



# MOSCOW

ORGAN OF THE III CONGRESS  
OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Vol 1.

No 41.

July 14<sup>th</sup>

1921.

## Communist Women.

### Appeal to the Working Women of all countries.

Sisters. The 82 delegates from 28 countries, including those from the Far East of Asia, who met at the Second International Congress of Communist Women in Moscow in June, send you greetings. We have seen the Republic of the Workers and Peasants, and their life, with our own eyes. We realise the tremendous revolutionary struggle by which the proletarian Russians defend their lives. We admire their gigantic constructive work especially among the mothers and children.

### Maternity and Children's Homes.

We have seen the summer villas of the rich in the pine woods outside Moscow turned into sunny, cheerful children's homes, which are filled with happy, healthy, self confident children of the working class in Moscow. We have seen the hospitals and maternity homes, convalescent and rest homes for the workers, and other institutions, in what used to be royal palaces and the mansions of the luxurious wealthy exploiters of labour, before the workers took the government into their own hands. We have assisted at meetings of the soviets where the women are really on an equality with men and take their share in the government of the country. These are some of the things that the workers' revolution has brought to the Russian working women.

### Women in Capitalist Countries.

Comrades, proletarian women! We in the capitalist countries are still slaves of the employers. We starve that they may live in luxury. We have our wages reduced to give them greater profits. We live in miserable crowded hovels, while they live in well-built large houses. Our husbands and sons are forced to fight against their fellow-workers in foreign countries so that the capitalists at home may make more money: at home they must shoot upon their fathers and mothers to protect the coffers and the power of the capitalists. We live in constant dread of unemployment, which means starvation for us and for our children. We suffer all these things to no purpose. There is no brighter future to look forward to. Our children will have to live the same lives we have lived, unless we follow the example of our Russian comrades and throw our oppressors off our backs by the social revolution.

We must follow in the footsteps of the Russian workers. Their constructive work is still only in its infancy, but it is going forward. We have also seen hunger and want there, the result of 7 years of war, the result of the blockade by the capitalist countries, the legacy of a corrupt capitalist system. The amount and duration of the sufferings of the Russian workers depend upon the rapidly with which the exploited and oppressed workers of the capitalist countries settle accounts with their masters and tormentors. In spite of all its sufferings the Russian proletariat stands firmly by the Revolution and by the Soviet Government. Under the old system they were starved and enslaved. Now they are free and they realize it. They never wish to return to the old yoke. They suffer because they wish to remain free. They appeal to the oppressed and exploited of the world: Follow us, fight! You must be free too!

Working women in the factories have asked us to rouse you to help them. They say: "When are the workers in your countries going to make their revolution? We cannot go on unless you help us! If the Soviet Government goes down, your chance of freedom is put back for many years".

Working women of the world! The Russian workers have shown us how to establish a communist commonwealth, let us not be behind in winning our freedom; there is only one way to achieve it, and that is not the way of the Labour Party and the Reformists, but by courageously making an end of the

Continued from page 4, col. 4.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### ENGLAND.

London, July 11. A Leader in the "Times", discussing the future Pacific conference, points out that the task of the proposed conference will be even more delicate and complicated than that of the Paris peace conference. The leader suggests that for the Pacific conference which is to be held at Washington no caution and no perspicacity can be too great in the preparation of its agenda and in the preliminary negotiations of agreed solutions to every principal point on the agenda. The conference should be convoked only after such solutions will have been found. Otherwise it might fail and its failure might well be the prelude to a disaster. The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily News" points out, the unexpected feature in Harding's statement is his endeavour to achieve two different objects at the same time: a settlement of the Pacific question and a general agreement on the limitation of armaments. While welcoming the proposal, the correspondent suggests: "Certain problems will, of necessity, arise at a very early stage; Harding clearly looks to an evaluation of the disarmament agreement which must become general and not remain confined to the six powers about to come into conference. Eight great powers, including all those invited by Harding, have already formed themselves into an association, the League of Nations, and the question of the Washington conference's relation to the League of Nations will need to be carefully considered".

### The Dardanelles Bone.

London, July 11. Reuter, wiring from Constantinople, gives what seems to be an official report on how the proposed allied talk with Kemal was abandoned. It appears that the question of a meeting between Kemal and the allies was first mentioned a fortnight ago when Kemal made it known that he was desirous of seeing an allied representative in order to discuss the situation. The allies agreed to the desirability of such a meeting and selected Harrington as their representative, whilst Kemal was notified that Harrington would receive him on board of a British battleship. Kemal replied that it must be understood that the meeting was suggested by British agents and that it must be held on shore at the port of Ineboli, and that Turkey's complete independence in political, financial, military, juridical and economic matters within the limits of her frontiers must be recognized, and that if it was proposed to hold conversations only, one of Kemal's ministers would be delegated. On receipt of this reply all arrangements, regarding the said meeting were cancelled and parleys were dropped, it being evident, that the Kemalists are merely endeavouring to twist the condescension shown by the allies into an important political concession.

The Paris "Temps", discussing the negotiations between Harrington and Kemal, strongly emphasizes that, no matter whether these negotiations have or have not been definitely broken off, "the Franco-Turkish relations and, without doubt, the Italo-Turkish relations have nothing to do with these parleys, strictly limited to England and Turkey". Further the paper points out that the interpretation that Harrington, if he speaks with Kemal, he speaks also in the name of France and Italy, will be absolutely false. The article alludes further that the French and Italian high commissioners have received instructions which differ from Harrington's instructions "who maintains that he alone is responsible for the order and security of Constantinople and that he is under no obligation to consult the other commissioners before acting". The paper suggests that the exclusive control of Constantinople by England is not in England's own interests and concludes by stating that the most urgent task before the allies at Constantinople is to "make Greece respect the neutrality of the straits".

### SILESIA

Nauen, July 12. (Wireless.) New atrocities are reported from the rural districts of Upper Silesia. A large number of German fugitives arrived again at Beuthen, Gleiwitz and Kattowitz, as the majority of small villages has been left without an interallied garrison and, consequently, acts of terror are occurring daily. On the other hand the French are pretending that the fugitives are lazy people, unwilling to work and they hold out they will discontinue the internment camps after to-day. Attacks on Germans are reported from several places. At Grabovka German workmen were fired upon by Poles with machine guns from a distance of twenty five yards. Five Germans were instantly killed, and one was seriously wounded and beaten to death afterwards. An official British report confirms the great excesses, committed by French soldiers at Beuthen after the assassination of Major Montalegre by a Polish insurgent. Eight persons were killed at that occasion. Since British troops have replaced the French and British authorities are assuming the Frenchmen's functions, everything has been quiet, at Beuthen.

