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Women in Trade Unions of America.

By Ella Reeve Bloor.

Even before the war the women of America had entered into the factories in great numbers. The form of production in many industries with their highly developed machinery, had long ago almost eliminated the so-called "skilled" workers. For instance, in the shoe-factories the workers use machines, each making a part of a shoe, so that 52 parts are assembled in the making of one shoe. In the great electrical and machine shops, thousands of women are employed. The International Association of Machinists, recognising the fact that women were fast displacing men in many shops, even in making tools etc., the constitution of this large union was revised, requiring that women should receive equal pay for equal production. Up to the present time, however, women have not been organised in large numbers in this trade, but in the electrical shops nearly all the women workers are in unions.



Ella Reeve Bloor.

U. S. A.

Delegate to the Red Trade Union International from the American Bureau of the Red Trade Union International.

The majority of women trade unionists are organised in the same unions with the men. In some industries there are a larger number of women than men, as for instance in the large International Ladies Garment Workers, numbering about 160,000 members, a large proportion of the membership are women. This union has many educational activities promoted largely by the women — one central institution in New York City is called the "Workers' University" of the Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers Union, and its sessions are held in one of the large high-schools, some of the teachers of English and Physical Training are furnished by the Board of Education of New York. In addition to the educational work, this union has also many co-operative enterprises among its members; — co-operative homes, groceries stores, and cafeterias, (or restaurants).

The other large clothing workers' unions, like the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and others also having many women among their members, have a large united Labor Educational movement. These women have many Russian Jews and Italian women in their membership and most of them have a strong revolutionary spirit, in the mass. The same is true of some of the textile unions, but in the trades where the American women are largely employed it is exceedingly hard to organise them. The high cost of living has, however, driven so many women and children into industry and the pressure of hard times is increasing so fast, that

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Miners' Strike.

London, May 31. What is called by all papers a "Serious misunderstanding" has arisen, concerning Lloyd George's yesterday's proposals for settling the coal dispute. Yesterday all papers announced that Lloyd George had stated at the conference with the miner's representatives, that in case of the dispute not being settled, he would legislate for compulsory arbitration. But yesterday in the House of Commons Lloyd George emphatically denied this statement. Asked whether he made this statement, he said: "The question of asking parliament to establish a system of compulsory arbitration was not even mentioned, and the words "compulsory arbitration" were not even used in the whole course of the proceedings. How it came to be reported, I do not know. The news papers are much disturbed by this misunderstanding and put forward various suggestions as to how this alleged statement came into being. The "Daily Express" ventures to state that Lloyd George was only joking about putting Herbert Smith from the miners' and Lord Ganford from the mine owners in the same cell, in the event of the dispute not being settled. Meanwhile the miners' leaders state that the impression left on their minds was that Lloyd George had threatened compulsory arbitration. Hodges in a speech which he delivered yesterday strongly denounced this alleged statement, saying: "We would fight to the end against being compelled. We cannot agree to accept the decisions of a compulsory arbitration; we would infinitely prefer voluntary arrangements between ourselves and the mine owners, even though it meant deviation from our original purpose, than be compelled to do something, even if it were better". Continuing, Hodges stated that the miners were not wedded to words or to a particular idea. They wanted decent wages and conditions, and I hope that the coal owners, upon whom we do not wish to impose any schemes which do not invite cooperation, if they have any alternative, will table it. We will examine it; we have always kept our minds free to examine any proposal that has been forthcoming.

Yellow Leaders Stab Miners.

Nauen, June 1. (Wireless.) Information has been received from London to the effect that the conference of railwaymen and transport workers decided to withdraw the embargo on handling foreign coal. This probably will be the decisive blow against the miners.

Rauen, June 1. (Wireless.) The British miners have unanimously declined the Government's offer. They want to come to a direct agreement with the mine owners.

British Governments New Attitude Towards Angora.

London, May 31. To-day all the papers publish statements, from what appears to be official sources, about change of attitude of the British Government towards the Angora Government. The "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent gives the fullest statement, which runs: "We understand that in the light of bad faith, manifested by the Angora Government, the British Government feel constrained to reconsider their recent attitude of neutrality and extreme conciliatoriness towards the Kemalists". Further on the statement gives details about the provocative attitude of Angora towards England and proceeds: "The speeches delivered in the Angora Assembly and the articles in the Kemalist press are conspicuous for their threats and insults to everything British. The presence of Bolshevik and of Kemalst agitators behind the disorders in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt no longer admit of any doubt". Further the statement emphasises the fact of the Mockery of trial which recently took place at Angora on an Indian Moslem, and says that "his

FRANCE.

French railwaymen's congress.

Lyon, June 1. (Wireless.) The conflict at the railwaymen's congress which assembled on Wednesday morning between the reformists headed by Bidegarey and the revolutionists headed by Monmousseau resulted in 54,000 votes being cast in favour of the reformists methods and 46,000 for those of the revolutionists.

Nauen, June 1. (Wireless.) The national congress of the French railwaymen in Paris decided by 54,000 votes against 46,000 to join the Third International.

French Senate Approves Briand's Policy.

Lyons, June 1. (Wireless.) Whilst the budget of expenses, redeemable from Germany, was being discussed in the French Senate, Héry criticized the London agreement. Briand, answering, exactly defined his peace policy and of carefully planned action. He denounced the dangers of a policy which would tear up the Versailles treaty and isolate France, on whose pacific sentiments he dwelt. Finally he asserted that France would overcome the present difficulties, provided her efforts were not paralyzed by discouraging words. The senate approved Briand statement by 269 votes against 100.

NORWAY.

Growing Unrest.

It is reported from Christiania that new serious outbursts have occurred, which were suppressed after long and fierce battles with the police. The atmosphere is charged with electricity. The technical reserve force, which is used only in exceptional cases, has been formed to supply the population with bread and electric energy. Only the social democratic newspapers have appeared.

Simply Postponed.

