether class interests, or nationalist illusion will come uppermost in the proletariat in this struggle, but it is clear that the solution of the Upper Silesian question will be achieved by a bloody war against the proletariat.

In the area of the revolt, as well as in other parts of Upper Silesia, and in the province of Silesia, the German nationalists under the leadership of the Minister of National Defence have organised strong forces of Reichwehr, Defence Police, and the Orgesh. Recruiting stations have been opened in all the large towns of Germany, which in spite of denials and prohibitions are working feverishly for Silesia. The Socialist Party of Germany, and the Independent Socialist Party obstinately ignored this recruiting until it was found that the warning of the United Communist Party of Germany, to the effect that counter-revolutionary army was being organised in Silesia, was confirmed. In fact the Orgesh in Silesia succeeded in securing the leadership of some of the groups and from the first declared that it has no desire to go against Korfanty, but was preparing for a new counter-revolutionary offensive. The conduct of the Orgesh is so provocative it has frightened even the social patriots, and after Communists by their propaganda had prepared the minds of and the sabotage of the concentration of military forces, the Railwaymen's Union was compelled to call upon its members to prevent the transport of men and munitions. Besides this, it became known at the end of last week that the workers in Breslau were arming and were forming workers' troops against the Orgesh.

The action which began as a nationalist undertaking is growing into a tremendous trial of strength between the working class and the counter-revolution.

Paul Frölich.

The Strike in Norway.

When the offensive of the capitalist class of Western Europe reached Scandinavia, the Trade Unions of Denmark, Sweden and Norway agreed not to make any concessions to the demands of the employers till the prices had gone down. The Danish and Swedish Trade Unions, however, which are led by extreme right socialists, broke this agreement and conceded to wage reductions, even 25-30 per cent, without any decrease of prices having taken place. The situation was therefore very difficult for the Norwegian Trade Unions, when their time came. In spite of this, it was resolved to accept battle. The shipowners, who are the richest of all Norwegian capitalists, wished to reduce the wages of the sailors by 20-30 per cent. The central union offered to prolong the old rate on the condition that no wage reduction should take place. The government tried to mediate but in vain. In the beginning of May, the sailors went on strike. At the same time 120,000 men gave notice to strike on the 26th. of May. This is the biggest strike which has at any time taken place in Norway. All organised workers with the exception of the railwaymen, the hairdressers and musician workers are partaking in the strike. Amongst the communists the Trade Unions leaders have been strongly criticised because they gave the employers 14 days' notice before the strike. There was reason to believe that the government thereby would get time to make preparations to crush the strike. Our comrades in the trade unions replied to this criticism that they were obliged to commence the strike as a legal strike in order not to risk the proletarian front being broken from the first moment of the strike. They expected that the revolutionary character of the strike would become more and more clear to the workers as the strike went on, and would not artificially convert the strike into an offensive till it was clear to all the workers themselves, that it had taken the offensive character. We read to-day in the "Moscow" that a great many strike-breakers are at the disposal of the employers and that, consequently, the strike already has finished with a defeat for the workers. We can hardly believe that this is correct. But, if it should be the case, it will surely cause great discussions inside the Trade Unions, and there is no doubt that the Communists within the Unions then will turn the consequences of the lost strike to their advantage.

Olaw Scheflo.

MOSCOW

Choosing Partners For Another Great War.

By Basil Colhoun.

JUNE 4th 1921.

The vibrations from the thunder of the guns of the "war to end war" had scarcely ceased when a new war cloud suddenly appeared on the horizon. It is not gradually becoming more visible and menacing. German militarism which was the term used in propaganda to signify the process a new commercial rival to the mistress of the seas took place from which Germany had been driven, namely the United States.

The United States is not only a dangerous commercial rival to England but child, insists in spite of the pleadings of the British press on rivalling the "mother country" in armaments, also. British dominance of the seas of the world are therefore menaced and as a consequence British interests must inevitably suffer. This menace must, if possible, be warded off and British interests secured as a world monopoly.

