



MOSCOW

ORGAN OF THE III CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

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Canadian Labour Movement.

J. Knight.

It is not possible to understand the Canadian Labour Movement unless one has lived in it. Even then to know the movement one must travel, for the West is sharply divided from the East—the Western section of the movement being revolutionary and that of the East dominated by "safe and sane" petty bourgeois democrats. The boast of Eastern labour leaders is that all radical movements break on Toronto, and indeed past history justifies their claim, but the advent of the One Big Union has done much to break down the barriers between the East and the West, and to stimulate the growing desire for a Canadian Labour organisation that will give expression to the workers aspirations on a national scale.

A revolutionary spirit and a knowledge of the Western Canadian admits of a very simple explanation. It is in a large measure due to the fact, that the most independent and aggressive of the British immigrants find conditions in the East so much resembling the conditions they sought to escape, that they pushed on West where the Pacific Ocean limits their dreams of escaping the ruthless clutch of the capitalist system. They are under no illusion of bourgeois democracy. Their presence in the Canadian West expresses their revolt against the humbug of democracy and the country of their birth, and having reached at last West, they discover the only way to escape the system is to end it. This explains why Western Canada was not cursed with a yellow socialist movement and why the Socialist Party of Canada since its inception in 1903 had as its first plank in its platform "the conquest of political power by the proletariat"; the second and last being "the transformation as rapidly as possible of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into the collective property of the entire working class." The Winnipeg general strike is an eloquent tribute to the work carried on by Socialist Party members within the A. F. of L. unions and testifies to the possibilities of "a boring from within" policy if carried on under the guidance and discipline of a Communist Party. The One Big Union swept the West from Winnipeg to Vancouver and then like a bolt from the blue, the occupation of the West with troops from the East revealed the need of a united working class movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The virulent press campaign against the O. B. U. and the arrest and the conviction of the Winnipeg Strike Committee impeded with the organisation in the East, where the workers feared to join an organisation which might at any moment be outlawed.

The problem in Canada is to unify the working class of the east, as the west at any time can be depended upon should a revolutionary crisis be precipitated. The chief obstacle to unity is the American Federation of Labour which has a Canadian membership of 16,000 85% of which is in the Eastern provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Then there is the Catholic Union of Quebec which claims a membership of 40,000 completely dominated by the priests. The independent unions have a membership of over 60,000 and these are very important as they more than anything else illustrate the perversion of the Canadian workers to the American Federation of Labour. All the independent unions have seceded during the past two years from the A. F. of L. Not because they are in any sense revolutionary, but because the A. F. of L. was of no assistance to them in fighting their everyday struggles over hours, wages and general conditions of labor.

At present the national expression of organised labour is the Canadian Trade Congress, which is subsiding to the A. F. of L. and has power only to pass resolutions and to appoint committees to present the same to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures. This weakness of the congress was emphasised in June 1919, when the local unions from all parts of Canada deluged

Continued on page 4.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Exports From England into Russia.

Berlin, June 18. According from information from London since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, goods to the value of L. 512,615 have been exported to Russia. Further more goods to the value of L. 247,122 have been exported to Esthonia, which evidently are also intended for Russia.

Preparing for a New War.

Berlin, June 18. It is communicated from London that Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that the immediate aim of the Imperial conference was to unite the land, sea, and the air forces of the Empire in the event of a new war.

Financial conditions in England.

A fresh complication seems likely to arise in connection with the effect of the coal strike upon the National finances. In the first place, it is to be feared that the acute depression in trade must seriously affect Tax Revenue, while, in the second place, the increased national outlays involves by the heavy unemployment and the subsidies to the Railroads will materially affect the total of expenditure, the net result conceivably being that the Government will have to borrow heavily on Ways and Means advances to meet its daily liabilities. This in its turn must mean a renewal of inflation, and while conceivably the influence may be one making for easier money, it will also, unless we are very careful, have the effect of stimulating afresh the rising commodities and in the cost of living, and we shall be back again to the position of a year ago. Nor in this connection must the unfavourable effect of the coal strike upon the foreign exchanges be left out of consideration, for, to take the case of America alone, a depreciation in sterling means higher prices paid for our foodstuffs; in other words, high prices bread, and, consequently, a rise in the cost of the chief factor of production—Labour (Morning Post of the 8th June).

Startling Figures.

The magnitude of the present industrial crisis is only realised when the numbers of the workers affected by the actual and prospective stoppages are considered in conjunction with the number of persons who are unemployed in consequence of the trade depression and the disputes.

Now Unemployed.