It is reported from Christiania that the successful carrying out of the general strike in Norway has proved impossible owing to the fact that there is a sufficient number of volunteers and other labour power generally to carry on the whole work.

execution only intensified indignation over Angora's hypocrisy among loyal Indian and other Moslems", and proceeds: "This indignation must inevitably grow with the news of the unholy alliance between Angora and Moscow". Further, the correspondent states what appears to be his own suggestion about the manner in which Angora can be checked by the Entente, by the latter giving some help to Greece: "The successes of Angora has been due to the Greeks being handicapped by the Entente's neutrality in the Greek-Kemalist war. With the disappearance of neutrality this handicap would be transferred to the Kemalists. An Anglo-Greek naval blockade would put an end to the traffic in arms which is now being carried on across the Black Sea to Sinope, Samsouh and Trebizond. The Greeks might be actively supported by our fleet and by a British military mission and supplies. There should be no great difficulty in arriving at a political agreement between London and Athens, nor even between Paris and Athens". The "Morning Post" correspondent is rather less frank in his statement which runs as follows: "The Turks work hand and glove with the Bolsheviks and they are doing all they can to further the Bolshevik force in Asia, as well as to draw other Asiatic countries within the Bolsheviks influence. It is considered in British official circles that the time has come to take measures to check this dangerous activity, though it has apparently not been yet decided what measures shall be adopted. It is clear, however, that if the embargo of using Constantinople for Greek purposes were removed, the Turks' position would be very different".

GERMANY.

Against the Black Hundreds.

"Danziger Zeitung" publishes an appeal by the Berlin section of the General Union of Railwaymen of Germany, protesting against the activities of the "Orgesh" in Upper Silesia. The appeal states that despite the assertions of the German Government to the contrary, detachments of the Orgesh and other military organisations are still being dispatched to Upper Silesia. Troops and munitions are being sent to Upper Silesia under false declarations. The appeal calls upon the workers and railwaymen to hinder the transport of military supplies and troops with all means at their disposal.

The Disarmament of Germany.

Nauen, June 1. (Wireless.) The inter-Allied military control commission received from the German government the required lists in connection with the disbandment of the German self-defence organizations. The following are included in this list: the organization for the protection of the Eastern Prussian frontier, the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr and the "Orgesch" in Bavaria. At the same time the German government has transmitted to the inter-Allied commission the reasons, formulated by the different German governments interested in this question, against the disbandment of these organizations.

Purchase of Gold by the German Ministry of Finances.

Nauen, June 1. (Wireless.) The German Ministry of Finances has decided to purchase gold at prices, corresponding to those prevailing on the world market, through the intermediary of the Reichsbank and of the post office.

The Position of the New German Chancellor.

Hanover, June 1. Berlin correspondent of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" reports: Chancellor Wirth outlined the financial and economic program of the new government before the Reichstag this afternoon, sketching only the broad lines of the taxation proposals, where by the cabinet intends to cover the reparation payments and to eliminate the chronic deficits in the regular running expenses of Germany. The chancellor spoke under a running fire of derisive interjections and boogings from the right and from the extreme left who manifested an almost unprecedented absence of respect for the chief magistrate of the country. The attitude of the conservatives and of the comunists portends a period of active obstruction and opposition for the administration. One loud voiced communist shouted "Amnesty" at regular intervals throughout the proceedings. The conservatives roared with derisive laughter when Wirth referred to the necessity of doing everything possible in order to satisfy the Entente ultimatum and hooted in chorus when he ventured to discuss the agrarian reform, on which they assert pretensions as the sole qualified experts in Germany. They angrily dissented from his declarations on the inevitable necessity of dissolving the Bavarian homeguard and other self-defence organizations. The cabinet's policy in this respect received a strong backing during the session when news was received from Munich that the British representative there had formally warned the Bavarian Government to-day that Britain gave no countenance to the compromise proposal, that the home guard should disarm, but not disband, and that the invasion of the Ruhr and other sanctions would be enforced, unless this organization was dissolved and abandoned entirely. — Wirth's statements gave, as in every act of the Government since he undertook the reins, full satisfaction to the Entente, with regard to a prompt fulfillment of all reparation and disarmament demands, but he accompanied this by a rap at Briand, that the French policy hitherto done everything possible to handicap all democratic efforts in Germany.

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The Fear of the Great Clash.

Since the end of the World War two great storm centres have been formed, the American-English and the American-Japanese antagonism. The press of the three above-mentioned countries is following with ever increasing attention the economic events the war preparations and the diplomatic moves in the other two allied countries. Japan and England are asking against whom the United States of America are building their fleet, now that the German navy is resting at the bottom of the sea at Scapa Flow. The same question is being put by America to its two other allies. When Lord Jellicoe, the most prominent of English naval officers, published his report, demanding the construction of a great fleet for the defence of Australia and India, not even the greatest English fabricator of lies, Lord Northcliffe, could make the Japanese believe that the English Admiralty was planning to build such a fleet for the support of Japan. The navy discussions in the English press in December of last year was completely influenced by the American danger, and the basis of this American danger was found to be not only in the evidences of American war preparations, but above all in the evidences of American economic competition. The increase of American export trade, not only with neutral markets, not only with allied countries, but even with England itself and its colonies, demonstrated to England that, from an economic point of view, it had lost the war. The American-Japanese friction respecting Jap Island, the friction at Tien-Tsin and Vladivostok, illuminated the situation from time to time as with a flash of lightning. Moreover it appeared that the United States of America had withdrawn from European politics, only to be in a position to take a much keener interest in questions of the Pacific in various spheres.

It now seems as though great changes are about to take place in the mutual relations between the aforementioned countries. On the day after the Japanese Crown Prince arrived in England as the guest of the King of England, and was received with great pomp, indicating a closer relationship between Japan and England, the new American ambassador, Harvey, arrived in London and delivered an important speech, in which he first of all made known America's intention to return to European politics. Although the American Government would not recognise the League of Nations, it was nevertheless prepared to lend its assistance, side by side with England in the Allied Council, in the solution of European problems. This turn of affairs simply puts into words what has already taken place. The United States of America, in cooperation with England, prevented the occupation of the Ruhr territory by the French, and at the same time succeeded in imposing the duty on the German export trade. Both steps point to what the question hinges on. Under the pressure of the world crisis, which is shaking both Anglo-Saxon countries most severely, they are attempting to save Germany as a market for their products and at the same time to protect themselves against German competition. Lloyd George responded to Harvey's speech by issuing a warning to the capitalistic world. He declared that if the late world war were not the last world war, the world would then be completely ruined. He greeted the return of America into the Allied Council as a ray of hope. It is in this declaration by Lloyd George that the basis may be found for the reports about impending negotiations between America and England concerning the limitation of armaments.