Writing of the late war in August 1911 an Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, defined British interests as "the control of all the seas of the world in full military and commercial control. If this is not challenged peace is permitted; to dispute it seriously, means war. The United States had disputed and is disputing it by having rebuilt the American Merchant Marine destroyed by England in the war of 1812, and by building battleships equal to that of England. Therefore there must be war for England will never willingly tolerate an equal even if the aspirant be a beloved offspring.

In naval circles in Washington the war is regarded by many as inevitable and the slush about a common language and civilization by the press is regarded as a sense of false security. The statesmen of both nations are already selecting their partners for the giddy valise of imperial rivalry.

England never goes to war except impelled by purely altruistic motives and of course the war against the United States will not be an English affair. With characteristic hypocrisy the London *Spectator* of a recent date decries such a war and maintains that it would mean the smashing up of the British Empire. "We all know" "perfectly well" it says, that this would be the result if we went to war against America, not to support some rights of our own but in order to help the Japanese". It is therefore obvious that Japan must shoulder all the moral responsibility for such a war or at any rate share it equally with the United States. It is possible that the *Spectator* may be seriously alarmed at the reaction to secret Anglo-Japanese diplomacy in Australia and Canada but that only means that the fears of Australia and Canada must be allayed. This is an easy matter. If the United States and Japan can be successfully goaded on to the fight, England will be content to play the part of disinterested umpire. The fight might result in the destruction of both American and Japanese commerce and of the merchant marine of both nations. It might also result in a partial destruction of the fleets of both countries. In that case it would not be necessary for England to interfere as her interests would be thus secured. British Commerce and British sea power would then be without a rival in either the Atlantic or Pacific. Nothing less than danger of complete victory by the United States would induce England to play other than a minor part in the combat.

At the beginning of the present year it was rumoured in some European capitals that England and Japan had concluded a secret alliance binding England to support Japan chiefly by submarines in a war against the United States. A statement by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs about the end of January on American-Japanese relations tended to confirm the reports current on the continent. The Japanese statesmen spoke with a stiff upper lip. Denials of such an agreement between England and Japan are discounted by the secret military compact concluded between England and France in November 1912 and only published after the outbreak of the war, also by the secret treaties published by the Soviet Government.

Several events since the beginning of the year furnish strong circumstantial evidence of the existence of such a pact. A despatch from Tokio dated April the 6th to the New York *Evening Post* says "The negotiations between the Japanese and British governments for employment of English navy aviators as instructors for Japanese navy aviators have been concluded, 20 (twenty) reserve flight

officers of the British marine have already left England for Japan and are expected here shortly".

Australia seems agitated over Anglo-Japanese negotiations and apparently looks to the United States as a natural ally against a Japanese menace. The *Morning Post* London of April the 25th, 1921 publishes part of a speech by Premier Hughes in concluding a debate in the Australian House of Representatives on the Imperial Conference in which Mr. Hughes is reported to have said. "It is unthinkable and not within the bounds of possibility that we should ever take part in a struggle against America. We do not ourselves ratify although the practical consequences of war between Britain and America, whether Japan was or was not her ally would of course have to be faced by us, but even if this treaty be renewed it will not bind Australia to go to war with any country in the world". It is a notable fact that Premier Hughes has not hitherto regarded the Anglo-Japanese-Treaty as a menace to Australia. The presumption therefore is that when he says "we cannot be bound by any treaty which we do not ourselves ratify" he is thinking of a secret treaty and only refers to the renewal of the present public treaty to disguise his real meaning. He knows Lord Curzon and Lloyd George will understand him but he does not desire the general public to do so.

Another side-light on the mentality of Australia today is given by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* London. In the issue of May 11 he writes: "For the constitution of the British Empire there has occurred at Washington an event which, though little noticed in England, marks an epoch. President Harding has received in formal audience Mr. Sheldon, Commissioner in the United States for the Commonwealth of Australia, who proceeded afterwards to enter into diplomatic negotiations with Secretary Hughes of the State Department. This is the first occasion on which any foreign government has recognized a British Dominion as a separate or separable sovereignty".

