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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Textile Lock-out.

London, June 6. The lock-out in the cotton trade began to-day. It is affecting 500,000 workers.

British Fleet to Blockade Black Sea Ports.

Nauen, June 8. (Wireless.) English warships, commanded by Admiral John de Robek will arrive in Constantinople next week in order to undertake the blockade of Turkish Black Sea ports and to assist the landing of Greek troops.

Lloyd George to Honour Venizelos.

Paris, June 8. (Wireless.) Venizelos who was staying in France has been called to England by Lloyd-George. The "Temps" believes the British premier intends to offer Venizelos some post of honour in the League of Nations in order to emphasise the difference which is being made between Greece, friendly to the Entente and her present regime.

British Government involved in Siberian Invasion.

London, June 6. The London papers in general are silent about the Vladivostok events. Only the "Daily Herald" suggests that after the Kronstadt rising a coup was being planned against Petrograd and that "certain high British officials were privy to plans of transporting Wrangel's army to Esthonia and assisted their preparation". Afterwards, however, this Petrograd plan was abandoned in favour of an invasion of Eastern Siberia, assisted by the Japanese. The paper expects Wrangel will arrive in Vladivostok and will attempt to invade Siberia; it adds: "If Wrangel's troops are sent to Vladivostok, England will be responsible for this. The government must take immediate steps in order to dissociate itself not merely by formal assurances, but by practical means from this latest assault on the Workers' Republic."

A "War Congress".

Trabesund, June 4th. — In endeavouring to forestall an uprising in the colonies, the English intend to convene a Congress of Mussulman at Mecca. The program for the Congress has been elaborated by the British Foreign Office and the "Society of the Orient". The English have invited to this Congress representatives of Algiers, Tripoli and Morocco. Commenting on this the Angora "Hakimitelile" writes: "By calling this Congress the English wish to make all the Mahomedans their captives. They also do it because they have learned of the proposed Mussulman Congress in Angora. We declare this Congress to be 'not a congress of mohamedans, but a British Congress of War'."

E387. London, June 9. "Morning Post" states to-day that the secret of the Vladivostok situation lies in Japan's desire to gain control over Siberia and to establish a buffer state between herself and Soviet Russia and, at the same time to win such concessions, as will compensate her for the enormous expenses of the expedition. The paper says that Japan is not much afraid of the Russians or the Chinese, but she is afraid of the Western Nations obtaining economic or territorial foothold on the coast of Eastern Asia.

London, June 9. The "Daily Express" continues its sharp campaign against the "new war plot", pointing out the significance of Venizelos's visit to London and to Lloyd-George. The paper suggests that the Greeks are in great money difficulties and it confronts this with the fact that Venizelos has called on influential financiers, and there are rumours that the Greek government will be aided by British financiers and under the British government's auspices. The paper says further: "The British taxpayer is not ready to take part in this wild game; he is determined not to incur a heavy expenditure to further Greek territorial aspirations". — The "Daily Chronicle" confirms the fact that the British Mediterranean squadron is proceeding to Constantinople.

GERMANY.

Murderer of Rosa Luxemburg Arrested.

Paris, June 8. (Wireless.) The German Captain Drull, charged with having taken an active part in the murder of Rosa Luxemburg, has been arrested by order of the government a few days ago. This officer who was a member of the well-known Rosbach battalion has repeatedly boasted to be the man who dealt the fatal blow to Rosa Luxemburg.

Disarming the Orgesh.

Riga, June 8. L. T. A. is informed from Berlin on the 7th inst. that the Bavarian Government has issued a decree in accordance with the ultimatum, ordering the disarming of the Orgesh.

Hitting at the Heads.

Hanover, June 8. (Wireless from Seldes.) In connection with the "Not guilty" verdict against submarine commander Neumann, it is reported from good authority that the German supreme court which decided that an officer obeying commands is not liable to prosecution, intends to bring to trial the chiefs of the admiralty who gave orders to seven other submarine commanders, whose cases are being prepared for trial. It is understood that either Admiral von Holtzendorff, Admiral von Capelle or Admiral von Behncke, the present admiralty chief, will face the trial. This would be the first attempt to get at the higher ranks for their war crimes.

The Destruction of War Material.

The German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recently published a memorandum concerning the fulfilment of the conditions of the Versailles treaty by Germany up to April 1921. This rather detailed official document deals with the question of the extent to which Germany has fulfilled its obligations up to the date mentioned. The chapter concerning the destruction of war material is of special interest. According to the statistics given therein, evidence has been submitted to the Allied Military Commission of the destruction, up to April 1st, of:

49320 guns
26350 gun carriages
22020 machines and tubes upwards of 28,000,000 shells and mines
53,000,000 fuses
4,100,000 rifles
345,000,000 bullets
86,000 machine guns and about 194,000 machine gun barrels.

The completion of the destruction of the remaining weapons and munitions has been provisionally fixed for the summer of this year and the beginning of next year.

The stipulations as to the navy have been practically complied with. Up to the present, a mine field of about 43,000 square nautical miles has been cleared, while about 43,000 square nautical miles have still to be cleared. Of the original fleet of 14,000 aeroplanes and 27,610 motors, 13,365 of the former and 23,842 of the latter have been destroyed. The remainder has almost entirely been dismantled. All of the 517 government hangars and wharfs and 39 government airship sheds have either been delivered up to the Allies or destroyed, with only few exceptions. The Controlling Commission has permitted Germany to retain 17 aeroplane hangars, 7 construction shops, 4 airship sheds and 11 seaplane hangars for its civil air traffic.

Germany to be Admitted to League of Nations.

Nauen, June 8. (Wireless.) The Congress of the League of Nations unanimously accepted the proposal of Aulard on the admission of Germany into the League as soon as possible.

RUSSIA.

Monarchists at Work.

Berlin, 7 June. — Yesterday saw the closing of the Monarchist Congress. One of the resolutions adopted, stated "that the re-establishment of the monarchy in Russia is necessary from the standpoint of the economic regeneration of Western Europe". The Congress expressed its gratitude to the Bavarian Government for its hospitality. It was resolved to set up a special organ called "The Committee for the Economic Regeneration of Russia", which is charged to enter into direct contact with the representatives of German trade and industry. "Rote Fahne" and "Freiheit" remark that the regeneration of the economic life of Russia is merely a screen under cover of which the Russian and German monarchists are gathering jointly to carry on their counter revolutionary activities.