All these reports and combinations give birth to the hope expressed in a part of the capitalistic press, that the imperialistic pirates will succeed in coming to an agreement about the division of the spoils, after which peace and quiet shall descend upon the earth. We, however, consider these negotiations and reconciliations rather as a symptom of the great danger which the capitalistic statesmen discern but are unable to disperse. Grey, Haldane and Bethmann-Hollweg discerned the dangers no less clearly

MOSCOW

Between the Hammer and the Anvil.

The Position of Turkey.

By Dr. Tewfick Roushidj.

I have just read in No. 25 of the "Review of the Russian Press" of May 9th a horrible tragedy which occurred at Tribi, and of which Com. Soubki and his friends were the victims. At the end of the article Com. Pavlovitch asked "what will be the attitude of the official 'Communist' party of Angora, to these horrors". I therefore feel compelled to write this article to answer the questions put by Com. Pavlovitch. Since the communication between Moscow and Angora are very difficult and altogether irregular, I give particulars as to the way in which our party acted in connection with this tragedy, though I have not the least doubt that its attitude was not such as Com. Pavlovitch thought fit to address his questions to us.

It is precisely these few words, quite inoffensive at first sight, but in reality very characteristic in the sense that they reveal a state of mind and throw light on the tragic situation in which the Turkish Communist Party is placed; it is these few words which make it my duty not to wait for the reply of my Comrades of Angora to explain the real state of affairs.

In fact—what is it we are accused of? Of harbouring ideas of a most contradictory nature. In certain communist circles, the idea is current that we are Communists of a very dubious kind or even not Communists at all—this was probably hinted at by Com. Pavlovitch when he put the word "Communist" in inverted commas,—that the Angora Government at any rate Mustapha Kemal, thought it necessary to put forward certain individuals with a rather elastic conscience, ready to do all sorts of errands in order to counter the propaganda, which might penetrate there from Moscow and who at the same time will pretend to flirt with Communism etc. etc. ("the official party"). In the words of Com. Pavlovitch seems to indicate the power of the self-styled Turkish Communist Party. On the other hand we see that the Angora Government is persecuted more and more violently by that very same party which is alleged to be its bastard child.

If we are to believe the reports contained in the Constantinople papers, the newspapers "Jeri Doumia", the organ of our party has been suppressed and the members of our organisation have been arrested (among others Com. Hekki Behiditch, the general secretary of our party).

Involuntarily one is forced to ask oneself, how a situation so contradictory could arise? To my mind the explanation is both simple and natural. I think necessary to state my point of view at once because this is not only important from a purely academical standpoint, but because misunderstandings are apt to arise and they may do irreparable harm and and gravely prejudice the interest of the social revolution.

First of all, what is the origin of this fundamentally false notion of the real nature of the movement in Turkey and of the organisation which guides it? Perhaps we ought to have been surprised, had

after the Morocco crisis of 1911, than Lloyd George senses them today. They attempted to banish them by Ententes and Detentes. But in the anarchistic, imperialistic world, founded on competition, the diplomatic web proved weaker than the piratic instincts of the separate groups of capitalists. The capitalist world slid into the world war, in spite of the statesmen. But although we are of opinion that the capitalist world is absolutely incapable of overcoming the antagonisms which are rending it asunder, that does not at all mean that the efforts of the governments will not yield moments of relaxation, of the creation of a common front against the proletariat, of the diminution of the antagonisms. It is for this reason that the endeavours of the capitalist statesmen to secure reconciliation among the capitalists, should call forth still more energetic endeavours on the part of the revolutionary proletariat for the attainment of its unity if the attack upon the capitalistic world, in a situation in which the attempts of the capitalist governments at conciliation and consolidation, merely results in prolonging the suffering of the masses of the people.

Karl. Radek.

the contrary been the case. Indeed the relations between the centres of the European revolutionary movement and the Near East even in peace time were very slender, almost non-existent.

As to the labour and socialist movements, the very economic conditions of the country condemned them to a miserable vegetation. The war and the subsequent revolutions have completed the isolation of the Near East. Especially after the movement of resistance against the imperialists made itself felt, Anatolia was completely cut off. How could we obtain reliable news under such circumstances? The most preposterous news concerning the most obvious facts could not fail to find virgin soil whereon they could spread. On the other hand the fortunes of war and politics brought a certain number of Turks to Russia. Living in a country which was remodelling the whole of its social structure from top to bottom, a country which has become, so to say, the laboratory of the world revolution, some of them could not but be struck by the breadth of the movement and be permeated by the noble ideas which promised the liberation of mankind from all forms of exploitation. Hence the birth of the Turkish Communist Party founded by the late Com. Soubki and his followers. Is it not natural that had they been personally known, they would be more esteemed in leading circles of the Communist revolution? On the other hand was it not natural that they, being for a long time absent from their country would show certain prejudice, against organisations which had spontaneously sprung up in the country itself, as a consequence of catastrophes which had befallen Turkey, and that they would understand made the effect of social and political cataclysms in speeding up the revolution of individuals and popular masses, the evolution which in accomplished in normal times very slowly?

Lastly we should not ignore the most important fact—the elementary truth that the Communist revolution in the East is not as clearly defined in character as it is in the industrial countries of Europe and America. The political, economic and social evolution of Europe is the subject matter of thoughtful reflections and careful investigations on the part of a very large number of scholars. Everything there is clear and defined in so far as clearness and precision are at all possible in human affairs. The great political and social tendencies have been differentiated long ago, the respective positions of various social layers are well defined. And yet we witness a number of contending and diverging views, and misunderstandings which arise at every step.