### FRANCE.

#### French Textile Workers.

Perlin, July 11th. The textile workers of the Northern districts of France have joined the workers of the cotton factories, who are out on strike four days already, and have declared a general strike. According to "Le Populaire", the strike of the textile workers of Upper Alsace is spreading daily, and has already enveloped 30,000 workers. Troops are held in readiness in the barracks.

London, July 11. The Italian attitude on the Eastern question is discussed by the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent who believes there are suggestions about a new orientation of Italy's foreign policy in the sense of a rapprochement with England. As a sign of such a new orientation the paper quotes the following statement of the "Temps": "Things have reached such a point that Italy can no longer afford to remain passive. By withdrawing from Adalia we gave the Turks a conclusive proof of our spirit of conciliation, but it would be wrong to mistake the conciliatoriness of our intentions for a backboneless resignation to foreign arrogance". The "Daily Telegraph" emphasizes the "Temps" statement is the more important, that the "Temps" is Bonomi's mouthpiece. The correspondent strongly hopes that the Anglo-Italian entente in Eastern questions will become a definite fact and will have an immense importance in their settlement.

London, July 11. The "Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondent wires that the Greeks assert Italy is helping the Kemalists: Two Italian steamers every week land ammunition at Adalia for Kemal, and an Italian company is running a motor truck service between Adalia and Konia.

London, July 11. Reuter wires from Constantinople: "It is reported the Turks have taken the offensive on the Broussa front and the Greeks evacuated Yalova, twenty nine miles to the south east of Constantinople."

London, July 11. The "Daily Herald" announces that an Italian Moslem delegation sent a telegram to Lord Reading, urging the British government to "leave Greece alone and to make such an early peace with the Turkish nation, as would satisfy the Moslems. The Moslems can never consider Constantinople to be safe, unless Eastern Thrace and Smyrna remain under Turkish sovereignty and that this sovereignty is complete. We are convinced that both France and Italy are willing to give us full satisfaction on this point".

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

#### Orgesh in Czecho-Slovakia.

The "Vorwärts" of Reichenberg succeeded in obtaining the minutes of meetings of the local "German Civil Union", which prove that Reichenberg was a centre, where white guards were organised for the German districts of Czecho-Slovakia. The organisation is managed by organisers and instructors of the "Orgesh" of Germany. The object of the organisation is stated in the secret documents to be the putting down of strikes and "Communist risings". They consider that their chief tasks are to arm, to provide themselves with technical help and with spies. The instructions contain indications of how to watch the houses and mode of life of the communist leaders and of how to make them "innocuous" if necessary. The revelations of the "Vorwärts" have caused a great stir and all over Northern Bohemia great protest meetings of the workers are being held, at which readiness is expressed to adopt counter measures. The social democrats come to the assistance of the unmasked white guards, by attempting to explain away the revelations of the "Vorwärts" as Communist "sensation mongering". The Czech bourgeois and the Czech Social Democratic press also wishes to minimise the importance of this affair, which only endorses the revelations of the "Vorwärts" that the Czecho-Slovak government authorities have come to an understanding with the Orgesh. The "Rude Pravo" moreover published a secret circular which shows that the Czecho-Slovaks are organising their own Orgesh. Apparently the armed Sokols, the social democrat sports clubs and the reactionary legions are no longer regarded sufficiently strong to fight the communists.

#### Bank Clerk's Strike in Prague.

A strike of bank clerks of the Czech banks broken out in Prague because the matadors of Czech financial capital have rejected the conditions of service demanded by the clerks and the clerks of the German banks of Prague, who already have obtained such conditions declared themselves to be in agreement with the Czech colleagues and refused to accept deposits for the current accounts of Czech banks. As the director of the German Banks would not tolerate this the German clerks joined in the strike, so that there was a total of 17,000 bank clerks on strike and all the banks are closed. At the first meeting of the strikers of all political parties only the communist party was represented, the representative of which Comrade Beckmann of the German section, was met with cheers.

He assured the strikers of the support of the party and explained that the strike was not a mere struggle for wages but a mighty struggle against the financial capital, a revolutionary storm signal in the great decisive struggle between capital and labour. The Bank clerks of Czecho-Slovakia are almost to a man, members of one single union.

The news that the Ministry of Finance intends to send officials as strike breakers in the banks, caused anxiety among all the workers of Prague.

### TURKEY.

Nauen, July 12. (Wireless.) Kemal-Pasha has been proclaimed president of the Republic of Kurdistan. The national assembly has been suddenly convened.

Nauen, July 12. (Wireless.) The merchant fleet of Norway is 6% and that of Sweden 2.4% smaller than before the war. That of Denmark increased by 10.7% against 1914.

**"MOSCOW"**

Editor: T. L. Axelrod.

Published by the Press Bureau of the Comintern.

Editor, Denezny 5, room № 18.  
Telephone: 1.77.77 and Kremlin Nizhni 151.  
Hours from 3 to 5 (except Sundays).  
Responsible Secretary, Tverskaia 48.  
Telephone 5.48.10 and 3-79-05.  
Hours 6 to 8 daily (except Sundays).**India's Political Situation.**

The political situation in India at the present moment is very revolutionary, and is becoming more so every day. During the last two years the movement in India has been developing two distinct characters, viz. 1. the nationalist revolutionary movement of the educated middle class, and 2. the economic struggle of the workers in the big industrial centres. Lately the Indian Movement has developed another phase, — the peasant revolt. All these three taken together embrace more than one half of the entire population.