In the past the American State Department has scrupulously refrained from according even the semblance of recognition to the representatives of any state not officially recognised. The reception of Mr Sheldon is presumably President Harding's reply to British intrigue.

The reception of Mr. Sheldon is significant, though little noticed in England—"England is slow to notice unpleasant incidents. She notices and magnifies what suits her policy but ignores what is opposed to it. The importance of this incident and its bearing on the future of the British Empire is casually referred to by the *Daily News* Correspondent who adds: "The news that Australia has an accredited representative in the United States has deeply stirred Canada". The question of sending a diplomatic representative to the United States has been discussed for a year or so in Canada. The presence of and reception of an Australian representative in Washington is certain to hasten decision on the sending of a Canadian envoy. That means another step towards sovereign part of both Dominions.

The danger of such a policy if previously discussed with London would be realised by Curzon or even Churchill; On the other hand the fear of Japanese immigration is a reality in Australia and hence it is safe to assume that Premier Hughes is speaking and acting without advice from London.

Now however that a serious step has been taken without the consent of Downing Street it is probable that an attempt will be made to turn it into operation in Australia and Canada which may not materialise when hostilities break out—in fact both Australia and Canada may turn out at the last moment the enemies of the United States just as the rifles landed from Germany at Larnie by Sir Edward Carson where used against the Germans in Belgium. Yet President Harding is wise in playing the trump cards which fall in his lap. As England failed to see the consequences of Carson's acts in Ireland Harding's significant gestures to Australia and Canada may have effects not yet fully comprehended.

Much diplomatic manoeuvring is yet certain before the climax arrives though the English jingoes in their clubs assert that now is the time—before the United States naval program is converted into a fighting machine.

There is one factor in world affairs that may prevent the impending war and that is fear of the proletariat of all countries.

Work Amongst Women.

Report of the International Secretariat.

Continued.

II.

Intelligence department.

In order to keep Russia informed with the work being done amongst the women of other countries the Information Bureau of the Secretariat carried out the following work.

1. Kept a regular summary of the foreign press.
 2. Obtained the following and translated them into Russian:
 - i) Material on the Paris Commune.
 - ii) An article of Com. Rossmer on Louise Michel (translated from the French).
 - iii) The condition of German women (Rote Fahne).
 - iv) Articles of Madeline Marx on the bankruptcy of feminism and on women.
 - v) In Soviet Russia.
 - vi) Summaries of German articles (Didrikd).
 - vii) The German Communist Women's Congress.
 - viii) The Women's movement in Germany Austria and Germany (Steinhardt).
 - ix) Women Workers Movement in Hungary (Varga).
 - x) International Women's day in Bulgaria (Shablin).
 - xi) Bulgarian Women's Conference (Shablin).
 - xii) Mexican Women Workers Movement (Evelyn Roy).
 - xiii) On the French Socialist Women's Movement (Rossmer).
 - xiv) The trial of Women Communists in Paris (Sovern, Dedrikel).
 - xv) The Female Civil Servants Movement in Germany (Dedrikel).
 - xvi) Three Magazines (Dedrikel).
 3. Extracts on the Women Communists movement were taken from the press.
- In order to keep the women of other countries informed as to the work done on behalf of women in Soviet Russia, the Secretariat took the following steps 1). A program of the work to be undertaken amongst women was compiled, translated into 23 languages and sent abroad 2) a series of debates and lectures with the arriving delegates were arranged 3) A number of lectures were organised on the women's question for both party

and trade union women delegates from abroad who were at that time in Moscow 4 lectures have been read — 3 by Comrade Stahl and 1 by Comrade Kolontai) and one informatory meeting of women delegates has been held 4) Information was given to each of the arriving delegates individually 5) Foreign women delegates were invited to participate in the women workers' conferences and delegate meetings organised by "Women's Departments"; as for example at the All Russian Congress of Gubernia Women's Departments; the Gubernia women workers meetings and the meeting in Moscow on the 8th March.