What can we then say of the almost unknown East, which can only be compared to Europe of the time when the budding capitalism was making its first timid steps? but if there are striking analogies, there exist none the less profound differences, which we are bound to take into consideration, if we wish to avoid a capital error in our calculations. To tell the truth, as far as the Communist revolution is concerned in the Near East there is only one agreement on all the man general principles. As to the rest, so far we only had attempts more or less successful of striking out a practical line of action.

With regard to ourselves i. e. Members of the Communist Party of Turkey, there are some main ideas which appear to us as fundamental truths and our actions are in accordance with them.

We trust that all our actions will undergo a thorough change. We believe in the rejuvenation of human society by communist revolution, we are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of making a single front against the world imperialism, we think that the Eastern countries, which as regards large industry are behind the times, will be able to adopt the communist social system without having to pass a capitalist phase. This is enough to inspire us with energy and resolution to follow the arduous task, which is before us. As regards the ideal—it is immutable and we shall never compromise over it. With regard to tactics, we say, that though we reject all opportunism latent or manifest, although we, repudiating all kinds of Social Democrat tactics, and act as practical revolutionaries, we must take actual realities into account. The ideal remains, but tactics change. This is the essential principle conceded by the congress of the Communist International. How could we, for instance ignore the fact that our country is a

peasants country, that we have no proletarian groups of any importance which could support us? It would be folly and the best means of finally discrediting any propaganda on our part. Should we for instance forget that it is of capital importance to the world communist movement to help in the fight against the imperialists in Turkey. Or, shall we haggle over our aid under the pretext that the "bourgeois" are in power? This would be nothing less than treason not only to Turkey, but above all to the world revolution. Edhem, one of the active members of our organisation, committed a foolhardy action a little while ago. This he did not only against the wishes of the Party, but we might almost say, against his better judgement. The result was to facilitate the offensive of the Greek army, the trusty instrument of Anglo-French imperialism. If we were to believe the Constantinople papers, Edhem has just issued a proclamation in favour of the Greeks and against the Angora Assembly. If this news is confirmed it will prove once more what abominations and tragedies can follow the disobedience of revolutionary discipline and foolhardy actions. How could a party abstain from condemning and combating with all its might such acts, which under the pretext of fighting a nationalist government are in fact nothing else but counter-revolutionary deeds? Our great leaders understand the material difference which exists between opportunism bordering on revisionism and the Yellow International, and a revolutionary action carried out energetically though taking into account the real conditions of things. However, very frequently the accumulation of these factors, i. e. the lack of precise and complete information on the situation and the position of the respective parties in Turkey as well as the incomplete information as to the innermost structure of the Near East,—may lead to involuntary errors and create an atmosphere which generates suspicions and coldness—which we can psychologically understand, though they are altogether unjustified.

It is all very well to hurl at us the accusation that we are an official party, a party created for an ulterior purpose, but how are you to prove it, when the Angora Government takes up an attitude towards us, which can mildly be described as hostile? It is obvious, that we are revolutionaries and wish to bring about a social revolution on the basis of equality. There is the same difference between us and the other Turkish parties, as those existing between the bourgeois democracy and the Communist Party. On the other hand we have declared that we shall support with all our might the struggle of the nations against the world imperialism, and we have loyally kept our word. Foolhardy acts such as committed by Edhem, which was strongly condemned by our Party, do not in any way refute this intention of ours. By undertaking this task and carrying it out we acted in absolute conformity with our communist convictions, for surely we need not mind if among those who were fighting imperialism which must perish that we should live, there were men who do not profess to be communists.

I have come to this conclusion; if the Communist Party of Turkey finds itself at the present moment, so to say, between the Hammer and the Anvil, it is not due to any fault of its own, but partly the fault of the Anvil and partly the fault of the Hammer.

Certain communist circles which have not ceased to regard us with suspicion should at least discard their unjust prejudices, admit that their suspicions as e.g. "the lack of revolutionary communist clearness" are natural enough from a psychological standpoint, but have no roots in reality and are based on inexact and incomplete information. Those comrades should understand at last that in a country like Turkey which for centuries knew Europe only from its worst side, as the land of those who exploited and betrayed Turkey, the masses have an unsurmountable prejudice against all persons and things that come from abroad and that consequently the noblest ideas, the ideas which correspond most with the masses can only be spread by individuals which belong to the people and share with the latter its hardships and sufferings, and that only an organisation, which has deep roots in the country itself will be in a state to carry out with success the work of social transformation and to join Europe and the East on the basis of labour and liberty.

Work Amongst Women.

Report of the International Secretariat.

I.

Construction and Composition.

The establishment of the International Secretariat for the work among women, was confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Comintern on August 8th 1920. Comrade Clara Zetkin was elected general secretary and Comrade Kolontai, assistant secretary.

The question of forming a Secretariat was raised by the First International Conference of Women Communists. The structure of the Secretariat is outlined in the theses, worked out by a special commission, headed by Comrade Zetkin. The Secretariat is composed of eight members, out of which six members including the General Secretary reside outside of Russia. The Secretariat has its own permanent representative in the Executive Committee of the Comintern, with right to a decisive vote on questions in connection with women, and a consultative—on all other. In the absence of the General Secretary, Comrade Kolontai, the Assistant Secretary took her place on the Executive Committee. All decisions and measures are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The Secretariat is composed of the following comrades: Clara Zetkin, the General Secretary, six representatives from Russia: comrades Krupskaja, Kolontai, Lilkina, Samoulova, Ithal, Smedovitch; from the Western countries: comrades Roland, Cholst, and Rosa Bloch.

The Aims and Tasks of the International Secretariat.

The task of the Secretariat: 1. through the medium of the apparatus of the Communist Parties (the Departments of the Committees for Women Workers), in the various countries, to extend the influence of the Comintern to the widest masses of proletarian women, 2) to aid the Comintern in its task of educating the proletarian and semi-proletarian women's masses in the spirit of Communism, by adopting special methods of work amongst women, 3) to awaken the activity and independence of Women Workers, and draw them into the struggle for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, or in the building of Communism, 4) to participate in the work of the Comintern, and put questions before the International, which are bound up with the problem of emancipation of women, and the defence of their interests as mothers.