The bourgeois nationalist movement is divided into two main camps, viz. the Constitutional Democrats and the Extremists. The constitutional democrats invariably belong to the upper middle class, including rich lawyers, doctors, a certain element of the native capitalists and the progressive landowners. Their program is rather modest; it advocates the continuation of British rule, but agitates for constitutional and administrative reform. The Extremist or Nationalist revolutionaries stand for the complete separation of India from the British Empire. The ranks of the Extremists are swelled by the lower middle class, students, and de-classed intelligentsia. These are undoubtedly the most numerous, powerful and influential element in the Indian bourgeois revolutionary movement. But the Extremists have two points of view in their ranks. One section thinks that Home Rule or Self-Government should be secured first in order to have a wider field of revolutionary activities; while the other maintains that Home Rule will never be granted to India and that there is only one remedy, — the overthrow of British Rule by an armed national uprising. The latest development of the bourgeois nationalist movement is the so called non-cooperation resolution. The idea behind this resolution is to make the administration of the country impossible by means of boycott. But the movement cannot succeed because it is expected to be carried out by the middle class. It calls upon the lawyers to boycott the British law-courts. It has declared that no Indian should run for election to the Legislative Councils. The result has been that all the seats in the Councils have been occupied by rank re-actionaries and the henchmen of the government, — thus making the councils exactly what the government wants it to be. The Councils will not stop passing repressive laws, because there is nobody there to raise a voice of protest. Another point of the non-cooperation resolution is the boycott of the schools, directed by the government and the establishment of national schools instead. This is a project that is bound to fail. First of all lack of funds will make the building of a national education apparatus impossible, secondly all the professions and government posts will be closed to the students educated in the national schools. The rich people who can provide funds for the creation of the National schools and can afford to send their children there simply to receive education for education's sake, are not revolutionary, therefore don't support the non co-operation resolution are: to induce the people from among whom the troops are recruited, not to volunteer for service in Mesopotamia; and to boycott British goods and encourage native industries by using indigenous articles. The last clause betrays the nature of the movement and its class inclination. In the name of national struggle it urges the poor masses to pay higher prices for their necessities, knowing perfectly well that these high prices will add to the riches of those who grow fat by the exploitation of the toilers. This boycott then cannot be carried through. It was tried and failed in 1905—6. For a short while the nationalist sentiment could infuse enthusiasm in the masses, but they could not afford to pay higher prices for indigenous articles while foreign goods of better quality are available at less cost. In short, the masses cannot be drawn into any kind of movement which does not take into consideration their

economic condition and interests. And the fallacy in the non-cooperation movement is that in spite of the revolutionary spirit behind it, it is based more on the bourgeois nationalists than on economic and social grounds.

In spite of all its defects, the non-cooperation movement within a few months' time, has spread all over the country and has affected to a certain extent, some classes, especially the students. The latter are striking and in several cases, are staying out of the schools for weeks at a time. The reason for this apparent success of the non-cooperation movement is the general discontent against British rule and the rebellious spirit which is growing among the workers and poor peasants against unbearable economic exploitation.

The absence of a strong, centralized, political party is the most remarkable feature of the Indian movement. Besides, the Nationalist Revolutionaries who, since 1905 carried on terroristic activities and advocated an armed uprising to overthrow British rule, none of the other political movements of India is expressed through the medium of an organized party. Even the Non-cooperation Resolution, which has undoubtedly assumed a temporary national significance, is not a party program. It is not the slogan with which a certain organized body intends to lead the whole people in a certain given direction. The Non-Cooperation resolution was adopted at a special session of the Indian National Congress. But the Indian National Congress is neither a permanent political organization nor does it reflect the views of a certain political party. It meets once a year to deliberate and pass resolutions on general national questions. Although delegates from the different parts of the country meet in the Congress, it cannot be called a representative body, since there is no organized apparatus through which the delegates are elected. Originally, thirty two years ago, the Indian National Congress was founded by those who today stand at the head of the constitutional democratic movement. Therefore, the idea with which the Congress was born was to bring about reforms and to introduce a democratic character in the administration of the country by means of constitutional agitation. Once a year a number of people would voluntarily meet together and criticize the government and pass resolutions in the name of the Nation. For three years now, the National Congress has been entirely captured by the Extremists, who came into existence as the Left Wing of the Constitutional Democratic movement. But although in the last three sessions, more revolutionary elements participated in and controlled the Congress, the institution as a whole has not changed its character. It has not developed into anything like a Party Congress. It still continues to be a body which thinks itself competent to decide the fate of the entire people from its own point of view, not taking into consideration what the people really need.

The Indian National Congress and its sister-organization, the All-India Muslim League, represent the sentiments and the aspirations of the middle-class. Although lately their leaders individually have been taking part in the growing working class movement, as collective bodies they do not stand at the head of the new mass movement of the workers and peasants, which is proving to be the powerful revolutionary force in India.

The Extremists constitute a great force as agitators, but as organizers they have not been able to do much since they have not adopted a program. The anxiety to preserve a united front against the British Government has prevented them from formulating a program. What they want is to inspire the whole country with anti-British feeling and in that they have succeeded admirably. Except the rich, land-owning class, big capitalists and high government officials, the entire people of India, irrespective of class, is in a decidedly rebellious mood against British rule. Now is the moment to organize these revolutionary forces into a powerful fighting apparatus in the shape of a centralized Party with a program which will include the overthrow of British rule, and advocate the economic betterment of the masses.

Another chapter in the history of the development of the Indian Revolutionary Movement has been the so-called Caliphate Immigration. This was organized as a protest against the peace-conditions imposed on Turkey by the Entente. Originally, this was a movement confined among the Mussulman population, but subsequently the Hindus also took part in it. The project was to induce the Mussulmans to leave India and go to Mussulman country where they could fight the English. The idea behind this project was that a great majority of the Mussulman population would leave India,

fired by religious enthusiasm, thus forcing the English to come to terms. But only about forty thousand people left India altogether. The first Mohammedan country they could come to was Afghanistan, which had promised free land to the Caliphate immigrants. But on reaching Afghanistan, the emigrants were very badly treated and a great majority of them eventually went back to India, where their properties were restored to them by the Government. This failure of the Caliphate emigration has produced a great effect on the Indian movement. It has proved that a revolutionary movement cannot be built on temporary enthusiasm and religious sentiment.

The real strength of the Indian Movement is the growth of revolutionary spirit among the masses. This has been achieved not so much by the propaganda of the bourgeois revolutionaries as by objective conditions. During the years of the European War, India has gone through a tremendous economic transformation. In the last four years, Capitalism has been developed with great rapidity. India today is no longer an exclusively agricultural country. Great industrial centres have sprung into existence creating a growing proletarian class. The Indian proletariat on account of its short life, has not been altogether separated from the villages wherefrom they originally came. A great number of the city workers still work partly in the city and partly in the villages. Thus they serve the purpose of transmitting the revolutionary spirit that they acquire in the industrial centres. In this way, the revolutionary propaganda which, till a few years ago, was mainly confined in the cities, is penetrating in the villages and disturbing the passive resignation of the peasantry.