A New Device.

Berlin, June 7th. — In a report at the Paris Nationalist Congress the Cadet, Kartashev, declared for the necessity of forming an organisation which would act under the watchword of "For Russia and the Fatherland". This organisation is to rally to its banner all the anti-bolshevist elements and the remnants of the Russian army.

Finnish Delegation in Moscow.

The Finnish delegation of industrialists and bankers that has arrived in Moscow also contain representatives of the metal and paper trusts and the Vice-Minister for Trade and Industry in Finland, M. Hovilanni.

The Finnish delegation proposes in the near future to furnish large supplies of agricultural implements, rotari paper and various kinds of metals.

For Soviet Russia it is of very great importance to have the possibility of unloading in Finnish ports the goods purchased abroad. This would clear the road uniting Russia with Yamburg and the coast.

Finland, on the other hand is in dire need of raw material, particularly flax and hemp.

The negotiation between the Commissariat for Foreign Trade and the Finnish delegation are progressing well, and there is reason to hope that they will yield tangible results very shortly.

The establishment of regular trade relations with Finland will finally break the ring of the blockade set up round Russia by the Imperialists of the Entente.

Forming New Cabinet.

Riga, June 8th. — According to the report of the "Gazetta Poranni" the Premier, Vitos, intends to appoint the Polish Ambassador at Prague, Count Ljasotski, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Two days' Rest a week.

With the view to enabling the workers of Moscow and the province to make better, and more rational use of their leisure time in the summer, the presidium of the Moscow Soviet conjointly with the presidium of the Moscow Gubernia Council of Trade Unions resolved to introduce from the 13th of June a two days' rest in the week, on Saturday and Sunday for the workers and employees of the factories and works, at the same time increase by one hour the working day of all the remaining five days. The output of the enterprises must under no circumstances be reduced. In the event of productivity declining, or owing to any other important reason, the Trade Unions conjointly with the Economic Organs are given the right to repeal the resolution. This resolution does not apply to enterprises where the workers wish to retain the old system. It likewise does not apply to enterprises of public services, such as the waterworks, electric works, public baths and dining rooms, etc.

FRANCE.

France protests Against Anglo-Russian Trading Agreement.

London, June 7. The "Daily Telegraph" announces that on May 26th the French ministry of Foreign Affairs transmitted to the British Government Briand's note on commercial relations with Soviet Russia, containing a vigorous protest against the principle underlying certain clauses of the trade agreement, and also against the situation, created by the court's decision in the Segar test case. Briand points out, that clause 9 may be interpreted, as permitting to the Bolsheviks to import to England not only Russian gold, but also securities and goods which cannot be identified as being the property of the British government. Consequently the question arises whether the Soviet Government is entitled to import and to dispose of foreign property. The judgement in the Sagor case answers this question favourably for the Soviets. If the House of Lords confirms this verdict, the trade agreement becomes valid with all its consequences. In this case Frenchmen would be deprived of their property, confiscated by the Bolsheviks, without any possibility of obtaining redress in the law courts. This means that the filching of private property which had been going on clandestine fashion would be continued openly and on a much larger scale. The French Government perfectly understands the necessity of resuming economic relations with Russia, but this can be effected only when old debts are recognized and when spoliatory legislation is annulled. Then again, the French government does not see how that clause could be reconciled with Lloyd-George's declaration in the House of Commons, made on March 21st. Therefore, in full accordance with Hughes' statement, the French government finds it necessary to inform the British government of France's refusal to accept the point of view expressed in that clause and that the rights of French citizens remain in all due form fully reserved. Therefore, the British Government, in the interests of merchants who might desire to trade in goods of contested origin will certainly consider it useful to warn the of the above mentioned reservation".

London, June 8. In connection with Briand's note concerning the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, Reuter has issued the following statement: The British Government cannot accept all Briand's arguments in regard to the question of the recent Segar case. The main point that the British court's decision cannot be interfered with. In any case it will be emphasized that the British Premier has already made it quite clear in public utterance that every consideration will be given to French claims when time comes for the general settlement between Russia and the various powers, quite apart from the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. When the Premier arrives for this final settlement, Lloyd George has already promised his support to France".

Reds Capture Railway Headquarters.

Lyons, June 8. (Wireless.) There is no change in the conflict between the extremist and the moderate group of the French railwaymen. The office of the railwaymen's federation are still by Monmousseau and a bureau nominated by the extremists. Bidegaray, the moderate leader has received a letter from the federation's executive committee authorizing him to use force in order to regain possession of the premises occupied by the extremists.

Telegraph Office

Nauen, June 8. Communications in Italy have been interrupted by a strike of the Ita-

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Editor: T. L. Axelrod.

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Hours from 3 to 5 (except Sundays).
Responsible Secretary, Tverskaya 48.
Telephone 5.48.10 and 3-79-05.
Hours 6 to 8 daily (except Sundays).**Trial of Heinrich Brandler**
(Unsuccessful Attempt at Political Assassination).

The reports we have received concerning the trial of Heinrich Brandler, Chairman of the V. K. P. D. before an Extraordinary Court, are very incomplete. The charge against Brandler was "High Treason". It was "based", if one might so express it, on the appeals and leaflets issued by the Central Committee of the party; but none of these appeals or leaflets contained any incitement to overthrow the government by force. The appeals went no further than the demands published in the Open Letter or the eight points of the days of the Kapp Putsch: first of all, the withdrawal of the police troops sent to the Mansfeld district to beat down the Middle-German workers; further, economic demands for the unemployed as well as the workers, the disarmament of the Orgesch and the arming of the workers. It is true that the appeals call for the use of force to combat the force used by the counter-revolutionary elements. This however will always be admitted in word and deed by the Communist vanguard, and wherever proletarians may be found defending themselves against counter-revolutionary terror, there the Communist vanguard will also be found fighting in the front ranks, and it will use every effort to obtain the aid of the greatest masses of workers.