The Secretariat must show initiative in securing the active defence of the Comintern of the indicated tasks, and to bring them into force.

The Secretariat serves as a centre for uniting the work of the Committees of the parties of the East and West, Bourgeois-Capitalistic and Soviet countries, and for attracting women to the Comintern and to educate them as active fighters and builders of Communism.

The Secretariat makes it its aim, to aid in the strengthening of the International bond of party apparatus, (Women's Departments, or Women's Committees), conducting work among women.

The Secretariat arranges regular communications between the Committees, and Department of Women Workers, unites international activities conducted by the Comintern, assist the exchange of Communist literature on the question of work among women, provides information on the position of the work in various countries, on the conditions of woman labour, of the activities of women, etc., collects literature which deals with the tasks of the Secretariat, and material on the question of women's emancipation, summons the International Conference of Women Communists, and directs the carrying out of the International Working Women's Day.

The work of the Secretariat, apart from the inconvenience of communication with the separate countries, was made more difficult by the existing weakness of the Party Committees for work amongst women, owing to the failure of a number of countries to set up such apparatus (Commissions and Department) in spite of the decision of the First International Conference. The Moscow section of the Secretariat maintained a more or less constant communication with Germany, France and England, but not with the Scandinavian countries. With the other countries communication was only casual or conducted through the General Secret.

The report of the General Secretary on the work of the Western European Secretariat will given separately.

ary in Germany. Apart from a small number of letters, received by the Moscow section of the Secretariat, from the General Secretary, and the Committee for work amongst women in Germany, the Secretariat in Moscow received two letters from Switzerland, and one from England. The Secretariat regularly sent to all countries utilizing all means of dispatch, appeals, greeting, resolutions circulars, inquiry forms, theses on the international working women's day, the announcement of International Women's Conferences, (and all the literature at their disposal), pamphlets periodical publications, leaflets, etc.

In spite of all these difficulties of communicating with comrades from other countries and with the General Secretary, the Moscow section, conjointly with the General Secretary was successful in strengthening the International solidarity of women workers: 1) by organising the particularly successfully in Russia, Germany and Scandinavia.

* 2) by preparing for the convocation in connection with the Third Congress of Comintern, the Second International Conference of Women Communists, which must take place in June of the current year.

The Work of the Secretariat.

Altogether from the formation of the Secretariat on November 20th till May (i. e. five months), 12 meetings were held out which the five last, were devoted chiefly to the convocation of the Second International Conference of Women Communists, in connection with the Third International of the Comintern. At the meeting held on March 27th 1921, it was decided to form an organising Bureau for convening the International Conference.

At the beginning of December, the Secretariat, delegated comrade Stahl, for constant work at the Comintern, and to be personally in touch with the women delegates as they arrive.

Attached to the Secretariat there is also a Bureau, which collected material about the woman workers movement and the work among women in all countries, supplied the Russian Press with information which sent literature abroad, etc.

The accomplishment of these tasks however, met with a series of difficulties particularly of a technical character.

The International Secretariat for the work amongst women, by the force of circumstances finds itself under exceptional conditions, which does not allow it to carry on systematic work. First of all, the Secretariat was isolated from its responsible member, the General Secretary, and secondly, the General Secretary herself was isolated from the Executive Committee. The technique of communication did not permit of constant contact, and as is evident from the report from all the letters, and literature sent by both sides only a small part found its way to its destination. Those of the letters, and packages which did arrive were months behind time. Hence the absence of proper guidance, the exchange of information and the live co-operation hindered the introduction of the necessary system into the work of directing the movement. Thus, not one package of official reports and even information by radio from the Moscow section of the Secretariat was replied to by the member of the Secretariat in Holland Likewise, the section dealing with information, sent to all countries an inquiry form, translated into 23 different languages, on the position of the Proletarian women and the work amongst women in every country. Nevertheless, only ten replies were received and those only from the delegates who arrived in Moscow.

(To be continued.)

The Agreement with Turkey.

"Temps" of 25. May publishes the text of the Italo-Turkish agreement, concluded between Bakir-Samir-Bey and Sforza in London on the 13th of March. The agreement provides for the economic co-ordination of Italy and Turkey. The Italian Government binds itself to support the demands of the Turkish Delegation before the Allies, chiefly the return of Thrace and Smyrna, and it also agrees to remove its forces from Ottoman territory not later than the moment the peace treaty is ratified. All these conditions arise from certain understood concessions guaranteeing Turkey an independent existence and are to be arranged immediately after signing the peace.

Our Foreign Trade.

The moment of the conclusion of the treaty with Esthonia which took place in the spring of 1920, may be considered as the beginning of foreign trade of Soviet Russia. From the end of 1919 until the period mentioned an unorganised purchase of articles was carried on, which trickled through the various frontiers of bordering states illegally. About this time certain branches of our industry upon which the war made heavy claims, began to feel a shortage of such materials which were usually received from abroad, and to fill this gap, we were unwillingly driven to recourse to all manner of means, including contraband trading. This period did not last long, and experiences proved that this kind of trade can give no satisfactory results. We usually received goods of a low quality which were subsequently accepted at our frontier under war conditions, which made any protection on our side from dishonest contractors impossible. It must also be mentioned that we were forced to make rather insignificant purchases which were bought at profiteering prices, a most inadvisable procedure from the economic point of view.

Our commissariat for Foreign Trade took all measures to end this form of trading. The Council of Peoples Commissaries subsequently prohibited it as soon as a possibility arose for the establishment of some kind of foundation for a normal trading apparatus.

In the middle of 1920 our foreign trade assumed a somewhat healthier character. But at this time trading relations were still rather insignificant peace with Esthonia made the first though rather weak breach, in the blockade by which we were surrounded. Through this breach we began. The possibility of a profitable sale attracted at first profiteers and later on representatives of stable firms, to offer their goods to our representative. The first purchases that we made were not based on any kind of plan. We were anxious to acquire the most indispensable goods in which starving Russia felt the greatest need. Thus for instance, in Esthonia we purchased seed potatoes, in Sweden we purchased agricultural implements and machines, in Denmark, seeds and so forth.