The growth of the Indian proletarian class is indeed phenomenal. Before the European War, the number of city workers in India hardly exceeded 2,000,000. In 1918, it came up to 5,000,000. Since then, it has increased by fifty per cent. On the other hand, owing to the exorbitant rate of taxation, and chronic indebtedness, the poor petty-peasants are being rapidly deprived of their lands, thus creating a huge army of agricultural workers whose number has reached as high as 32,000,000. These thirty-nine millions of exploited workers, industrial and land-workers taken together, are being pushed into the revolutionary movement by force of economic necessity. And it is this background which has given such a powerful impetus to the revolutionary movement in general.

In short, in proportion as its class character is being defined, by force of economic pressure, the strength of the Indian Revolutionary Movement is increasing. Although there are very few leaders among the bourgeois nationalists who understand the real significance of the movement which is pushing them forward, the British Government, true to its capitalist traditions, has not failed to measure up the situation and adopt the proper methods. The British Government has found out that, owing to the industrial development, the class-division is sharpening in India. It also knows that the revolutionary spirit of the people will find its expression in the exploited class, which eventually will constitute the most powerful enemy of foreign Imperialism. Therefore, the Montague-Chelmsford Reform Scheme has been introduced in order to draw the propertied and capitalist class closer to the Government. According to this scheme, such reforms are introduced as are destined to protect the interests of the propertied class. Even the foundation stone of the future White Guards is laid. One of the main grievances which supplied great material for nationalist propaganda was the Arms Act, which disarmed the entire Indian population. The Nationalists from the Press as well as from the tribunal of the Congress, have agitated for the repeal of the Arms Act, at least partially if not completely. The signs of this much sought-for boon are at last in sight. According to the Reform Scheme, people possessing a certain amount of property are allowed to possess arms. Or in other words, the class which will stand by the British Government in order to defend the common interest, the interest of the rich to exploit the poor, in time of a revolution, is being taken into confidence.

While the propertied class is drawing closer to the British Government, the exploited workers, on the other hand, are also showing signs of solidarity. The growth of Trade Unionism is an indication of the fact that the spirit of class consciousness is developing in the Indian working-class. The first trade union was organized in 1916. Since then, the movement has grown rapidly. The first National Trade Union Congress, in which a hundred unions from different parts of the country were represented, was held in September, 1920. The Indian Trade

Unions are quite spontaneous in their growth. Most of them were born out of strikes. They were organized at the instance of nationalist revolutionaries whose motive was not so much to teach the workers how to defend their interests as to utilize the force of organized labor as a weapon against the Government. Thus we find a series of rather immature political strikes occurring in India, sometimes paralyzing a whole section of the country at one time. The movement has grown with great rapidity, and already leaders are developing out of it, some drawn from the middle-class, others from the masses, who are giving direction to the steadily increasing tendency to unite against both capitalists and the government. Such a fruitful field of trouble could not long lie neglected by the Government, and skilful agents have been sent among the working class to win their confidence and to assist in organizing them along the old conservative trade-union lines familiar to the English movement. These agents, winning the confidence of the masses by dint of advocating the organization of labor and the institution of friendly benefits in the new unions, have generally succeeded in having themselves elected to responsible positions within the trade-unions. The seed of a future Trade-Union Bureaucracy is already being sown by these men, who preach "loyalty to the Government and mutual cooperation between capitalist and worker". They are also instilling the idea of electing labor representatives to the new provincial councils instituted under the Reform Scheme, and they will doubtless get themselves elected thereto.

The latest accounts from India tell of the outbreaks of agrarian riots in different parts of the country, and the trouble seems to be spreading despite the use of police and soldiery to suppress it. These riots have a dual character. First, they are directed against the native landlords as a protest against paying high rents, and take the form of burning of houses, crops, etc. Secondly, they are directed against the Government, in the form of non-payment of taxes, resistance to the police and revenue collectors etc. and conflicts between the peasants and troops have resulted in the killing and wounding of many hundreds of the former. Like the early movement among the city workers, this agrarian unrest is of a spontaneous nature, due to the external conditions. So far, it lacks political consciousness but the National Revolutionaries are behind it and lead it. But the peasant movement naturally directed against the native landlords as it is, cannot be satisfied with nationalist direction. It is inevitable that this movement will develop according to its own needs and its natural tendency will be to unite with the movement of the city proletariat in order to wage war against the common enemy, who is often the landowner and the capitalist combined.

The Nationalist revolutionary movement in India has developed a very strong press. There are more than fifty big daily and weekly papers, both in English and native languages, published in the different cities. These papers are published legally, though they are often suppressed and their printing apparatus confiscated. Besides, there are a number of illegal presses which produce revolutionary literature, mostly of nationalist character. The illegal press is mostly controlled by the nationalist revolutionaries who, coming from the lower middle class, and de-classed intelligentsia, suffer from the lack of sufficient funds to intensify their activities.

Among the ranks of the nationalist revolutionaries, owing to their de-classed character, are to be found the elements which if given proper direction, would be quick to understand the real significance of the Indian Movement and would contribute the material for the formation of a political party which will lead the proletariat through the class-struggle to the ultimate goal. The Communist Party of India, which is very young, and which has to work illegally, expects to find a footing in the ranks of the nationalist revolutionaries who, in their turn, are in touch with the mass movement and who represent the best intellectual leadership of the Indian Movement.

M. N. Roy.

**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.

# Red Trade Unions. The Spanish Parties.

## Eighth Session.

The discussion on Comrade Rosmer's report was continued.