Through disputes:	
Miners	1,200,000
Cotton operatives	600,000
	1,800,000
Through other causes	2,000,000
Total unemployment	3,800,000
Threatened With Stoppage.	
Engineers	1,500,000
Woollen operatives	250,000
	5,550,000

("Daily News", June 8th).

Persecution of Communists.

Odesa, June 16th—"Driatatja" of June 2st publishes an article entitled "The Communist Plot in Akkerman" in which it reports that four communist out of the number arrested were shot "while attempting to escape." Two other communists who were detained were shot in the same manner some days previous. Commenting upon these facts, the true essence of which is known to everybody, the paper cynically observes: What made the authorities conclude that the communists have a uniform method of action? Apparently they receive some kind of orders from above to attempt to escape under the most hopeless circumstances in order to be shot.

GERMANY.

Persecution of Communists.

Riga, June 21. According to reports from Berlin the Prussian Minister for the Interior issued a decree prohibiting communists to occupy posts of Burgemeisters and Landrats.

White Terror in Germany.

Riga, June 20. "Rote Fahne" of the 16th inst. publishes a manifesto to the workers of all countries in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Upper Silesia in connection with the white terror applied in Upper Silesia by the troops of Korfant, the Orgesh and the Allies against the workers.

LATVIA.

More About Shot Latvian Communists.

Riga, June 21. "Sozial Demokrats" of June 21st publishes a new article about the shot communists. The local bourgeois press called the executed men collaborators of terrorist groups who deserved their fate. The newspaper considers these accusations unfounded. In 1920-21 there did not appear a single manifesto in which the local communists preached terror, no systematic terrorists acts were perpetrated, if one does not count the slight collisions that took place during raid and arrests. This is clearly proved by the official indictment.

The Insolence of the Lettish Government.

Riga, June 21, 1921. According to the "Social Democrat" of today, a military court has sentenced to death the social-democrat Braun, chairman of the Riga section of the "Bund". The paper regards the sentence as preposterous. Braun is accused of distributing leaflets and delivering communist speeches. In spite of the fact that many of the witnesses were well-known social-democrats, and members of the Constituent Assembly, who proved that Braun had nothing in common with the Communists, the military court, after a session of one and a half hours, found Braun guilty of distributing leaflets, and sentenced him to death. Braun's advocates have appealed on points of law, and the sentence has not yet been carried out.

This paper also reports that the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party protests against this provocative sentence. The E. C. declares that this staged trial and the death sentence is the beginning of a merciless attack on democracy and labour by the Lettish reactionaries.

The same paper states that the persecution of social-democrats still continues. Ligat, an active member of the S. D. party, has been arrested. He is accused of Communism, although he is well-known as an avowed opponent of Communism.

ITALY.

Italian Railway Strikes Spreading.

Berlin, June 17. "Ordinare Nuovo" communicates that the Railway Strike in Venice has spread to Treviso-Padua and Chenchavarona. Venice has been proclaimed in a state of seige.

NORWAY.

Nearing the Conclusion of a Trade Agreement.

Berlin, June 18. According to reports from Christiania the Russian-Norwegian trade negotiations are coming to a successful issue.

RUSSIA.

No Admission for Wrangel's Men.

The Serbian Government has refused to admit any of Wrangel's forces. There are five thousand men, remnants of Wrangel's army, on Serbian territory.

The Fate of the Russian Refugees.

Berlin, June 20, 1921. In accordance with the intentions of the League of Nations to discuss the question of helping Russian anti-bolshevist organisations from Millukoff and Avksentief to Gutschkoff and Alexinsky have mobilised their representatives to go to Geneva. The League of Nations expects to appoint a special commissioner to investigate the cases of Russian refugees, whilst special organisations, such as the council of Wrangel and the so-called "Provincial Town Committees, are striving to appoint a Serb as commissioner, because Serbia is now supposed to be the centre of all Russian refugee affairs.

SILESIA

Bolshevism Growing in Upper Silesia.

Riga, June 18. "Rote Fahne" of the 14th inst communicates that demoralisation has set in among Korfanty's troops in Upper Silesia. The commander in-chief of the insurgents, Count Melchansky, has resigned, the insurgents are expressing considerable dissatisfaction over Korfanty's compromises with the Entente. At the same time communist activity is to be observed among the insurgents. In many places the communist insurgents have demanded the release of political prisoners. The process of Bolshevising Upper Silesia is developing rapidly, the centres of the communist movement in Upper Silesia are Glavitz, Bismarkshuter, Konegshuter and Horch. In many places meetings have been held, which demanded the proclamation of a Soviet Government in Upper Silesia. Polish communists from the Dombroff coal basin are attempting to render assistance to their Upper Silesian comrades intensive propaganda is being conducted under the watchwords "Soviet Poland" and "Soviet Germany". Recognising the danger of the situation the German "Orgesh" categorically refuses to disarm and strives to drag out the negotiations with the Allies.