In May 1920 our trading delegation headed by Comrade Krassin, went abroad. On his way to England Krassin succeeded in drawing up a number of agreements for the supply of agricultural implements, and locomotives. From that moment it became clear that the principal obstacles to our foreign trade had fallen away. The blockade ended in a complete fiasco. The first plan for our imports was drawn up in the middle of 1920.

The principle of the import plan was to supply all the demands for foreign goods for the Republic. The plan was drawn up on the basis of the demands of the Central institutions which sent these to the foreign trade councils. The demands which are made for the goods to be imported are divided into categories and are changed according to the financial possibilities of the Soviet-Republic, and finally after having passed through all the necessary departments, are directed to the trading apparatus of the Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Trade, where these demands are to be realised.

The first year of our foreign trade gave no great results. The reason for this is quite clear as the first timid steps for the purchase of imported goods were taken only towards the middle of the year. In addition to this the activity of our foreign trade could not be well developed owing to our insufficient means, to the lack of a well organised trading apparatus and what is most important the narrow field of trading transactions.

Altogether from 1920 goods were imported to the amount of 5,223,000 poods, but this quantity is extremely small, will become clear by comparing the import figures for 1913. The comparison gives 5% of the pre-war import.

The following three groups occupy leading place in our import of 1920.

Fuel	43,5%	of the total import.
Food stuffs	23,1	" "
Metal and Metal goods	14,6	" "

Total for the three groups 81,2 of the total import.

The position which these three groups occupy in our present day imports is characteristic of our economic position, for the re-establishment of which we first of all require, fuel, metal and metal manufactures. The Food stuffs include principally not provisions but potato seed necessary for cultivation.

Other groups of imports are follows: Paper goods and printed matter 519.743 poods which include 518.897 poods of paper; chemical materials and products,

124.226 poods, these include 67.085 poods of tanning extract; leather goods 99.897 poods which include 79.066 poods of leather and 19.067 poods of footwear.

Export from the Republic lags far behind our imports. Our exporting trade began considerably later than our imports. In addition to this it must be said that the force of the blockade was felt to the last minute. We have also to take in consideration the bad state of transport and the imperfect account of goods possessed by our exhausted country are one of the most serious obstacles in the rapid development of a normal foreign trade by which Russian import could be compensated for to some extent by export. In 1920. Soviet Russia exported altogether 655.645 poods of various goods quantitatively making no more than 12% of our import. These exports are distributed in the following groups:

Provisions	262.852	poods
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	391.937	poods
Factory goods and handicraft products	457	poods

The first group includes the following Corn which was sent to Italy to the amount of 194.725 poods, Caviare tobacco and wine. The second group includes timber to the amount of 276.492 and 89.811 poods of flax; these are followed by a rather small quantities of malt roots, santolin, likopody, guts, cement, leather and hides. Manufactured goods exported includes small quantities of glass ware, soap, and wooden manufactures mostly sent to Persia.

Such are the results of 1920 which can in no way be called brilliant.

The activity of foreign trades of the present year of 1921 is much more considerable.

The goods imported into the Republic during the first four months of 1921 amount to 5,076.000 poods, i. e. just as much as was imported during the whole of last year for the exports amount to 1,082.000 poods, that is to say almost twice as much as the entire past year.

Like last year, fuel, provisions, and metals are the most important items of our imports, although the order of this group is somewhat changed.

Fuel is once more the chief item, amounting to 32% of imports

The second place is occupied by metal and metal manufactures, altogether amounting to 21.6% of imports

The third place is occupied by all kinds of provisions to the amount of 19.1% of imports

Total of three groups 72.7% of entire imports.

Coal occupies the first place in the „fuel group with 1,577.805 poods: the „metal and metal manufactures“ group mostly consists of agricultural machines and implements of which there were 451.380 poods, and various instruments to the amount of 86.400 poods and 85.300 poods of lead; the „foodstuffs“ group is headed by 306.739 poods of potatoes, followed by 254.992 poods of rice, 187.071 poods of fish, and 137.000 poods of beans, of the remaining goods imported, the following must be mentioned; 527.330 poods of paper, 183.000 poods of footwear, 96.000 of flax seeds and 67.000 poods of tannin extract.

The figures of the exports from the Republic for the four months of 1921 deserve particular attention. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions our export is developing. This is first of all testified by the amount of goods which have already been exported. In 1920 we exported altogether 655.000 poods for eight months of active trading whilst in the first four months of 1921 alone the exports rise to 1.018.944 poods.

The following is a table of our exports in groups:

	1920	1921
The first group consists of:		
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	412.113 poods	944.293 poods
The second group consists of:		
Food stuffs	263.427	71.237
The third group consists of:		
Factory and handicraft products	457	3.414

The export of the following goods increased greatly

Logs, sleepers, and boards	276.492	546.398
Flax	89.811	154.959
Hemp	9.516	53.266
Potash	740	60.000
Oil cake	740	15.241
Tobacco leaves	19.330	29.990

The above figures give a sufficiently clear idea of the position of foreign trade of the Republic at the present moment.

(Continued next page.)

Continued from Previous Page.

What are our future prospects? To reply to that question it is necessary to closely examine the objective causes which up to now have paralysed all efforts of the Soviet Government to establish correct relations with the bourgeois world. The greatest hindrance to the development of our foreign trade up to now, was the blockade and isolation by which the Entente hoped to crush the Russian Revolution. That policy as we know, suffered complete defeat but it would be ill-advised to imagine that we have overcome all political obstacles on the path to the world market.

True, we managed to make a wide breach in the blockade to conclude peace with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Lithuania, and Poland to sign the Trade agreements with Great Britain and Germany. We can rest assured that in the very near future we shall be called upon to conclude Treaties and agreements with almost every capitalist country.

These agreements which partly secure the sound position of the Trade Delegation do not by far, solve the questions which regulate the foreign trade relations which regulate the foreign trade relations of the given countries and Soviet Russia. Even now, the Entente still finds means to place all sorts of hindrances in the way of our employing our gold reserve, exporting fund etc., and only by a tenacious struggle and the support of the working class of Europe, can we hope to remove the last obstacles which international reaction puts in our way.