Simultaneously a series of meetings was arranged by the Head of the Secretariat's Information Bureau amongst the women of Turkestan, in the East. The foreign women delegates travelling in the Communist International's Propaganda Train participated in these meetings.

In order to keep in close touch with abroad, our own delegates were sent abroad, or else we made use of our comrades sent overseas on behalf of the Communist International.

Literature on the work amongst women and forms to be filled in by each delegate on her return home were given to each returning representative.

An album of photographs illustrating the work and life of women and children in Soviet Russia has been compiled from a series of Journals.

A number informatory articles and statistics dealing with the women's movement in various countries were collected and sent abroad through the columns of the "Kommunistka" (the Woman Communist).

Besides this, the Secretariat has had articles printed in German, French and English in the following numbers of the Russian Press Review:

- 1) 17 French—11—13. 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.
 - 2) German Nos. 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 23, 65.
 - 3) English Nos. 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 63, 24.
- A list of articles will be given to each delegate personally.

Literature issued during the period December 1920 — May 1921.

COUNTRY.	PAMPHLETS.		Kommunistka (Copies).	Executive Bulletin.	Russian Press Review.	Com Part New Sheet.	Other papers.
	Bundles.	Copies.					
Germany	23	516	136	24	23	5	25
Austria	23	264	112	20	20	7	34
France	23	69	8	30	12	5	25
England	17	42	4	10	15	5	15
America	17	34	4	10	2	2	10
Italy	17	32	7	4	4	—	15
Holland	17	17	7	—	2	—	20
Denmark	17	17	7	—	2	—	5
Sweden	17	17	4	4	6	—	10
Finland	17	17	4	10	6	—	—
Estonia	23	42	5	10	6	—	5
Latvia	23	42	6	10	6	—	5
Livonia	23	109	6	10	6	—	6
Turkestan	17	34	8	5	7	—	6
Norway	17	17	5	10	7	5	—
Argentina	17	17	7	10	7	2	5
India	17	17	7	5	9	2	3
Jugo-Slavia	17	50	7	5	7	2	5
Turkey	17	17	6	5	—	—	—
Balkans	—	45	12	10	14	5	5
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	12	17	4	5	5	2	5
Persia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	371	1531	379	167	166	37	200

Note. A list of the literature sent to the General Secretary and to other countries and figures dealing with the Moscow Secretariat will be handed to the delegates.

Total amount of literature received from December 1920 — May 1921.

COUNTRY FROM WHICH RECEIVED.	Pamphlets.	Journals.	Daily papers	TITLE
In German.				
Germany (issued by the V. C. P. G.)	8	3	5	1) "The Woman Communist" fortnightly magazine of V. C. P. G. 2) "The Woman's Comintern" Organ of the International Secretariat 3) "The International Working Women's Day". 4) "The proletarian Woman's Tribune (Rote Fahne)". 5) "The Proletarian Woman's Tribune (supplement of the Ruhr Echo)". 6) "The Front Line Woman fighter" (supplement to a Hamburg Paper). 7) "Supplement to the Rote Fahne" Mannheim. 8) "The Working Woman Communist" (supplement to the paper "The Class War") 9) "The Woman Communist" (Austria)
In French.				
Austria (issued by the A. C. P.)	—	—	—	10) "The Woman's Voice"
France (issued by the Communist group).	—	—	1	11) The "Proletarian Woman"
In Dutch.				
Holland (issued by the women communists).	—	—	—	12) "The Communist Woman"
In Czechoslovakian.				
Czechoslovakia (issued by communist group)	—	—	—	12) "The Communist Woman"

Bourgeois and Sympathetic papers.

RECEIVED FROM.	Pamphlets.	Journals.	Daily papers	TITLE
In German.				
Germany papers issued by the bourgeois feminist	—	1	1	1) "Woman's News" (Austria S. P. D.) 2) "The Woman fighter" (N. R. G. P.) 3) "Equality" (S. D.)
N. S. D. P. G. Austria issued by the S. D.	—	—	—	4) "Woman" (bourgeois feminist)
Italy issued by the S. D. P. I.	—	—	—	5) "In defence of the Woman Workers".
In Czechoslovakia.				
Czechoslovakia issued by the S. D. C. S.	—	—	—	—
In German.				
Germany issued by the Trade Unions	—	1	—	"The Woman Trade Unionist".