The Fate of the Aaland Islands.

Paris, June 21. The discussion between Sweden and Finland on the question of the Aaland Islands was yesterday brought forward at the session of the Council of the League of Nations. Branting, president of the Swedish delegation energetically protested in the name of the Swedish Government against any attempt to divide the political and military questions of the Aaland Islands, and declared that it would be extremely unwise to oppose the clearly defined will of the population, who desire to unite with Sweden. The Finnish representative, Enkel attempted to demonstrate that Finnish sovereignty was inviolable and declared that Finland could in no way abandon her claim to the Aaland Islands.

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.

"MOSCOW"

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To the Russian Proletariat, to the Poor Peasantry of Russia and to the Red Army

The Opening of the Third Congress.

The Franco Polish Alliance.

For the third time the Congress of the Workers and the poor of all countries, disinherited, and despised, is gathering on the soil of Soviet Russia. It is only thanks to your heroism, to your unparalleled sufferings, — you workers, poor peasants, and Red Army men of Russia — that we are able to convene in this time in the history of the world you have broken the power of the manufacturers, bankers, junkers, and generals, and, during a period of three years bleeding, freezing and starving you have defended the world of enemies. You have fought in the Far East, your Red Army battled for the existence of Russia on the boundary lines of Central Europe. At first the bourgeoisie branded you as bands of vagabonds and scoundrels, but they soon learned to tremble at the mention of the name of the Red Army. And, in proportion as the Red Army aroused terror in the ranks of the world bourgeoisie, in the same proportion it awakened love and hope in the hearts of all the poor and oppressed of the world. It is due to you, Red soldiers of Soviet Russia and vanguards of the world revolution, that Soviet Russia stands free today, that it can receive upon its soil the war council of the proletariat of all countries, that the proletarian revolution in the capitalist world has not been strangled and is growing stronger every day. It is you we have to thank for all that, you working men and working women of Soviet Russia and you poor peasants who have joined hands with the front ranks of the Proletariat. We stand in reverence before your ranks which are battered and exhausted, and we bow our heads in considering your sufferings, past and present. We know that you have borne those sufferings in recognition of the fact that your freezing and starving would maintain the power in the hands of the Proletarian State, so that the whip of a czar, a manufacturer or a junker never again be raised over your heads. We are aware that you have taken upon yourselves all these sufferings not only for the sake of the future generations but also as the van-posts of the world proletariat.

The wire received yesterday on the conclusion of a Franco-Polish Alliance does not in any way come as a surprise. The latest events in Silesia proved conclusively, that France and Poland were working together in pursuance of a well prepared plan. This alliance is due, partly to the French aspiring to take possession of the rich mining wealth of Poland, and partly to the desire to set up a Buffer State between Germany and Soviet Russia. There is no doubt whatever that the German government is to blame for bringing Germany on the brink of war! The criminal activity of the military clique, its constant threatening outcry for revenge, the nationalist baiting, the complete ignoring of the Entente demands of disarming, the self defence organisations have brought matters so far, that even Liberal circles in France regard these measures as a menace of a coming war of concealment of arms on the part of the reactionaries, the lawless conduct of Bavarian criminals, which is passively observed by the German Government, is not apt to dispel suspicion. The incidents at various demonstrations on the part of the monarchists as e. g. at the time of the burial of Mrs Hohenzollern, at the time of the anniversary celebration of the battle of Skagerrak and on other occasions clearly show that wide circles of the bourgeoisie are seriously entertaining the idea of revenge. That German militarism is in no way destroyed is proved by the fact that the regular military and concealed Reichwehr Sipo, Orgesch, etc organise manoeuvres and drilling, which is certainly most unlike the activity of local troops intended mainly for the maintenance of order. The governments of the Entente certainly show no disposition to believe the assertions of the German wirepullers, who are constantly repeating that it is only a question of self-defence and of creating a fighting body to combat the Bolshevik danger. This is clearly proved by the energetic demand for disarmament of these gangs. The governments of the Entente would certainly have no objections if German military were to adopt measures directed exclusively against the revolutionary proletariat. The events during the last fights, the co-operation of the German and the Entente military and the temporary Alliance of the inter Allied Commission and General Hoffer, the leader of Upper Silesian self-defence prove that for the purpose of beating down the workers, there is absolutely no difference between the hostile twins. However, the mobilised Orgesch troops were silly enough to admit publicly that their object was not only to combat the workers, but that the final object of their struggle was to satisfy their desire for revenge.