It is now clear that the hardest time is already past, and we can affirm with confidence that the hour is not yet distant when Soviet Russia will win for itself complete equality in the ranks of the European powers.

Apart from the externally-political causes of the slow development of our foreign trade, we have to overcome the most important internal economic factor which hinders the economic development of Russia, and at the same time her position as an exporting country.

Up to now, our imports almost wholly depend on our gold reserve. Our export was so weak, that it could not cover a tithe of the expenses, for the raising of the industry and village industry of Soviet Russia.

As had already been said, one of the obstacles of the development of our export, and the preparation of our export fund, was the disorganisation of the transport, and the imperfections of the old system. The question of transport in its general form extends beyond our power of judgement. We can only point out here, that in lessening the acuteness of our transport crisis, foreign trade will play a large part. In one year, (1920) we were successful in ordering from abroad more than 1,500 locomotives and to bring in considerable quantities of railway appliances. True, the locomotives ordered from Switzerland and Germany will not be completed in a month, but nevertheless according to the contracts which our representatives concluded with large locomotive firms, the first locomotives should be ready at the end of May or during the month of June 1921.

The possibility of reforming our trade apparatus is far more favourable. The requisitions which owing to the second war served almost as the only means of supplying raw material for export, can now be regarded as inadequate. True the new methods of collecting the fund is not yet finally completed, but the path pointed out by the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, gives the possibility of foreseeing the improvement in this direction. In place of requisition we now have the food tax, which gives the peasant the opportunity of freely exchanging his surplus of raw material, which remained to him fulfilling the obligations placed upon him by the tax. The task of collecting all this surplus raw material and food products, falls to a large extent upon the co-operatives, which thanks to its old trading practise, and great specialised apparatus, will undoubtedly be able to bring the necessary organisation into this great and responsible work.

We may hope that the problem of forming the export fund at the present time will be solved in a satisfactory manner.

We may conclude this brief review of the work conducted by the National Commissariat for Foreign Trade, with a clear conviction that the main obstacles in the way of our foreign trading may be regarded as removed.

French Communist Party

Administrative Congress

Interpellation of Raoul Verfeuil, permanent delegate of the party, on the policy of the Management Committee.

"I knew", he said, "that the policy of the party after Tours would not be different from that before Tours." (Protests.) Verfeuil then declared that he will criticise the Management Committee on two points; first, with regard to its action against the war, and secondly, with respect to the fact that a national congress was not called to discuss the Agenda of the Congress of Moscow.

Verfeuil would have liked to have seen an appeal to the C. G. T. issued by the Committees of Action against the War. "I am an opponent of the leaders of the C. G. T., but above a few men, stands the organisation of the working class."

The speaker would also have liked to have had an investigation as to whether it were not possible to have formed one united revolutionary front against the war. It is impossible to disguise the fact that since the split, revolutionary elements have left our ranks. Some have gone to the dissident party. The greater number do not belong to any organisation to-day, because they comprehend nothing of our internal disputes. I regret that the proposal of the autonomic organisation of the Jura was not investigated, it would have been an attempt at least to secure revolutionary unity against the war." (Tumult.) A moment of disorder follows this declaration. Some delegates demand a return to the order of the day, but Frossard insists on allowing Verfeuil to conclude his remarks. He regrets the opening of the debate, but now it must be allowed to run its course.

Verfeuil finally discusses of the Congress of Moscow. He considers it possible for the present national congress to examine the agenda of the International Congress on June 1st, and he asks the Management Committee what the mandates of the French delegates will be on the reports of the parties and the syndicates, and on the conflicts between the Communist International and Serrati, as also between the International and Paul Levif Daeuming and Clara Zetkin.

Frossard replies to Verfeuil.

Frossard replied immediately to Verfeuil's questions, and first expressed his regret that Verfeuil found it necessary to put them. At the first Congress of the Party there were perhaps other things to do than to utter criticisms on details, especially when agreement exists concerning general policies. (Applause.)

For four months we have been engaged in reorganising the Party. Above all it is necessary to live. But that Verfeuil should declare that the present policies of the party do not differ from those before the Congress of Tours, is incomprehensible. (Applause.)

Is it nothing that we have broken with reformism, that we have constantly attacked the bourgeoisie, to whom the dissidents have often openly been lending assistance?

Verfeuil proposed joint action with the C. G. T.

Joint action is only possible if there is agreement as to fundamental questions and concord between the men. But what reinforcement would we have gained from the Confederation majority in a struggle against the war? We issued a call to the C. S. R. which is fighting the same battle we are and Frossard recalled the attempts towards joint action with the C. G. T. made by the Party last year. "Do you remember, comrades, the very cautious adhesion lent by the confederation majority?... And to-day, if we had issued a call to them without gaining the least benefit from their collaboration for the goal we are striving at we would only have succeeded in rehabilitating them morally. With respect to possible cooperation with the dissidents, Frossard expressed himself as follows: "I make a distinction between the leaders (I say all the leaders) and the militants. The leaders are gradually becoming lost to the cause of Socialism. They are proceeding towards reformism, towards collaboration with the elements of the "left block". As for the militants they are gradually returning to us.

(Second Day)

On May 16 at 10 o'clock the Congress resumed its labours under the chairmanship of Ferdinand Faure assisted by Bumolard and Chantreau. According to previous arrangement the entire morning sitting was spent in devising new means for the development of propaganda.

On this Craste, of the Gironde, reported that the federations of the Lower Pyrenées, the Landes, Ariège, the Upper Garonne, the Hérault, the Eastern Pyrenées and of the Aude have established an inter-federal body which has been the means of founding a paper which has already 5,000 subscribers and issues 7,000 copies. He advises to appoint regional propagandists: the latter have the advantage over the national organisers of knowing the region from the agricultural and economist point of view, and of being able to discuss with the peasants, matters of local interest. Moreover, regional tours are less expensive than those undertaken by a Paris propagandist.