To be Continued.

Worker and Peasant Women in Soviet Russia.

In the Ukraine.

The Ukraine held its baby week in Nov 1920. The Ukrainian Soviet took upon itself the task of improving the condition of the children by using all the means which the workers government has at its disposal during the difficult period of the civil war. The working women pluckily responded to the appeal of the Soviet and took a most active part in the work of helping the children.

In Odessa.

150 women workers were placed at the disposal of the district house committees for the inspection of houses and obtaining superfluous furniture for the children's homes. These women conducted an agitation amongst housewives on the significance of "baby week". 3000 working women took part in the preparation of the children's holiday "baby day". The women distributed presents to the children, organised dinners etc. In the ouzeds and volosts 100 peasant women took part in the organisation of the children's homes and nurseries for orphan children sent from Odessa.

Women of the East.

Work amongst the women of Eastern people was commenced only recently towards the end of 1920 and in some places in the beginning of 1921.

In this work one must adapt oneself to the backwardness and peculiar conditions of the Eastern women—the greater subjection of woman as wife and mother. However even here general meetings, conferences and delegate meeting were successfully held. Thus seven conferences were organised in the Khirgis Republic—three of these being gubernian conferences, 21 schools for abolishing illiteracy were organised, and attended by 360 women.

In the Tartar Republic nine conference were held, and 20 in the Azerbaijan Republic. The women of the East are beginning to take an active party in Soviet work, so much so that there are 6 women members on the Khirgis Soviet. The women have opened 12 kindergartens and 16 nurseries in the Khirgis territory.

At the present moment an intensive political educational campaign is being conducted in all republics and gubernias where there are women of Eastern people.

The following manuscripts have been sent out;

- 1) Comrade Semashko "On Abortion". A. Kolontai "Prostitution and the means of combating it". Comrade Kolontai "The Great Advance" (printed in the Dreadnought)". Comrade Stahl "On the Gubernia women workers congress in Moscow and "International Working Women's Day in the Viatskai Gubernia". A speech by comrade Vemmer, and articles by Comrades Quelch and Steinhard dealing with International Day.
- 2) Theses on "International Working Women's Day" on the means of combatting prostitution and on abortion.

Resolutions and Decisions dispatched:

- 1) All Russian Gubernia Women's Departments congress.
- 2) Decisions of the 8th All Russian congress of Soviets regarding the position of women in the economic structure

of the Workers' Republic (printed in № 18 of the Russian Press Review).

3. The working women of Moscow on the International Women's Day.
4. The decree abolishing punishment for Abortion.

Appeals issued:

- 1) From the International Working Women's Departments Conference to the women workers of the World.
- 2) For the International Working Women's Day (sent to all countries).

Greetings sent to:

- 1) Comrade Clara Zetkin from the Conference.
- 2) Comrade Clara Zetkin in celebration of the 8th of May.
- 3) Comrade S. Pankhurst from the Women's Section of the Executive of the Russian Communist Party.
- 4) Comrade S. Pankhurst from the working women of Moscow on the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday".

French Communist Party.

Administrative Congress.

(Continued.)

At Dietskoye Selo (near Petrograd) a radio-station of great power, is being built which will be finished by August. The station will be able to establish contact with France and Italy as its utmost capacity. Moscow will be connected with the station by the Jusa Apparatus. All the vital parts of the apparatus have been made by the workers of Petrograd.

The famous author, V. M. Doroshovich has arrived at Petrograd from the Crimea.

The merchantman "Alexander Pol-den" left the Docks of Petrograd on the night of May 31st. The steamer is steering its course to Yarmouth for new cargoes for Petrograd.

A ship has left Trieste for Petrograd carrying 500 tons of copper scrap.