If the counter-revolution freely and openly proclaims its right to counter-revolutionary force of arms, the party of the proletarian revolution must proclaim, just as freely and openly, its right to revolutionary force of arms.

The prostitute justice of the Ebert Republic is only a supplement to counter-revolutionary force, its aiders and abettors. It has covered up all the hooliganism of the counter-revolution, its punitive expeditions, its bestial acts of revenge, and its political, clandestine murders, without a grimace. It has not even hesitated to commit the most shameful public and secret misdeeds, in order to save the murderers of the working class. Not one of the Kapp gang, not one of the assassins of the Communists has ever been disturbed in his security. They are inaccessible for this republican justice, they are inviolable.

But the trial of Brandler was to be more than an ordinary act of white justice. It was to raise before the working class the bugbear of "communist putsch tactics". And for this purpose the State Prosecutor was provided with a crown witness, such as must have gladdened his heart: the pamphlet of the former chairman of the V. K. P. D., Paul Levi, entitled, "Our Way", an "indictment of Putschism".

It was an easy task for Brandler to refute Paul Levi the arch enemy of putschism whose arraignment savoured much of the public prosecutor, and to entirely rehabilitate the March action, and the political good character of the V. K. P. D.

The special court of the Social Democratic Government passed on him a sentence of five and a half years for this daring action. The Berlin radiogram, which informs us of this sentence states "Brandler was not prepared to make any compromises in his speech of defence and this made it impossible for the judges to pass a more lenient sentence".

Brandler faced the court as an unflinching fighter, as the embodiment of the revolutionary masses, who fought in March. He is now under lock and key. But of one thing we are sure — hundreds of thousands of workers who up till now regarded the V. K. P. in connection with its March action entirely in the light of the slanders which were heaped on it by the Social Democrats of both kinds, will now begin to realise truth. They will now prepare for another "case" — against Social Democracy and opportunism, and as that trial before the court of the proletariat, we shall be victorious. The reversal of the judgment against Heinrich Brandler by the verdict of the workers will surely come sooner than five years hence.

We Communists will do all in our power to precipitate that trial.

A. Thalheimer.

Art in Moscow.
by Lunacharsky.

Our Comintern comrades arriving in Moscow will unfortunately see the latter in rather an unfavourable aspect as far as its artistic life is concerned. All the large theatres will be closed, although we have arranged for five of them to give special performances for the Comintern from the 1st to the 5th of June. The more important concerts are coming to an end, and artistes of all kinds are dispersing to the provinces and country villas or sanatoria for rest.

However, we can state with pride that from an artistic point of view, Moscow last winter, was the centre of great cultural activity, and as far as I can judge from the papers and journals which reach me, it was a centre bubbling with more internal activity, and a more harmonious outward appearance than that of any other European city. Of course, I do not wish anyone to infer from this that Moscow has become a new Athens, or that it as yet, comes up to the standard that would be demanded by a cultured communist. There are many defects in our lives, but our Comintern comrades will realise the strength of the current against which we have to struggle. The very fact that we are struggling against this current is in itself worthy of note.

However, I do not wish my series of articles to assume the form of a guide through artistic Moscow, particularly that of a guide, who, drawing attention to the closed doors of a theatre would say: "Such and such a play was given here during the winter". On the other hand I want to acquaint my comrades to a certain extent with the structure of our artistic life and its internal problems.

Let me then begin with selective art, a sphere that has not yet been fully surveyed. It is still impossible to give a detailed account, as all the so-called progressive research into this sphere of art primarily found a refuge, and expressed itself in its most virulent form in the sphere of painting and partly in sculpture.

A Marxist can very easily explain the rise of academic art at the end of the 19th Century, and the cause of the renaissance of impressionism, and its rapid replacement by cubism, futurism, expressionism, etc., etc. It is not surprising that this phenomena did not confine themselves to selective art but spread into literature, music etc.

Why is it that a new development in art expresses itself first of all in painting? Why does it create such a sensation, why are their creations spat upon and ridiculed and then later exalted to the very heavens, their pictures sold for large sums, and their names be came the most popular in all Europe, even in circles where it is not thought much of. For everyone knows that when one has to speak of the history of art dating from the nineties of last century one immediately begins to enumerate the most important leaders of the tendencies to which I have just referred.

The painters were the first to make use of the expressions, "impressionist", "symbolist", and "cubist".

I state this merely in passing and will not yet analyse it, I assert that even in Russia up to the present day a most desperate struggle is indisputably being fought out amongst our artists on the question of the trend of selective art. In general the main differences in our world of selective art and such: there is a group of artists which still produces few but green shoots which are true to the principles of "Peredvizhchestvo" ("locomotive art"), "Peredvizhnik" is a name assumed by a group of artists with popular tendencies, who superseded the outlived Western European type of Russian Academism. This is the extreme right wing of our art. Essentially these people did not betray their populist traditions and they believe that they stand near to the popular heroes, that they are the champions of the people's will, which found its prophets in Tchernishevsky or Saltikov, its heroes in Jelabone or Lopatine; it would have appeared easier to them to assist proletarian culture, which cannot but belong to illustrative art.

We will assume that illustrative art exists, what its highest function may be, we will not discuss; the fact however is that the proletariat is extremely interested in the artistically expressed history of the revolution, the reflection of his dreams for the future, the portraits of his new heroes and leaders and the scenes of his struggles. It is clear then that the realistic artists, of the Repin type, the Jaroshenko types, or even the Makovski type, no matter how

they may be condemned by other artists, if they had turned over their brushes to this new genre, they would have had a wonderful reception from the ranks of the proletariat. The backwardness of the proletariat, a very fruitful backwardness however, might have then found expression. Nevertheless, our Comintern comrades know that many of our "narodniki" in large numbers drifted into the current of Social Revolutionist reaction.

That was the case with many of our older artists. The majority of them were alien to the new movement, they rejected the October movement and did not stretch forth their hands to help. We are now taking steps to give a kind of "academic ration" etc., to the best of our artists; but we have no close ties with them. There are of course exceptions. For example, the prominent artists Pasternak, Tolstoy's friend, is making both individual and collective portraits of the workers' leaders with his usually fine likenesses and in his own peculiar style, neither realist nor impressionist. Malinin, of the same school of artists also paints portraits. Then there is the younger, more modern, Maliavin, but of the same school, who is also working very energetically, in Riasan, producing few new pictures and working more in the sphere of drawings; he is an anarchist by conviction and we expect much from him in the near future. At any rate he has the taste and the talent which no one will deny.