Corande, of the Vendée, recommended the use of an educational cinema representing the workers in the workshops, and by way of contrast, the bourgeois in their drawing-rooms. He describes the difficulties one experiences in forming groups in such backward provinces as the Vendée, where it is impossible to find people capable of managing a section; one ought to arouse their interest in the question of the economic slavery of the workers. Corande suggests that, with this object in view, the party should establish cooperative sales of agricultural products.

Comrade Lapraz, from Upper Savoy, expressed his disagreement of the proposal of regional delegates.

In appointing a regional delegate, he argued one takes away a man from his trade and turns him into an official. After a time he, quite naturally, becomes careless; nevertheless one does not like to get rid of him.

After all the revolution will not be accomplished by means of permanent delegates, but through convinced and devoted comrades—(applause).

Lapraz favoured the subdivision of a department into several regions in each of which one should secure the voluntary services of an active militant comrade. This has been done in Upper Savoy: It would be impossible to commission a delegate resident in Lyons to visit Upper Savoy. Those who live in Ancey, find it impossible to go there in view of travelling difficulties. Thus it is absolutely necessary to organise propaganda work locally.

Marthe Bigot complained of the lack of statistical information in the party. Owing to this it has been often impossible to send much needed information to our comrades in Russia. Bigot also demanded the organisation of special propaganda with the view of enlisting women. Frossard joined in the discussion: in his opinion propaganda should be principally the work of the federations, but the latter are far too dependent on the centre for achieving satisfactory results. Thus, one must establish permanent secretariats.

The Trade Union propaganda and enlistment was made easy because the unions had at their disposal the permanent secretaries of the Departmental Unions. Various Federations — the Indre and Loire, the Vaucluse — have now permanent secretaries. This is an example which other federations should copy.

As to regional delegates, Frossard is not opposed to them provided they remain under the control of the Executive Committee for there cannot be a central socialism and a regional socialism. Moreover, the propaganda region must not be turned into a region of propaganda for electoral purposes. Frossard insisted on the necessity of completing the theoretical education of the majority of the militants. The Federation of the Seine, on its own initiative, has established "The School for the Militant". Next door to it there is a Communist Marxist school. Not all the federations are capable of such an effort, but all can distribute the resumés of courses of lectures published by these groups.

Another means of propaganda is the press. The Federations should be more energetic than heretofore in spreading "La Voix Paysanne." The regional weeklies should also be made more readable, more interesting. Probably, better results could be obtained if these weeklies covered a wider field.

At the afternoon session Bouthonnier read the report of the resolution commission on the proposed Statutes.

The commission proposed that the first paragraph should read: "The Communist Party is established... and not." "The Socialist Party".

To be Continued.

Notice to Delegates.

The Organisation & Information Department of the Comintern has moved from the "Luxe" to 15 Tverskaya. Telephone number 2-21-97, 2-74-42, 1-37-67.

Lectures for the Delegates.

At 1 o'clock on the 4th of June at the Hotel Continental, comrade Stouehka, Member of the Collegiate of the People's Commissariat for Justice, will deliver a lecture on the "Structure of the Soviet Government and Soviet Law". The lecture will be delivered in German, and will be translated into English and French.

On the 6th June a lecture will be delivered by the Chief of the Department for Military Schools, comrade Petrovsky, on military construction in the Soviet Republic.

On the 9th June Comrade Lunacharsky, Commissary for Education, will deliver a lecture on public education in the Soviet Republic.

After each lecture the delegates will be taken to review the respective institutions and organisations dealt with in the lectures.

Disorders in Egypt.

Cairo. (Daily Herald, 21. 5). To day the Egyptian Lancers, coming out against demonstrators here, brutally killed a man who was standing in his shop door, because he did not run away. He was not a demonstrator.

Brutal too, was the Lancers officer who ordered his men to enter a house where a demonstrator had sought refuge, bind all within, and drag them into the street. One of them was a man who could not walk. Women were beaten and dragged by the hair.

The Lancers also lassoed demonstrators whilst fleeing, pulling them along until they reached a lorry. Students of the Polytechnic school while holding a peaceful demonstration were attacked by soldiers. The students were compelled in self-defence to seek assistance in State railway workshops. A fight ensued, with the result that there were many casualties, 38 among the soldiers. Cairo is in an ugly mood as the result of the Governments Acts.

Cairo, Friday. (Daily Herald, 21. 5). Huge Demonstrations took place in Alexandria this evening, and British troops have had to be employed to maintain order. Exchange.

Alexandria, Friday. (Daily Herald, 21. 5). At a demonstration held here last night disorderly elements stoned the police at the station and in the square. The also broke the windows of Morum's Stores and of the neighbouring shops. Quiet was, however, quickly restored.

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women are beginning to rouse themselves into more united action.

It is hard to get statistics as to how many women are organised in the trades, as no national statistics are kept, but there are approximately 700,000 women in trades unions, organised in the following industries;

Ladies Garments, Mens' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Furriers, Leather Goods, Box-makers, Textile workers, Carpet Weavers, Hotel Employees, Hospital Employees, Artificial Flower Makers, Machinists, Electrical Workers, Office Employees, Railway Clerks, Teachers, Shoe Workers, Telephone Operators, Telegraphers, Actors, Bookbinders, Printers, Cigarmakers, Candymakers, Corn Products, Laundry Workers, Retail Clerks, Soapmakers, Librarians, Piano and Organ Workers, Meat-packing Industry, Bakery Workers, Household Workers, Film Inspectors, Broom Makers, Playground Directors, etc.

The National Womens' Trade Union League is an organisation of affiliated labor and other bodies to promote the organisation of all women into trade unions, — equal pay for equal work, the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week. This organisation has seventy central labor councils affiliated with it and numbers a membership of 600,000. Many of the members, however, are men so it cannot be rated as a distinct womens' organisation.

The present conditions of American working class, nearly 8,000,000 workers being unemployed, makes union organisation work unusually difficult for the time. The National Manufacturers and Employers Association, taking advantage of the great economic crisis, having launched the open-shop attack to force the the workers back into the shops under non-union conditions. But this persecution will, in the end develop more solidarity among the workers, and the unions will in the future form a rich soil for revolutionary seed-sowing.