The Petrograd Department of Foreign Trade has received a proposal from a group of foreigners to transfer to them part of the Petrograd Docks for the purpose of setting up warehouses for foreign goods. According to the rules of the Soviet authorities all freights arriving at Russian ports without designation are taken over by the Government. The above mentioned group of foreigners therefore desire to guarantee themselves the right to sell the goods on the spot. Their proposal is being examined.

In the Ardatov ouyezd, gubernia of Simbirsk, there are 102 schools for juniors, which are attended by 2,700 boys and 600 girls. In the ouyezd there are also 75 educational circles, where plays are arranged and conferences held on scientific and political questions.

An Educational "Week" has begun in the city of Kursk. Meetings, concerts and lectures are being conducted all over the town. The Week is going on with considerable success. The Children of the preschool establishments in the town are being removed to country mansions and estates of former landowners. Model fields, gardens, parks, green houses, workshops, laboratory, farms etc have been allocated to the Agricultural Institute that is shortly to be opened. Work is going on in the whole gubernia to distribute to vocational-technical schools all juniors from 14-18 years of age, who are being withdrawn from work in the towns and sent to receive an education.

In the volost of Kadin (gubernia of Perm) the local Monastery has been converted into a Rest Home for the workers.

In the Vienev ouyezd (gubernia of Tula) the number of collective farms is now three times larger than last year.

The Work of Professor Jukovsky.

Professor Jukovsky, who died recently, has left a vast scientific legacy. Of all work, achieved by him in the field of aeronautics, at the Central Auto-motor Institute of the republic, is of special world importance. Professor Jukovsky was the first to design a perfect system of aeroplane, there by offering Russian avio-works the possibility of working from a rigid design and not in the dark. Professor Jukovsky systematised the theory of the propeller and constructed one which surpassed all that modern technique possessed.

Apart from this, Professor Jukovsky invented a new design for a petrol-motor, capable of working with a maximum economy of fuel and remarkable for its durability. Professor Jukovsky, further, was the first to elaborate on international scale the question of the most rational form for a ship. The deceased professor completed this work with the support of the Soviet Government just before his death. For the purpose of working out the best structure for a ship, Professor Jukovsky took as his models a swan and a vessel compared them, and conceived the law that the model of the ship meets with more resistance in the water than does the swan. Basing himself on this theory he invented a vessel whose economy in fuel 20-30%. The vessel of the new structure is of great power, although it has a much less powerful engine, which reduces its weight and increases its speed.

In the same manner Professor Jukovsky discovered a most advantageous form a plough. The new plough is capable of ploughing 50% more land than other ploughs. Under the supervision of Professor Jukovsky work was conducted on the construction of the greatest aerodynamic tubes in the world to combat snow-drifts, and on the construction of large airships with 500 horse-power engines, capable of carrying 10-12 passengers. Finally, Professor Jukovsky designed a new type of boat, having a much greater speed than the ordinary boat.

This would render paragraph 2 which reads: "the name of the Party is — 'Communist Party' superfluous. Bouthonier remarked that in the past the attribute 'socialist' has been bandied about far too much. A delegate from Gard proposed the name-Socialist Communist Party, saying that it would be a mistake not to make use, for propaganda purposes, of the word 'socialist' which is so well known all over the world.

The Commission also proposed that it should be inserted that socialisation should be obtained through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Seine Federation proposed that one of the principles of the party should be — that there is no such thing as national defence under a capitalist regime. Ferdinand Faure remarked that it is impossible to fill the statutes with all the theses of the "Third International", "the statutes are not a catechism".

Jules Blanc remarked that only ignorance of propaganda difficulties in the provinces can explain a proposal "which would turn the statutes into a bugbear". Do not let us bandy words. High sounding phrases, included in our statutes, will not prevent wars.

We are all of the opinion that national defence under a capitalist regime does not exist, but we shall have to prove it by action when the right moment comes. To include such a declaration into our statutes would be a worthless demonstration. (applause).

Raffin-Dugens expressed the opinion that the party must have a special discussion on national defence.