Yesterday's wire was followed by a commentary to the effect that measures will be taken not against Soviet Russia, but exclusively against Germany. We are not sceptical with regard to this declaration. The German proletariat in spite of the spoke which the Menshevik leaders and the Trade Union bureaucracy attempt to put in its wheel, becomes more and more conscious of the fact that only the overthrow of the bourgeois regime can bring about new conditions of life. The whole of the international bourgeoisie views with horror the world revolution gaining ground; the union of the German and the Russian proletariat would lay a firm foundation for the dictatorship of the world proletariat and forms now the dividing territory between these two leading states. There is no doubt whatever that it is in the interests of the world reaction to consolidate and strengthen that buffer state. France is moreover acting in accordance with the old saying: "Everything must be paid except death" and demands remuneration equivalent to its military help, viz.—the exploitation of a part of the Polish mineral wealth. Needless to say the other Entente States look with envy on the growing influence of France in Poland and we can assume, that this alliance will not be effected without some friction. But the proletariat must under no circumstances watch these

It is to your credit and to your fame, you working men and working women, poorer peasants and Red Army men of Russia, that we to-day need not fear of the world reaction buying up the Russian rulers in order to strangle the revolutionary movement of the proletariat of all countries, and in order to suppress the proletarian revolution with the assistance of the Russian soldier. It is to your credit and to your fame that Russia, to-day, represents the armed force of the International Proletariat.

We, the revolutionary proletarians of Germany, France, Italy, England, America, Poland, Bulgaria, Tchekhoslovakia, we revolutionary peasants of the Near and Far East, have helped you in your difficult fight as best we could. We have not as yet succeeded in overthrowing your enemies and ours, because in our countries they are stronger and better organised than they were in your countries. But we already possessed sufficient strength to stay the arm of the English, French, and German bourgeoisie at the time when you were struggling for the freedom and independence of Soviet Russia. Through our agitation, demonstrations and strikes, we prevented them from raising greater armies against Soviet Russia. We have hindered as much as was possible the transportation of munitions; we were the invisible Red Army rendering assistance to the Russian Red Army. And we pledge ourselves to increase our efforts manifold to the end that Moscow should become not only the rallying point of the Communist International, but also the meeting place of the Congress of the World Council of Worker's Deputies to deliberate upon the reconstruction of the world.

But we deem it as our duty to warn you, fighters of the Red Army; and say to you, Be on your guard, grip your rifles tight, do not trust the enemy. The capitalists of America, France and Italy still refuse to enter into any negotiations with Soviet Russia. Japanese imperialism just

recently made its bandit-stroke in Vladivostok. France is still keeping up the army of Wrangel, and the English Government, which has concluded a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia, will be the first to use her gold and her arms against you as soon as she will have reason to suppose that you, defenders of Russia, have relaxed in your vigilance. Be prepared for new fights, you Red soldiers. As long as Soviet Russia remains the only proletarian State surrounded by the robber governments of capitalism, so long will peace not be secured and we must call upon you to keep your rifles ready and be on your guard.

Fellow Workers and Poor Peasants of Russia!

Your sufferings and your work have enabled the Red Army to crush the forces of reaction. You have suffered hunger in order to feed the Red Army. You have stood barefoot in the factories in order to give boots to the soldiers. Now that the Russian working class has vanquished its foes, you need not work any longer for the God of War, but you are faced with the gigantic task of providing clothes and houses for yourselves, and ploughs and scythes for the peasants in order that they may give you bread. You know full well that work will ensure victory over misery. But, in the meantime, you are suffering, for the war has consumed the products of your former labour, and you have not been able to replace them, for the capitalists and the junkers of all countries are reckoning on this misery of yours which is the result of the war which they have forced upon you. They hope that, on the threshold of victory, you will destroy your own handi-work. They are sending among you thousands of agents, the mensheviks and the social revolutionaries, who, consciously or unconsciously, are doing the work of world capitalism by inciting you to strikes, when work is the only saviour, by urging you to fight against the Communist Party which has led you to victory by sheer energy, insight and ruthlessness, and which is the backbone of Russia. We, the representatives of the revolutionary workers and peasants of the world, are calling on you to drive away the agents of capitalism, and not to listen to their advice. Only through iron discipline, work and perseverance, will you get the best of your present misery. The only way to overcome all the difficulties is to leave the leadership and control in your Soviets and Trade Unions, in the hands of the most experienced Communist workers, and to give them your full support.