Most likely the main group of our selective artists is that originating from the sensitive Europeans, and grouping themselves around the so-called world of art, whose mainstay is A. I. Benoit, who is a theoretician, historian aesthetic, and artist, and is on of the most accepted and cultured personalities of Russia—our friend of the "Diamond Ballet" and other post-impressionist tableaux, who approaches very closely to such European artists as Van-Gog, Mattiee and even Picasso, in a word the right wing of cubism.

This large army of artists is by no means confined to any particular unit. Many of the most distinguished representatives of this group and direction, and also for example the highly talented Kustodiev, and Petroff, Vodkin, remarkable in his own way, took part in the decoration of Petrograd during public holidays and have fulfilled one or another of the governments commissions. Benoit himself and many others work in the Soviet museums. Similarly, the famous artist and art historian Igor Grabar, is working exceptionally well in the investigation of ancient ikons.

The most significant thing is this however, that the advent of the social revolution has in no way reflected on these artists, this flow of waters does not seem to have troubled the calm surface of Russian art. Perhaps only the panageries written by Konchalevski—a pupil of the left wing of this group—for the Cossock congress and even that was comparatively casual, or some of the work of Kannenkov, the most talented sculptor of Russia, as for example, his memorial tablet on the Kremlin wall, but all this is comparatively insignificant.

For some time now the artists of the centre have been trying to group themselves into a special art circle, whose principles at least seem to aim to an expansion into the whole world of art—thus assuming for themselves the best conditions with the help of the People's Commissariat for Education—and at the same time a desire to work hand in hand with the Soviet Government. Some of the right element, in the artistic sense: have attached themselves to this alliance, for example, the two brothers Vassnetzov and others, and the group with such artists as the ardent Mashkov, the all ready mentioned Konchakov, the highly cultured and interesting artist decorator Jakalov, and the left wing have come over to a man including, not only the Russian, but the German expressionist Comrade Kandinski. This group may be the beginning of a revival of selective art, just now, I repeat, there is little to be satisfied with in this respect. There were small independent exhibitions after the revolution but they were insignificant, no new departure being observed in them. Last winter there were no exhibition of any size or note. This winter large exhibitions will be organised and everything leads us to believe that the red rays of the still rising sun of the social revolution will shine over these exhibitions.

The left wing appears as the third

division. Here, the central figure appears in the form of the Communist-futurists.

The object less supermatists have come over to them from the left and from the right, the stylistic artists somewhat like the very talented Altmann, the present head of the department of selective art, and the talented Sternberg, the former head. They were somewhat driven into the circles of the Russian bourgeoisie? they were young, they regarded themselves as revolutionaries in the technique of nature they quickly felt sympathy for the revolution and were carried away by it when it stretched forth its hand towards them. But how did it extend its hand to them? I confess that at first it was my hand. I extended it because I admired that kind of research. True, I do not belong to those who simply raise their hands in horror at the futurists, who snort with contempt, and abuse them. I know the deep social roots, which begot this peculiar plant, and I by no means deny, that the fruits of that plant can be of peculiar use to the general growth of Art, that their stupendous onesidedness, and their extremely analytical approach to art, will finally have a beneficial effect. Nevertheless, their art must be regarded, as a product of the ruin of the previous art, and as a field scattered with the skeletons of the past which must arise at the trumpet of some synthetic genius. I cannot regard this art, other than a laboratory other than a kitchen from which it was necessary to enter out of the musty air, of academic and realistic art which completely decayed, and lost its soul. I extended my hand, in so far, as it was necessary to the general policy of the Commissariat for Education, to rely on the serious, collective creative artistic powers. These I found almost exclusively here, amongst the so-called left artists. This repeated itself even in Hungary. It takes place even in Germany, and the Hungarian comrade Kitts, if I am not mistaken, a member to the congress of the Third International said to me not without pride, and sorrow "the Government of Bela Kun wanted to improve its relation to art and began to patronise the "right" artists. At the deposition of Communism, the best of them washed their hands of us, the worst became informers. We, the left hid underground, but remained loyal to the flag". At present, the Soviet power in Russia is consolidated, but if it should ever collapse something like that will happen here also with such a policy. At present a change is taking place.

As I have already pointed out, among the artists of the centre, there is a movement of sympathy to the Soviet regime, and they can give us a deal more.

Yes, I extended my hand to the left, but the proletariat and the peasantry have not done that yet. On the contrary, even when futurism, will become thoroughly imbued with revolutionary ardour the worker who is revolutionary will pull terrible grimaces at the admixture of futurism. The futurists say—"he has not grown up yet". There are various kinds of growths. Futurism is the crooked growth of art. It is the continuation of the bourgeois art, with certain revolutionary warpings. The proletariat will also continue from the art of the past, beginning from the healthy sculpture, perhaps direct from the renaissance, and will carry it forward, further, and higher, than all the futurists and entirely in a different direction.

The greatest appeal that Moscow made to the artists, was the erection of large number of temporary memorials in the streets, and squares. One must admit frankly that this effort was a complete failure. Artists of various tendencies, particularly the left, put up some repulsive creations many of them to be taken down again with the utmost speed. It is doubtful if even a single one could be recognised as a work of art.

One must admit however, that this attempt only ended in failure in Moscow. Not so in Petrograd. There, there were a few bad ones, a few unacceptable ones, but there were also some excellent memorials. Everybody will deplore the destruction of Radisheff and Lassalle memorials, and every one would wish that they would be re-erected. Such memorials, as the busts of Herzen, Shevshenko, Matveeff's statue of Karl Marx, in front of the Smolny Institute, and many others are worthy of being reproduced in bronze. The really greatest artistic memorial erected by the Soviet Power in Moscow is the figure on the "Zvetnoj Bulvar"—the memorial of Dostoevsky, and the statue of "Thought", but they were

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International Congress of Women Communists.