Thilbois raised the following question: "If mobilisation takes place to-morrow, will you exclude all those who, while holding the party ticket, will yet report themselves to their company. Frossard then expressed the opinion that participation in national defence is not a question for the Party. This problem has been solved by our adhesion to the international. I said here yesterday that our every day task consisted in tearing to shreds the lie of national defence.

The only question to be decided is — if this point on which there is unanimous agreement should be incorporated in the statutes."

A Scene.

Perfect peace reigned while these paragraphs were discussed and adopted. Then there was an incident. The chairman read a protest made by seven Seine delegates who asserted that amendments proposed by a minority of the Commission had not been put to the vote.

These delegates declared that this being so, they will leave the Congress. Renoult gave several instances as a proof that the Commission by no means ignored the suggestions of the Seine

Government Monopoly of Salt.

On the 31st May the Council of People's Commissaries issued an order introducing the State monopoly on salt all over the Republic. All monopolised salt constitutes the Salt Fund of the Republic and is placed at the disposal of the Food Commissariat and distributed by the latter in accordance with a scheme confirmed by the Utilisation Commission. Private trading in salt is prohibited under penalty. For the purpose of increasing the output of salt to meet the demand, the Supreme Economic Council is charged with increasing such output not only by economic means but by leasing salt deposits by an agreement which would ensure the entire output of salt to the State. The transportation of salt has been placed on the footing of urgent military transport, and salt freights are supplied with military guards. The Food Commissariat and the Commissariat for Communications have been charged to draw up a precise plan of salt warehouse bases and a time-table for filling those warehouses. The Food Commissariat is to take measures to supply the necessary bags for salt. The task of facilitating the realisation of the above order has been imposed on the presidiums of the provincial Executives, who are to co-ordinate their actions in this respect with the War Department and the Department for Ways and Communications.

In Shliaho.

The women peasants opened a kindergarten with their own resources and worked Sundays to put childrens homes and schools in order.

Federation, and that several of them had been incorporated in the statutes. If some amendments have been put to the vote, it is due to the fact that the wording had not been handed to the reporters. In spite of Renoult's very amicable explanations, some of the protesters refuse to relent to the great indignation of the Congress. Comrade Frossard gave vent to it in a vehement speech: "I certainly make distinction between the Seine Federation and its delegation and the infinitesimal fraction of that delegation which has just made an inopportune and uncalled for demonstration. I further make distinction between the protesters, some of whom are old militants who gave way to an attack of illtemper, and certain others who have betrayed their ill feeling towards the militants at the head of the party". (Applause).

"These things must be exposed, for there are members of the party who make it their business to be-smirch those who devote their whole time to the party. These are underhand machinations which are intended to undermine the reputation of these comrades who are at the head of the revolutionary struggle. Actuated by low motives, some members of the party indulge in gross libels against comrades under the pretext of serving the interests of the party. But what is really gained by such an attitude? (Applause).

Have you really so many militants that you take a delight in molesting them? Revolutionary action is a glutton for men. Are you setting yourself the task to undermine the prestige of those who are still left to you? (Applause).

In this admissible that barely three months after our party has again assumed the aspect of a revolutionary organisation is it conceivable that at our first congress seven delegates should indulge in a demonstration which is tantamount to sabotaging the Congress? Are you really going to leave because the Congress has not adopted some of your amendments? Does your Communism come to that? Think of the dissident journalists who are delighted at your action. Read in to-morrows enemy press the compliments which will be showered upon you.

Really comrades is such an exhibition worthy of a party which fights all alone against the bourgeoisie? What advantage do we stand to gain from such a demonstration? Are you here to make an exhibition of our dissention to the press of our oponents?

Frossard carried the Congress with him, and as a result of his peroration, the signatories to the protest announced their willingness to withdraw it. Moreover, George Ploch, in a much applauded speech, disassociated the delegation of the Seine Federation from the demonstration made by a few of their members. („Humanité" 16 Mai 1921).

Austrian Cabinet Resigns.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned as a consequence of its disagreement with the Entente on question of uniting Salzburg to Germany, on the basis of the recent plebiscite.

Monarchists Active.