Comrade SIROLE of the French delegation said that revolutionary syndicalism which is rousing the trade union movement of France, Italy, Spain and partly America is a movement with its own ideals, its own programme and its own tactics. We are anti-parliamentarians, but we wage a political fight. And because of this — he said, — we are introducing into the trade unions a political atmosphere which brings upon us the hatred of the world bourgeoisie. Our independence from political parties does not infer independence from communism. We have the same aim in view as the communists, and with this aim we are uniting the cream of the working class consciousness of the working class. Our organisation is the embodiment of two principles, centralisation in the industrial unions and federalism in the departmental organisations. These two principles will guide us in ruling the State when the workers will have seized power. We adhere to the idea of proletarian dictatorship as a transitional step to communism. During this transitional period, when the worker has his Browning levelled against the bourgeois counter-revolution, only the workers organisations can define the enemy against whom the dictatorship is directed and only they have the right to control and appoint responsible officials. We are willing to co-operate with the communists, but if this infers the submission and obliteration of syndicalist principles then many members of the Congress know that we will never agree to this.

Comrade TOMASI, another member of the French Delegation got up to answer Sirole. He was sorry that comrade Sirole had spoken before the French Delegation had decided upon its line of tactics. But comrade Sirole's last words — he said — which contain a threat of leaving the Red Trade Union International (Sirole objects to such an interpretation of his words) make me stand up and answer him. One cannot come to an International congress and demand the absolute recognition of one's doctrines. The specific conditions of the trade union movement of each country demand an agreement as far as revolutionary practice is concerned. This is not so very difficult. If we wage a political fight, we cannot on principle be opposed to a co-operation with political parties. Such a co-operation has already been practiced by the revolutionary syndicalists. (Sirole „Only for action“). It is evident that it was only done for action. But why are we gathered here, why was our organisation and that of the communists created, if not for revolutionary action? I therefore ask Sirole to agree to the idea of a co-ordination of revolutionary forces. We must remember that all our activities were embodied in the one word „Moscow“ so easily understood by and dear to every French workman.

We must return to France to accomplish the task entrusted to us and to unite the French proletariat with the Revolutionary Trade Union International.

The discussion was then closed and after comrade Rosmer's last word the vote was taken. The resolution and the results have already been communicated. The reasons for voting for or against were explained at the evening session by certain delegations and representatives with certain tendencies at the Congress. A deep impression was made by the declaration of Nina who said in the name of the Spanish delegation that they would cling to their syndicalist point of view in the interests of the Revolution. The resolution was carried.

## An Historical Day.

At the sessions of the International Congress of the Trade Unions on July 10th and 11th, discussions took place on the question of the mutual relations between the Trade Union International and the Comintern. This important question received the closest attention and the decision taken on the 11th of July, will make that date go down in history.

On that day, the scales of History balanced on the one hand the old traditions of the small groups which were drifting along in the twilight of the bourgeois system, on the other hand, — the unity of the working class, its future, its fate ...

The discussion on the reports of Comrades Rosmer and Mann, and the consideration of the resolution proposed by them, and supported by a group of other delegates, on the question of the mutual relation between the Trade Unions and political Internationals, might have ended in a catastrophe.

“We never declined to take part in the political struggle; we always said that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a Browning in the hands of the working class at the moment of the intensification of the class struggle; and that is the reason why we do not wish to submit to political parties; we will only stay with those who are capable of revolutionary actions and only then when our actions will coincide.”

That is how the syndicalist Sirole spoke, — an honest revolutionary, who was dismayed by the long years of treachery of the socialist party. It is quite clear that reason did not speak in this hardened warrior, but sentiment; not the sound estimate of the situation, but the memory of the recent bloody world battle, arranged by the Bourgeoisie, and aided by the officious renegades in the Socialist camp.

### “To Walk Separately and to Strike Together” was the Substance of Sirole's Speech.

After this, the sobering voice of Tomasi was heard.

“Did we come here for the purpose of uttering revolutionary phrases, or for the establishment of general tactics of revolutionary action? Is it possible to speak of political activity, and at the same time not to trust the political parties on principle? Did not the Russians revive the Political International, which sank in the imperialist swamp? Did they not create a Communist Party, a party of the working class? Did they not prove themselves the real revolutionists? The fact that we have gathered here, in the broad light of the day; in a hall, where at one time the noblemen feasted, grown fat on the blood of the peasants, and that in this very hall we are sharpening our class weapons, — does that not prove that the Revolutionary Party can not only fight, but can also conquer?”

“To walk together, to strike together” — that was the conclusion of the passionate speech of Tomasi.

Then quietly, as usual, the voice of Rosmer made itself heard.

He recalled to mind how obstinately the German Syndicalists adhered to their independence from political parties; how they insisted and still insist on detachment of their organisations from the Trade Unions; what did their breaking away from the Trade Unions lead to, up to the war? what did it lead them to after the war and during the time of the German Revolution?

The resolution signed by Losovsky, Rykoff (Russia), Mann (England), Knight (Canada), Tomasi (France) and other comrades, was passed by 282 votes against 35.

The Trade Union International extended the fraternal hand of solidarity to the Political International. The Economic and Political organisation of the whole world linked themselves into one chain.

Triumphant were the brief declarations of Australia, Rumania, Bulgaria and other countries which voted for the resolution. No less triumphant was the justification speech of the young revolutionist orator, the Spanish syndicalist Nin.

“There are two worlds now — the world of Amsterdam and the World of Moscow. By the bloody sacrifices of our comrades, which the Spanish Inquisition is daily exacting from us, we have clearly shown to which of the two worlds we are going. We are against the submission to the Comintern because we know the same as our government knows that in all countries except Russia, the syndicalists are the most revolutionary force. We submit to the working class whose interests demand the affiliation to Moscow. Together with the political organisations of the revolutionary proletariat, we will march, hand in hand with the Comintern, against the common enemy, so long as the Comintern shall express the will of the revolutionary workers”.

On that historical day, the working class conquered the old prejudices of some of their leaders. Fate smiled upon the unification of fighting staff. Now the matter rests with the proletariat. It is possible that the moment is not far off when the smile of hope will change into the joyous laughter of the victorious.

Ugor Kin.

## Communism in Spain.

After more than a year of bitter struggle against the social reformists and the leaders of the so called „Left“ wing of the old Socialist Labour Party, our young Communist Party of Spain, has considerably improved its organisation in spite of the difficult period which the Spanish proletariat had to undergo owing to the cruel bourgeois terror.