The Opening of the Second International Congress.

The second International Congress of Women Communists opened in Moscow on June ninth at six p. m. The following were elected to the presidium: Tahlheimer, Bucharin representing Executive Comintern, Clara Zetkin, Liza Gerten, Germany, Smythe England, Lessiak France, Bloch Switzerland. The following were elected secretaries, Lillina, Stahl, Kollontai; besides these representatives of Ukraine, Norway, Sweden and other countries were also elected. The following were elected honorary presidents Lenin, Zinoviev, Trotsky, Krupskaya, Sylvia Pankhurst, Kote Dahlstrom. In opening the congress, Kollontai declared that, the Second International Conference of women communists will bring joy to the revolutionary proletariat of the whole world and inspire fear in the hearts of all our enemies. This conference once again proves to our enemies that the communist movement is growing and becoming stronger. Not only are representatives of the whole of the West present at this congress, but Eastern countries also. We are commencing the work of the conference with the firm conviction that the working women of the whole world will courageously carry the banner of communism to the victorious end.

Comrade Kollontai then proposed that the memory of fallen fighters for communism, particularly comrades Samoilova, Inessa Armand, and Ossen of Norway, be honoured by the conference rising.

Kalinin.

Greetings were then conveyed in the name of all the Russian Central Executive Committee by, Comrade Kalinin who was met by a storm of applause Kalinin said. "The honour to welcome the women communists of all countries falls to the lot of the whole of the Russian proletariat. The Russian working woman who always marched side by side with the working men occupies an honourable place in the struggles of the Russian proletariat. We have fashioned our methods in the long and difficult struggle against capitalism. Our tactics are dictated by long revolutionary experience based on the Marxist method. As an example of how tactics based on living experience and actual conditions may change without departing from principle and diverting from the final aim, Kalinin referred to the attitude of Russian Communist Party to the question of the corn monopoly and agricultural tax. He believed that Russian experience will be of service to foreign comrades, and he wished them success in their great struggle. In the name of German Communist Party greetings were conveyed by Comrade Tahlheimer. He declared that communism during the last year has had extraordinary success not only among men workers but also among women workers of all countries, this unceasing growth proves the inevitable collapse of capitalism. He concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the conference will more strongly weld the ranks of women communists and hasten our proletarian victory.

Losovsky.

Comrade Losovsky greeted the conference in the name of the International Council of Trade Unions. He said: "There is the one idea running through all the forthcoming conferences and congresses in Moscow namely, the possibility of more intense development of struggle of the revolutionary proletariat. They will be the banner around which will rally the organised masses of the proletariat and that large section of the working class not yet touched by the revolution. Women labour masses represent tremendous fields of activity for communist propaganda. The task of the present conference, and the forthcoming congresses of the Comintern and Red Trade Unions, is to work out an offensive policy for the final struggle with the capitalist world. Comrade Guseff greeted the conference in the name of the Red Army and said: "Only thanks to the victory of the Red Army is it possible for an international conference to gather as it has done today? This is a pledge that very soon we shall have one International Red Army".

Clara Zetkin.

Clara Zetkin then rose to reply to the greetings and was greeted by a grand ovation. She said I accept your greetings not for the little that has up till now been done by the women communists

of Western Europe but for what we have yet to do. The working women of the whole world learned with enthusiasm that we have once again gathered under the banner of Third International in Moscow. What does Moscow mean to us? It is a symbol of the Russian Revolution, a symbol of future struggles for emancipation. We working women belonged to the Second International but it deceived us as it deceived the whole of the proletariat. Nor will the Second and a half International, which vacillates and is totally unable to break with compromise, improve the position. We West European communists only recently were just a small group in each country. Now we are many and our numbers grow every day. What is the Third International? It is not an organisation of words but an organisation of revolutionary struggle, and it is precisely for this purpose that we have gathered here. We have suffered great losses during the past year. We have lost Inessa Armand who was the first to call upon working women to protest actively against imperialist wars. We have lost Comrade Samoilova. We, with you, feel the loss of these comrades and we grieve over them just as you grieve with us over our losses, for the loss of communist fighters is not only a loss to the proletariat of one country but to that of the whole world. In the persons of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht there fell not only fighters of the German proletariat but of the world proletariat. We honour the memory of our fallen warriors not with tears but in the struggle which they bequeathe to us.

Capitalism in all countries is living through its last days, the colossal growth of unemployment shows that we are on the eve of the complete collapse of the capitalist world. We have no time for dallying, we must all unite, we must say to all working women that the hour has come for a decisive struggle and that only by entering the Communist Party can they assist in the struggle; for the fate of women is the fate of labour and the emancipation of labor means the emancipation of woman. But the path to emancipation is not easy, it is a path of difficult and stubborn battles. There may be victories but there may be defeats. We must continually struggle untiringly until power is in the hands of the workers. We have here not only women of Europe, 150 not only the Western European working women but women of the East. The women of the East has awakened and she looks with hope to the Third International in Moscow which calls her to complete emancipation. The presence of women of the East among us is the best proof that however great the work that confronts us is we will close our ranks still more in the struggle for a complete emancipation of working women, for the complete realisation of Communism. Long live the Third International! Long live the working men and working women of Russia! Long live the Soviet Government!"

Bucharin.

Comrade Bucharin then greeted the conference in the name of the Executive Committee of the Comintern and the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. He said "Your present conference is much larger than that of last year; if we compare our attempts abroad in Zimmerwald Kienthal and Stockholm with this enormous conference we will see what colossal strides the Communist movement has made. This development proceeds parallel with the collapse of the capitalist world. As Old Europe is collapsing so the ranks of the workers are increasing and becoming stronger. In gathering here in Moscow we will not organise parades with badges and banners, but conduct business. Much work confronts us, perhaps defeats, but inevitable victory is guaranteed us. When we meet foreign comrades we have two greetings for them: one refers to ourselves we say, "we are exhausted, we must hold out at all costs. We know that it is possible that our revolution may yet take other devious paths". The other greeting applies to our foreign comrades, we say your "duty is to support us and exert all efforts to make it impossible for capitalism to exist". We not only can dream of what the best and brightest human minds have dreamt of, but to realise these dreams. In order to construct the new world and not be taken unawares by the catastrophe of the collapse of the capitalist world we

must have not merely revolutionary temperament, enthusiasm, and applause, but calculating minds. At present we are faced with a crisis in the growth of the Communist International. Moscow has become a centre of attraction. The collapse of the socialist parties has brought considerable additions to our ranks which the Communist International has not yet managed to digest. Attempts are being made to form a right wing of the Comintern in Germany, Techecko-Slovakia, and particularly in Italy. We must determinedly resist all opportunist inclinations. This is what we demand of the Women's Congress. We will never permit our International to be converted into a two and three quarter international or even into a two and nine tenths International. It must be and remain a Third International and I am firmly convinced that together with that old revolutionary fighter comrade Clara Zetkin we will break all opportunist elements.