In Reichenhaller, on the 30th May, Congress on the "Economic Re-generation of Russia" opened. The most prominent figures at this Congress, were Skoropadsky, Lissovsky, Sherinsky - Shakmatoff and Baron Taube. The president of the Congress was Krupensky.

Atrocities against Jewish Refugees.

Conference of Baltic States.

"Ruh!" communicates that negotiations between the Baltic States for the conclusion of an alliance has so far progressed, that it is expected that a final settlement of the question will be arrived at the conference at Riga which was to open on the 4th of June. It is not yet certain whether Finland will take part in the conference.

Radium found in the Belgian Congo.

Nauen, June 2. (Wireless.) The Belgian geographical society received information to the effect that radium and uranium have been found in the Katanga copper mines.

Lectures for the Delegates to the Congress.

Today, Saturday, June 4th, at 1 p. m., Comrade Stutschka, a member of the Collegiate of the Commissariat for Justice, will deliver a lecture in English at the "Continental", on: "The Structure of Soviet Power and Soviet Justice".

The following is a brief synopsis of Comrade Stutschka's lecture.

I. The Russian revolution first made the proletariat of the world conscious of the real revolutionary significance of the class struggle. The proletarian dictatorship, as advocated by Marx and Engels and as realised in the Paris Commune of 1871, assumed the peculiar form of the Soviet constitution in the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917. The November Revolution of 1917 was the first in which an attempt was made at reconstructing bourgeois law. It not only overthrew the conceptions of the old law, but established a new code. The class character of all law. Law as an instrument in the class struggle. The concept of law and how it arose. The social concept. Class Interests. The organised power of the ruling class and its significance in law. Counter-revolutionary and revolutionary law. The form of law. Law and Justice. The transitional character of law. The simultaneous decay of law and the State and the final abolition of class antagonism. The new society as a law-less and state-less society.

II. The State as organised power of the ruling class. State and Society. The proletarian dictatorship as a new State form in contrast to Democracy. The Soviet constitution and its historical predecessors. Bourgeois and General proletarian revolution. The Soviet constitution and its origin. General Significance of a Constitution. Written and unwritten Constitutions. Bourgeois and Soviet Constitutions. The declaration of human and civic rights of 1789 and the declaration of the rights of the working class of 1918. Civic rights and workers' right. Constitution of the Soviet power. Central and local power. Bureaucracy and proletarian democracy. Bourgeois and proletarian suffrage laws. Census of property and census of labour. The rights of the possessor and the non-possessor, Bourgeois budgets and proletarian economic society. State capitalism and Communist. Simultaneous decay of the State and class antagonism.

On June 6th a lecture will be delivered by the Chief of the Department of Military School Com. Potrovski, on the military Construction of the Soviet Republic.

On June 9th, Comrade Lunatscharski, Commissary of Education, will speak on the subject of popular education.

After every lecture, the delegates will be enabled to visit the institutions and organisation, forming the subject of the lectures.

(Continued from page 1 col. 1.)

be said to the honour of the German party that it is following in the footsteps of the Russian party in this respect. Not only does the Central Council of the Communist Party of Germany lend every assistance to the furtherance of the work among the women, but the advice and the aid of the National Womens' Secretariat is being called in much more frequently than ever before and the establishment of special district womens' secretariats is being accomplished on every hand. So far, however, owing to the lack of diligent and capable woman secretaries, it has been possible to establish only six such district womens' secretariats in the most important industrial centres, which have become the spiritual and organisational centres of various political districts and proved very valuable.

In conclusion we desire to mention the increasing interest of the German woman Communists in the international problems. On May 7th last, a National Womens' Conference was held at Berlin, at which delegates from every part of the country appeared. The agenda of the International Womens' Conference was discussed and hearty sisterly greetings were sent to the Conference. The proposals of this National Womens' Conference will form the subject of discussion at the Second International Womens' Conference, and we trust that they will aid in the establishment of relations with the women communists of all countries and will give an impetus to the world revolution through the cooperation of the proletarian women of the world.

Bertha Braunthal.