On one side we have attracted to our party certain Trade Union elements which although they are little versed in the tactics of the Marxian Communism, yet are about to become excellent Communist supporters for they are sincere and wholehearted supporters of the social revolution. On the other hand, the propaganda of our Party, our appeals to the socialist workers, our activity in the People's Hall of Madrid and our central organ, „El Comunista“ which appears twice a week, the only Spanish paper which deals in detail with the great questions of the Russian Revolution and the Third International and which constantly attacks the schemes of the social reformists the whole of this Party activity produced a strong Communist current, which is sincerely anxious to affiliate to the Third International and join our Party. But the leaders of this tendency have always thrown a veil over the difference between the tactics and actions, which separate the Communist Party from an old Social-democratic Party.

They have also raised in the masses a hope of obtaining a majority in the Party favorable to the Third International, which will enable them to take possession of the old bureaucratic apparatus, so that in that way the Party would become a communist organisation, in name whereas in reality what would happen is only a change of name.

However we always encouraged the masses of this Left Wing, and explained to them the essence of Communism. But we have always warned them against the vagaries and the opportunism of the Madrid leaders.

In order to support my arguments I have only to quote the attitude of Anguianos, who after his return from Russia, criticized the Russian Revolution, and the Communist Party of Russia, and declared that the dictatorship of the masses should be opposed to the Party dictatorship (these are his own words) and he was thus able to create great confusion among the socialist masses; moreover, he encouraged syndicalist tendencies, which are hostile to the class party; moreover, the bourgeois press made capital out of a sentence of Anguianos, who declared at the Socialist Congress in Madrid that „life in Russia is worse than in the worst prison“.

Another leader of this Left Wing is Perez Solis, who more than anyone else heaped insults and calumnies on the Third International and the Russian Communists in the bourgeois press.

However, at the Extraordinary Congress which took place in Madrid on the 9th of April, the leaders of this Left Wing left the Congress owing to the result of the voting, which gave a majority to the Reformist Rights. The motion of affiliation to the Third International was defeated by 8,000 votes against 6,800. I assert that they were driven away from the Congress by the Rights, and I am basing this assertion on a series of circumstances, which, lack of space prevents me from discussing.

At the beginning of the Congress, they had not prepared a resolution on the opposition, and they were not at all prepared to create a split.

After two or three days these leaders came together, and resolved to constitute themselves „The Communist Labour Party of Spain“. But previous to their taking such an important step, they made no attempt to come to an understanding with our Communist Party. This happened because they were afraid, and with good reason, that we would demand the exclusion of several of these Centrist leaders.

Finally, on the 4th of May, the Organising Committee of the Communist Labour Party proposed to the Executive Committee of our Party to start negotiations for the purpose of forming a single Party. We at once acceded to that request. We made certain conditions, among others the exclusion of seven individuals, but we were prepared to reduce this list to only those persons whose activity in Spain was such that they could not be tolerated in the Communist Party. But the Communist Labour Party of Spain accepted all the conditions, with the exception of the expulsion clause, about which it asserted that this was a matter for the next congress which will be

attended jointly by the two parties. We accepted this proposal; each party chose three comrades and these six are entrusted with calling the congress together for the amalgamation of the two parties.

Such, in general lines, is the position of Communism in Spain. I shall only add that at the present time, there are two delegations in Moscow, one from each Party.

Merino Gracia.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

## A Rejoinder.

### The Spanish Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Labour Party.

A few words in reply to the declaration made by the delegates of the Spanish Communist Party in No. 40. of the „Moscow“.

Our comrade of the Spanish Communist Labour Party did not allege that the Union Generale de Trabajadores was imbued with „profound Marxist spirit“. He simply said that this economic organisation had Marxist training, and that the present leaders are social reformists. The expression above mentioned was used to characterise Confédération Nationale du Travail, which is anarcho-syndicalist. As evidence of the fact that what we said about the Union Generale de Trabajadores is true, we point out that the members of the Spanish Communist Party, as well as of the Spanish Communist Labour Party, also belong to the Union Generale de Trabajadores, as organisation ruled by reformists, and not to the Confédération Generale du Travail. We affirm that there are considerable number of our Party comrades in the Red Groups of the Trade Unions.

We do not deem it necessary to reply to the other statements of the Spanish Communist Party delegation. They might just as well have called us Buddhists, what of the arbitrariness of such imputations. Our genuine communist character is being demonstrated at the proper place and the right moment.

We are however, not desirous of commencing a long discussion, which the representatives of the Spanish Communist Party apparently are trying to provoke; we are convinced of the necessity of forming a united Communist front in our country, instead of small Camarillas of illusionaries, who arrogate unto themselves the title of being exponents of the very purest forms of action and Communist theory.

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Labour Party.

## Resolution of the Party Officials of Greater Berlin Addressed to the Congress at Moscow

After a thorough discussion of the political situation and the conditions within the Party, the Conference of officials of the Greater Berlin Party Organisations held yesterday, adopted the following resolution addressed to the Third Congress of the Communist International. The decision was communicated by radio to the Communist delegates of the entire world, assembled at Moscow. The resolution is as follows:

“Two thousand Communist officials of the V. K. P. D. of Greater Berlin send fraternal greetings to the Third Congress of the Communist International in session at Moscow, and urge the elimination from the ranks of the Communist International of all unreliable and opportunist elements. The Berlin Organisation of the V. K. P. D. especially urges the Congress to pay close attention to the recent events within the German Party, and to take drastic measures against those elements which are so detrimental to the work of the Party, as, for example, the „Soviet“, „Our Way“, so that any further weakening of the V. K. P. D. within its own ranks through such traitors may be avoided in the future.

(“Rote Fahne“)

## The Workers Protest.

Riga, July 12th. The Central Bureau of the Trade Unions in Latvia, is calling a meeting on July 13th to protest against martial law, death sentences and administrative banishment.

# Sub-Lieutenant Poskakukhin.

(Continued from yesterday.)

## II. FIRST STEPS.

The most confused rumours were rife among the soediers as to what was taking place in Petrograd. After much hesitation the Regimental Committee decided to send a delegate to the capital for information and if possible, to bring back with them one of the participators of the Petrograd events. It was decided to invite a «lecturer», the word «Agitator» being unknown and even prohibited. Colonel Pozhidayev called private Kalinin, who was to be the delegate, to him and explained at very great length what sort of trustworthy lecturer he was to bring, and earnestly admonished him to ask for a lecturer at the Provisional Committee of the State Duma.

But the Committee of the Duma had its quarters in the Taurida Palace where the Soviet of Workers and Soldiers Deputies also had its headquarters, and Kalinin called upon the latter and brought back his regiment a former collaborator of the «Pravda» and all the information he could gather about revolutionary Petrograd.