International Greetings.

After the speech of comrade Bucharin comrade Tchakal greeted the congress in the name of Georgia. He said that up till now politically Georgia has been a most important centre where the imperialist powers, first Germany, and then England, attempted to establish their base and where the compromising leaders of the Second and a half international attempted to throw their nets. But the proletariat of Georgia tore the net that was set for it and preserved their alliance with the revolutionary proletariat of Russia. He expressed the conviction that this conference as well as the other forthcoming conferences will close up the ranks of the working men and working women of the whole world, unite the revolutionary West with the revolutionary East in which Georgia is a small but unconquerable vanguard. Lucy Colliar speaking in the name of the French Communists said:

"Women proletarians and comrades, in the name of France I convey to you admiration and obeisance. The French delegation stepped on the soil of Russia with deep emotion, but this emotion is accompanied by shame and prickings of conscience. We were ashamed before the Russian proletariat for our peaceful and easy living. We thought that we had accomplished the task of the revolution when we stood up to defend France from imperialist Germany, and when we secured universal suffrage; but now we see that our revolution has not yet been accomplished. We solemnly vow to you however, that on returning home we will rouse our workers for the last fight. Heavy tasks still confront the French party, the task of gaining over the syndicates in which the Reds as yet are a minority, many obstacles still stand in the path of the French proletariat, but the victory of the Russian proletariat is a pledge of our victory". Then followed comrade Patchufareva, "she said in the name of Moscow and the Moscow Government I greet you dear guests. In pressing the hand of our dear leader Clara Zetkin with my toil hardened hand it seems to me that I am shaking the hand of tens of thousands of working women. They see the victory of the proletariat in Russia which they have not yet achieved. They ought to leave Russia infected with our militant enthusiasm and determination. When we referred to our martyrs, I recalled our late comrade Ynessa and Samuilova and I say that they are not dead, they are looking to us. Comrade Bluer speaking in the name of the American Comrades referred to the growing interest of the workers of America to the workers of Soviet Russia. The workers of America feel that the October revolution showed the real methods of fighting against capitalism. America which previous to the war was one of the freest countries is now a land of the reaction. In concluding her speech Comrade Bluer said Although I have worked twenty five years among the workers of America. I have not come here to teach you but to learn from your experience and on my return to America to call upon the proletariat of America to follow in your footsteps.

Comrades Mussarbekova then spoke in the name of Armenia and Azerbeidjan. In greeting the conference she spoke of the difficult position in which the working women of the East still found themselves, and hoped that the great example of the Russian proletariat will assist in the emancipation of the women of the East. A representative of the Korean and

Chinese Communist Parties said that women delegates from China and Korea would not be present because they were hindered by a double barrier of Korean and Japanese soldiers, but the working men and working women of the Far East are striving to unite around the general staff of the revolutionary proletariat, the Comintern in order to gather with the revolutionary proletariat of the West to conduct the task already commenced to a victorious end.

In the name of the working women and peasant women of the Ukraine comrade Tchernisheva greeted the conference and conveyed the assurance that they would exert all their efforts to facilitate the victory of the Communism in the whole world.

Kolontai

In the name of the Central Women's Department of the Russian Communist Party comrade Kolontai greeted the working women of the West and the East. She said that there was not a corner in Soviet Russia, not a government, not an ouezd nor even a volost where there was not a women's department, and where women are not participating in the work of constructing a better system. "Our conference has to carry out two special tasks. The first, to create in every party a special apparatus, as in the Russian Communist Party, for attracting women to the struggle for Communism. The second is to establish the principle that the women communist in every party form a strong left revolutionary centre capable of being a bulwark against all vacillation for women workers are more interested than men in the victory of communism".

After the speech of comrade Kolontai a resolution was accepted conveying greetings to the martyrs of the white terror which said: "The Second International Conference of Women Communists sends hearty fraternal greetings to the communist men and women in all countries who are languishing in prison. The hearts and minds of the members of the conference on this solemn day are with you, Sylvia Pankhurst, Brandler and Muna, and many other thousands of comrades. The bourgeoisie are endeavouring in vain to hang on to power, and by means of the bloody reaction attempt to postpone their doom. Capitalism has entered a cul de sac. It has no room for the development of productive forces. Only communism can save humanity from starvation and degeneration, only communism guarantees the women of the working class emancipation from their age-long enslavement. Over the heads of your torturers we call to you, comrades working men and working women of all countries, to overthrow the power of the capitalists and unfurl over the world the sacred banner of emancipation of the whole of suffering and propertyless humanity. Long live the struggle of the working men and working women of all countries for the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

The Socialist Congress invaded by soldiers.

What took place on the occasion of the recent congress of our party, surpasses everything imaginable, as an assault upon the working class.

Affiliation to the Third International having been carried by a large majority, the government decided to simply destroy the communist movement. For this purpose, several detachments of soldiers and gendarmes, with fixed bayonets, were sent to the building where the congress was held. The hall was surrounded, and two military commissaries of justice, accompanied by a large number of officers and police, entered and declared all those who had voted for affiliation under arrest.

When the first name was called out, Comrade Cristesco, a member of the Chamber of Deputies shouted:

"Present: Long live Communism". At this, the hall resounded with exclamations and the strains of the "International". Then, surrounded by a strong guard, 72 of our comrades, four of whom members of the Chamber, were hustled into automobiles of the Ministry of War and carried off to Fort Gilava. They will shortly be tried before a court martial, although martial law has long ago been repealed, on the charge of "conspiring against the safety of the State".