From this moment Poskakukhin, who was hitherto absolutely non-partisan and non-political, became a sincere and devoted champion of the Proletarian Revolution.

Early in the morning, after the first meeting, Poskakukhin introduced himself to the lecturer from Petrograd and said:

«Well comrade, must we really wait until our Government settle affairs between themselves? That will be too long to wait.»

«Come, let us try to talk of peace among our selves and with the Germans, let us make the first step» — suggested the Lecturer.

Poskakukhin was highly pleased with this idea, and he made speedy arrangements with the lecturer to go early next morning direct to the Germans and ask them to come to a meeting which would be held between the two enemy lines of trenches.

This is where the surprising delicacy and thoughtfulness of the simple man asserted itself. Averse to exposing the representative of the Petrograd Soviet to danger, Poskakukhin rose before the appointed time and went with the aforementioned Filipoff to the edge of the trench, stood there for some moments and then started off for the German trenches in sight of the astonished eyes of both armies.

Just as Poskakukhin and Filipoff reached the German trenches, the Russian battery opened fire upon the tract they had traversed.

Poskakukhin and Filipoff were met by a visibly agitated German officer.

«What is your business, coming here with artillery fire?» he deamed suspiciously.

«There has been a mistake», replied Poskakukhin promptly and with his customary readiness. «They will soon cease.»

As a matter of fact the Skopinsky men rushed to the battery and succeeded in persuading the gunners to stop firing.

Poskakukhin and Filipoff were placed in an automobile and driven blindfolded to the Headquarters of the 3rd Landwer Prussian Division, which stood against the 55th Division. The officers at the headquarters were visibly excited at seeing such unaccustomed visitors. In reply to the question «What do you want?» — Poskakukhin expounded that their regiment «invites them to-day, the 1st of May (old style) to come to the general fraternal meeting between the trenches and consider the causes of the war and the question of peace».

The German officers answered evaively and wrangled for a long time; they made various excuses, that the men did not understand the enemy's language, that it would be better to send officers, etc, Poskakukhin insisted, and at length the German General consented to sent his adjutant, Lieutenant Karl Bauermeister, to visit the Russian trenches.

By this time almost the whole Western front had learned of Poskakukhin's visit to the Germans on an unknown, but, of course, unusual errand. The officers were all on their feet. The telegraph to Petrograd worked feverishly; a special meeting of the Petrograd Executive Council was called in connection with this event, at which the representative of the war department painted the picture in the most horrible colours, and described it as the final collapse and demoralisation of the army.

From this time onward a strict control was exercised over all persons travelling to the front.

### THE FIRST OF MAY MEETING.

In the meantime the cause of all this tumult, Poskakukhin, returned to the Russian trenches with Bauermeister, where, amid a circle of soldiers and officers, it was arranged that

the Russians and Germans were to come out of the trenches at 6 o'clock in the evening and meet in the meadow, which had recently been the scene of violent fighting, to speak about the motives of the fighting each other.

The Germans were very cautious and distrustful, and only a small group of N. C.'s under the command of Bauermeister came to the meeting. The Russian soldiers poured out of the trenches like a mighty wave, swallowing both the tiny group of Germans and the initiative group of Russians, which was joined only by two inconspicuous but valiant officers, Captain Saharadze and Captain Davidov.

The first meeting passed of animatedly, but rather aimlessly. The officers cried themselves hoarse over the question of who first started the war, who had conquered most, whilst each others' hands without ceremony, shook each other with cigarettes, and conversed and invited each other as guests by means of mute signs. That same night, at the positions of the 5th Russian Division and the 3rd Prussian Division, the «enemies» sat over a glass of tea in both camps, and talked and wondered why they must so viciously hate each other.

From that moment however, the began a grievous period of persecution and incredible calumny began for Poskakukhin. The usual slander about German gold, which he (Poskakukhin) was supposed to have received the sum of 12 millions during his visit to the Headquarters of the 3rd Landwer Division, was spread against him.

### PREPARATIONS FOR AN OFFENSIVE.

During the first few months of Kerensky's Regime, active work was conducted among the men in preparation of a general offensive. Of course, the 220th Skopinsky Regiment, which was first to give utterance to the aimlessness of mutual destruction, after the first of May meeting, rallied like rock around Poskakukhin, to fight for immediate peace («without annexations or contributions.») In order to smooth over the impression created by the arrival of the first «lecturer», agitator Davidov was despatched to the scene, who tried to convince the men of the necessity of commencing a general offensive against the Germans in the interests of world democracy. He, however, fled from the front without accomplishing his mission, even leaving his linen behind in one of the dug-outs of the Skopinsky Regiment. The weary men only observed in the distance how Davidov rode away carrying a huge bunch of roses and surrounded by a brilliant company of officers and adjutants.

On arriving at Petrograd, moreover, Davidov committed the most amazing baseness. Whilst at the front he obtained some snapshots taken by the young doctor of the Skopinsky Pereskokov, who participated in the First of May Meeting. On these photographs Pereskokov, who got into the German trenches behind the backs of the Russian soldiers, took a snapshot of the German officers as they were photographing him, Pereskokov. In view of the fact that the German photographs showed the trenches and fortifications, Davidov published them with the explanation that it was the Germans photographing our trenches during the fraternisation. This was accompanied by an abominable article, full of calumny and hideous insinuations.

This affair flashed like lightning throughout the whole yellow press, raising a storm of indignation in bourgeois imperialist society. «Documents» attesting to the treachery of the Russian army stood revealed. And one has but to imagine what an insufferable situation Poskakukhin and his followers fell into. The persecution became positively rabid, so much so that even his closest friends avoided him and turned their heads away upon meeting him.

But here at the front, where it is so difficult, in face of the perpetual manace of death, to deceive the mass, it is hard to lie but it is still still harder to conceal a lie. The soldiers saw the uprightness and honesty of Poskakukhin, and hatred increased, their hatred for their officers more who excelled themselves in inventing lies about the «spy» Poskakukhin. Poskakukhin was banished by the society of officers who shunned him as they would a leper. From this period Poskakukhin joined the ranks of the Bolshivist Party. Before that he had not the slightest idea of a party.

To be continued.

# The Work Accomplished.

By Joseph Schneider.

After three weeks of strenuous activity, the Third International Congress concluded its labours last evening. The future lines of action requisite for the progress of the World Revolution was determined by the revolutionary world proletariat in those twenty four plenary sessions and innumerable commission and executive committee meetings. Soviet Russia, now in the transition period from civil war to peaceful Communist re-construction, has already survived the most trying times, whereas capitalist society in the other great States is on the verge of collapse. There are still severe struggles ahead, the revolutionary proletariat will still be compelled to make vast sacrifices, before the World Revolution will bring victory to the oppressed and exploited classes. Capitalism is defending itself with the desperation of one drowning, fighting off the just demands of the workers to assume their proper rôle in the process of production. The brutal, incessant persecutions of Communists in capitalist countries, aided and abetted by the social traitors, the base assassinations, years of imprisonment meted out to the best revolutionary fighters, none of these expedients will be of any avail to the capitalist class in stemming the tide of the World Revolution, which starting from Moscow, is flooding the entire world.

The Third International Congress has demonstrated to us that this army of the Revolutionary Proletariat, is not only augmenting from day to day, but that its work and its aims are evidence of unexampled unity of purpose. At the opening of the Congress, one might have been inclined to deem the conflicting conceptions almost irreconcilable. Severe clashes occurred during the discussions, past mistakes were relentlessly analysed, in order that the affiliated parties might draw the most useful conclusions for the future. The discussions however proved that the delegates can now return to their homes firmly united, guided by a single clearly outlined programme, that will enable them to complete the final preparations for the liberation of the World Proletariat.

The closing session presented a splendid picture of the united proletariat. The overwhelming, spontaneous applause that met the concluding remarks of comrade Zinoviev, when he expressed the hope that the next International Congress would take place in Berlin, Paris, or one of the other Western European capitals, imbues us with the certainty that the World Revolution is no longer very distant. The revolutionary songs of the delegates of the various countries, which resounded through the Hall after the strains of the «International» had died away, were a fitting close to this memorable Congress. As the delegates left the Kremlin the Red Guard sentries and their orchestra formed in open order to tender a cordial farewell to their foreign comrades. Once again the enthusiasm broke forth when the members of the Executive Committee and the Presidents of the Congress were lifted in the arms of the vast crowd, amid hearty applause. The climax was reached by the ovation tendered to the Russian Red Army, when a Red Guard officer was raised aloft on many willing hands.

In a few days the representatives of the World Proletariat will be journeying in all directions, to give utterance in their various countries to the unity of the revolutionary proletariat. And the working class will cement its ranks, extend its front, and so raise an unconquerable bulwark against the futile attacks of the international exploiting class.

## Résolution

### of the Executive Committee of the Third International of July 13th 1921.

In spite of the statement of the K. A. P. D. which does not conform to the actual state of affairs and represents a declaration of war against the Communist International the newly elected Executive Committee has passed the following resolution.

- 1) To publish immediately a detailed open letter to the members of the K. A. P. D. and to demand a resolution of the K. A. P. D. within two months.
- 2) To send a delegation to the eventual Congress of the K. A. P. D.
- 3) In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Congress the delegate of the K. A. P. D. is for the time being entitled to remain on the Executive with a consultative vote.

## Vote of Thanks.

At the close of the Third Congress of the Communist International, the newly elected Executive Comisttee wishes to express its appreciation of the great work done by the pointing office staff of the Comintern. These comrades have worked day and night with complete self denial in order to accomplish the tasks assigned to them.

We can only offer them our cordial thanks, but the feeling that they have worked for the great cause of the world proletariat, will be their best reward.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International

G. ZINQVIEV.

## Announcement.

On Saturday, July 16th. at 7.30 p. m. Comrade Semashko will deliver a lecture on the organisation and work of the People's Commissariat of Public Health, at the Sanitary Education Building, Tverskaya, corner of Leontievsky (opposite Hotel Luxe). In connection herewith there will be a performance illustrating various phases of sanitary work. All delegates are cordially invited to attend.

## Notice.

### Second Congress of Young Communist International.

The regular sessions of the Congress commence on Thursday, June 14th at 6 p. m., in the Session Hall of the Third Congress of the Comintern at the Kremlin.

Admission as a guest is only permitted to those in possession of full or advisory mandates to the Third Congress.

Requests for special Guest Admission Cards must be immediately submitted in writing at the Hotel Dresden, room 34.

Organisation Commission of the Second Congress of the Young Communist International.

## To Night.

The present Moscow Committee of the Jewish Communist Party (Poaly Zion) sends the following notice:

To night at 8 p. m. at the Borochoff Jewish Communist club, in Kuznetsky Most № 14, comrade Serpoff will give a report on the work of the Third Congress of the Comintern. All are welcome.

Secretary M. C. A. Rabinovitch.

Continued from page 1.

system which oppresses and enslaves us, by the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Do not let us be afraid of the sacrifices we shall have to make; they are less than those we make every day to no purpose. The sacrifices we make for the revolution will be for the welfare of our children and the future generations.

Only by a courageous struggle under the Red Revolutionary Banner of the Communist International will the hour of deliverance, the victory of the proletariat, the abolition of the hateful bourgeois class society be hastened.

Long live the revolutionary struggle of all working, exploited, oppressed men and women of the world! The revolutionary struggle for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship!

Long live the land of the hope of the world's proletariat, of Soviet Russia!

Long live the Third International of struggle and of action, which by communism sets the women free!

The International Women's Secretariat: CLARA ZETKIN, ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI and H. ROLAND HOLST.

- Herta Sturm (Germany), Pauline Winogradskaya (Russia), Maierotti Rit (Italy), Lucie Colliar (France), Rosa Bloch (Switzerland), Nora Smythe (England), Ruth Emmons (America), Hilda Wertheim (Austria), Anna Kronova (Czechoslovakia), Tschirtsh (Hungary), Anna Maymikowa (Bulgaria), Milkitsch (Southern Slavonia), Anna Bodulesku (Rumania), Herta Linderut (Sweden), Geannet Olsen (Norway), Kniskinen (Finland), Wolda (Holland), Marie Reisser (White Russia), Schillevka (Lithuania), Janess (Esthonia), Nazarbekowa (Armenia), Zulnkidee (Georgia), Mussabekowa (Azerbaijan), Nan Mentchum (Korea), Duevad Sade (Persia).