If the Rumanian oligarchy imagines that it has thus destroyed the Communist movement, it will find itself sadly mistaken.

A "Matin" Discovery.

May 27, 1921 will be a landmark in history. On that date "le Matin" discovered the capitalist oligarchy, actually 74 years after the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels had seen the light of day.

Thus the "Matin."

"An oligarchy without a popular mandate and established by sheer force of money, shows that Lloyd George reigns, but does not govern. 'The Monds, Sassoons, the Rufus Isaacs, all those who are called the representatives of the International Bank, rule old England, own papers, and make elections by means of this gold which is indispensable in advertising the virtues of a candidate as in booming mustard.' 'Banks are always international because money knows no frontiers. When the Anglo-Jewish group is accused of being international, this means that it has financial interests in all countries. Is this group actuated by religious sentiment? Certainly not, for it has found allies in French Catholic, and German Protestant banks.' 'This group is only Jewish by accident, although some of its members are Israelites; its aim however are economic.'

The "Matin" adds:

"This group (the capitalist group) recognises neither nationality nor creed, only profit whose slave it is. Its only faith is that of the golden calf, for gold, as Columbus said, can buy all the good things of the universe."

In connection with this "Marxist" article Charles Rappoport writes in "L'Humanité" of May 25th:

"There is no doubt that the invisible hand which is ringing the anti-capitalist alarm-bell is to be found in the Quai D'Orsay. It is the evident result of an imperialist family quarrel. In contradistinction to our fools of the National Bloc, Mr. Lloyd George is an intelligent and clear-sighted imperialist. At bottom he is a better French patriot than M. Léon Daudet, for he has faith in the military genius of Marshal Foch and in the adequacy of an army of defence consisting of 700,000 French soldiers backed by artillery facing 100,000 German guards minus artillery."

"Will our sham Napoleons who do not see security for France outside a dismembered and ruined Germany, deprived of iron and coal, in fact a murdered Germany, our victors, have no faith either in their victory or in their own genius. As far as the latter is concerned they are perhaps right."

"We also accept the 'Matin's' thesis on British capital which in its estimation, is international in its character, and we demand that this thesis should also be applied to world capitalism. We will even carry our generosity to the point of renouncing our rights for Karl Marx and his disciples."

There is a proverb: 'When thieves fall out, honest people come by their own.' Will the workers and peasants realise at last, under the pretext of national defence, the capitalist oligarchy is sending them to certain death for sake of the golden calf which according to the "Matin" itself recognises neither nationality nor creed, but profit alone?"

"If the workers and peasants do not at last understand that elementary truth which even the "Matin" has grasped, we shall soon have the last war upon us — the chemical and air war, the most scientific of all wars. It will be the last one, for at the end of it there will be no one left to lament over humanity sacrificed on the altar of the golden calf."

Exemption from Mobilisation.

Riga, June 8. "L'Humanité" of the 1st inst., noting that 30,000 mobilised have been freed as a result of the press campaign, expresses the hope that it will result in the freeing of the other 170,000. The paper asks the following question. "Why have these soldiers who have returned from Syria, Kiliki, Poland, Silesia, and Morocco not been freed, why have the natives of the occupied areas not been freed, why have the natives of the occupied areas not been exempted from mobilisation, why were the 1911 and 1918 classes mobilised in spite of the law?"

Strike of Boot Workers.

Riga, June 8th. — A strike broke out in Riga on the 6th June at the principal boot workshops. Altogether 16 enterprises are affected.

Impressions of the Opening of the Women's Conference.

The Zimina Theatre and the streets around it represented not only a majestic picture but a clear and simple reflection of the hopes and despair of the Russian proletarian women. In serried ranks, singing martial songs, the women marched in columns through the wide doors of the theatre. Part of the women crowded round the entrances in white holiday dresses, in simple but spotlessly clean head-shawls, frequently decorated with red badges, greeted the International Conference with harmonious revolutionary songs.

In these old revolutionary airs, which had been sung thousands and thousands of times, there seems to run some new, untary one imagines that these sounds but surely awakening, awakening to the life, to the struggle, to grand and untiring work of construction.

The theatre was full to overflowing. The Parter, the boxes, amphitheatre and gallery represented an amass of colour and movement.

Part of the foreign delegates were seated on the stage. Here one saw a mixture of nations, races and tongues, and one heard snatches of conversation in all languages, western and eastern. These were the revolutionary working women—America these were women with glorious militant revolutionary pasts, and among them sat Clara Zetkin like an old general of Revolution, with her fine face; grey-haired and active, with lively unaging eyes, full of revolutionary fire and great love. The whole of the theatre seemed to be drawn as to a lighthouse, as if everybody saw in it their symbol. The beauty of Woman — the fighter and the women.

Comrade Kollontai declared the Conference opened. Then came greetings, but these greetings were a revolutionary review of the fighting forces of the feminine half of the proletariat.

Comrade Lucy Colliar — a striking type of the French revolutionary woman, with a lively temperament and strong will, just as if she had stepped out of the Commune. The periods of her speech were bright and rapid, her language was eloquent and flexible. She spoke of the emotion which she felt when she crossed the frontiers of Proletarian Russia. Here she saw a picture of great heroism and great privation.

"In our emotion"—said comrade Lucy Colliar—"We involuntarily felt a sense of shame and the prickings of conscience. The difficult task that confronts us now—the winning over over the syndicates in which the Reds are yet a minority is a task which from now will inspire us more and more."

An American delegate of middle age, with an energetic American face, spoke of her twenty five years of work among American workers. She did not come here, she said, to teach, but to learn from Russian experience, for the American proletariat has become convinced from the events of recent years and by their own experience that the proper methods of struggle against capitalism were fashioned only by the Russian October Revolution.

The Women of the East were represented at the Conference by comrade Moussar-Beckova, whose Tartar speech

sounded so melodious in the theatre, as if it were some Eastern chant.

"The woman of the East, this age-long slave"—said comrade Moussar-Beckova—"is awakening. Already tens of thousands of our sisters have discarded the turban and the veil. They are now acting independently, they are beginning to understand their feminine and human rights, and life and the evergrowing struggle of the working class is urging them to the great proletarian road."

The most clear, the most sonorous and the most majestic of all the speeches was that of Clara Zetkin. Her fine grey hair encircles her inspired face, which, as she speaks, seems to become radiant. Every expression, every living phrase seems to come from the depths of her soul. And it is this that causes that reverent silence and that concentrated attention.

"Only recently we Western European women communists"—said comrade Zetkin—"were a small handful. Now we are many and our numbers grow every day".

This firm conviction of the European woman warrior sounded like a trumpet call.

"The fate of woman is the fate of labour, and the emancipation of labour means the emancipation of woman", was the striking conclusion of comrade Clara Zetkin's excellent speech, and this is the clear and brief programme of the women communist movement.

The Moscow working woman, Pachufarova, straight from the loom, was a striking example of the growing consciousness of the Russian woman proletarian.

"You" said comrade Pochufarova, addressing the delegates "must return to your countries infected with our militant enthusiasm and determination. You must not be satisfied with sops from your bourgeoisie but enter the final struggle as we, the Russian working men and working women did". There was not a shadow of pride in these words, it was the voice of the Russian factory, of the Russian fields. They were the expression of the agonising thoughts of the Russian proletariat.

"When will the great and proud vanguard of the Western Proletariat come to our assistance?"

It is not surprising that this cry of the working woman Pochufarova, coming from the very depths of her soul, was drowned in a thunder of unceasing applause.

It was touching to observe later on how, Clara Zetkin and Pochufarova, by silent signs and with the aid of an interpreter, conversed in a corner of the stage. Comrade Zetkin pressed the hand of Pochufarova and with baited voice full of emotion told the latter how much she felt the sufferings of the Russian working men and working women waiting for assistance from the West, and expressed the conviction that that assistance is soon coming.

Comrade Kollontai finished her closing speech and the delegates rose and sang the International. The sounds rose and swelled through the whole of the theatre.

Yes, the formal opening of the Women's Conference presented a majestic picture, but at the same time a clear and simple reflection of the hopes and despair of the Russian proletarian women.

A. L.

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.

A Business Meeting

of the
Second International Conference
of Women Communists
will take place on
June 11th, at 11 a. m.
in the
Sverdlov Hall, Kremlin

Delegates to the Conference receive their mandates at the Organisation Bureau of the Conference 15 TVERSKAYA from 1 to 6 p. m.

Delegates to the Congress may receive tickets for the Conference at the Organisation Bureau of the Congress, from Com. Sarraak at the above address.

All Visitors Tickets have been distributed

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

completed before the revolution by the sculptor Mepkoff. Our merit lay in acquiring and erecting them.

There is another tolerable memorial, facing the Moscow Soviet, the work of sculptor Andreeff, who also did an interesting memorial of Gogol.

About our proposals in this direction, I will not speak at the moment. I will only say that a number of memorials, in my opinion very interesting ones have been commissioned and are being executed, amongst these is a monumental memorial to Marx, on the Teatralny Ploschad; Generally, the failure of numbers of temporary memorials did not discourage us, but to admit the failure frankly, was necessary. The decoration of the streets and squares of Moscow and Petrograd, previous to important holidays, when we did not have sufficient materials, used to be extremely lively, and in Petrograd particularly artistic, as there, all sorts of artists participated, without taking their tendencies into consideration. In Moscow, the extreme "left" tendencies of the decorations offended many people. At the present moment, on the occasion of the arrival of our dear guests, we abandoned the project of decorating the town for the occasion of the arrival of our guests from abroad, owing to lack of material. The greatest difficulty in the matter of creating something like order from art, is the terrible disagreements amongst the artists. Recently a big meeting was arranged for artists. My speech was received with open sympathy by some, and by others the "left" mensheviks — with reserve. After I left the theatre, Sodom and Gomhara was raised — the artists abused each other to their hearts content Nevertheless, the fact that the mass of central free artistic organisations are now coming forward makes me think, that even in this difficult province, we shall be able to approach to something like organised construction.

We would invite those comrades of the Comintern, interested in art, to visit our museums, and the Tratyakovskaya Gallery, which has had many valuable additions, but which still suffers from a lack of space, the collection of our patrons which we culturally improved, are open for all, and are enriched with new acquisitions. In the "Moscow" special notices will be published by the Chief Department of the Museum, when and how it is possible to see these collections, as well as the various collections of antique.

The Museums of Moscow and Petrograd and in the whole of Russia have greatly developed since the Revolution. We have taken extra measures to preserve the art collections of the Tzar, the nobles and the Church. As a result of these measures, the number of our museums have decreased, but they have increased in value, and are attracting an increasing number of people including workers, Red Army men and students.

In a future article, I will endeavour to describe the theatre and its position in Moscow.

Massacre of Negroes.

Riga, June 8th. — According to reports from Oklohama, Tukse was the scene of a bloody collision between negroes and whites. A Hundred and seventy five negroes were killed. The Whites set fire to the church, and the greater part of the negroes inside were burnt alive.

The Spoliation of Germany.

Riga, June 8. L. T. A. is informed from London on the 7th inst that the Controlling Committee of the Allies has worked out a scheme by which the allies can take a part in German industries, especially in the exploitation of the Ruhr coal mines. The Allies share in participating is at present estimated at 5 milliard gold marks. The Controlling Committee will sit in Paris. Neutral States will be allowed a place and vote if they can sufficiently realise German obligations.

Resignation of Weismaniss.

Riga, June 8th. — The local papers report that the Latvian Ambassador in Moscow, Weismaniss, has handed in his resignation.

Entente Pressure.

Riga, June 8th. — The "Temps" publishes a report from Berlin that the Austrian Government has received from Chancellor Wirt a note requesting the former to hinder the plebiscite in favour of annexation to Germany. The note explains the necessity for this in order to maintain good relations with the Governments of the Entente so as to secure an advantageous solution of the Upper Silesian question. Upon the publication of this telegramme the political situation at Vienna immediately improved. It is even hoped that Styria will reject the plebiscite appointed for the 3rd July.