Peasants of Russia! Wherever the Government is in the hands of junkers, business-men and financiers, the peasant is robbed and deceived. The workers' Government which has enabled you to wrest the land from the junkers is the only Government which will not treat you like cattle and beasts of burden, but will look after your welfare. Help the workers to re-establish the industries! Give the city workers bread, so that they might supply you with machines and clothes, and repair your ploughs.

Men and women workers of Russia! Poor peasants and Red Army men! We, the representatives of the Revolutionary Workers and Peasants of all countries, appeal to you: You have accomplished a great work, and your example is being followed in all countries by millions upon millions of workers. The name of Russia, the land of black reaction, of greatest enslavement and ignorance, has now become the name of honour in the eyes of the poor and oppressed of the entire world. The world revolution is growing, it will be victorious over world capitalism, and it is looking upon you as upon its first great army. It hopes that this first great army will triumphantly overcome all obstacles, and it says to you: Not a drop of a Red soldiers' blood, not a tear of a mother beholding her starving child, shall have flown in vain: The victory will be yours and ours: Together let us win it by fighting for it.

Long live Soviet Russia! Long live the Russian working men and women the poor Russian peasants! Long live the Red Army! Long live the Communist Party of Russia! Long live the world revolution! Long live the Communist International!

For the Delegation of the Communist Party of

France,	Tchekho-Slovakia,
England,	Bulgaria,
United States	
of America,	Serbia,
Italy,	Finland,
Japan,	Latvia,
Germany,	Estonia.
Poland,	

In the Great Hall of the former Imperial Court Theatre were gathered the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of the whole world.

The glamour of a thousand candles reflects on the gold of the front of the boxes, to which the dark red curtains seemed to have been providentially suspended in the Tzarist epoch. The huge interior of one of the greatest theatres in the world does not hold all the delegates, so that even the immense platform is fully occupied. The front row of the platform is occupied by the President consisting of comrades Zinoviev, Bucharin, Radek, Genari (Italy), Kolarov (Bulgaria), Loriot and Vaillant-Couturier (France), Könen and Frölich (Germany.)

Comrade Zinoviev opened the sitting and mentioned the dead who have for the last years given their lives for the proletariat, also those who are suffering in the white prisons of the whole capitalist world for the cause of communism. The international was sung repeatedly and sounded like an vow to continue the class war.

Comrade Zinoviev then reviewed all the struggles of the past years, and his speech was translated by comrade Radek into German, by comrade Losovsky into French and by comrade Reinstein into English. Among other things comrade Zinoviev stated that everywhere we observe the world crisis growing more and more acute. Everywhere the proletarian masses are being thrown out into the streets and everywhere the capitalist State displays its inability to solve the crisis and to build up a new world. Therefore the communist ideas are progressing everywhere.

Comrade Zinoviev then in a few sentences reviewed the position of the Party in the various countries and our attitude to the Amsterdam Trade Union International. He further stated that our Young Communists' Organisation was the strongest in the world and it gave us full confidence of supplying us in the future with selfless fighters.

The task of the Congress is to take up a more determined attitude against the centrist and semi-centrist elements who have penetrated into our party and to lay down the policy which shall be adaptable to every situation, i. e. a period for mass struggle which, apparently, is before us, or for a prolonged struggle. (Loud applause).

This is the first real great International Congress. May the Communist Party, as a result of its work, become greater, more powerful and more capable of resistance in order that it may lead the proletariat to victory. (Loud Applause).

Comrade Kamenev greeted the delegates in the name of the Communist Party and expressed his joy and conviction that the Congress will be protected by the mighty fist of the Moscow proletariat.

Comrade Frölich proposed on behalf of the enlarged E. C. to appoint comrades Lenin, Trotzky, Brandler and Inkpin as honorary presidents, Zinoviev as president, vice-presidents Loriot, Kolaroff, Könen and Genari, which was accepted amidst general applause.

The following spoke as representatives of the respective countries: Frölich (Germany), Vaillant Couturier and Tomasi (France), Burian (Tcheco-Slovakia) Tugutsch (Japan) and Hewlett (England) Genari (Italy) Kolarov (Bulgaria) and Artem (Russia). Comrade Montagrano for the Young Communist League and a representative of the Red Trade Unions also spoke.

Three resolutions, one on the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, another on the White Terror, and a third on the British Miners were unanimously adopted.

At the conclusion of this business a concert was given at which the best artistia talent like Chaliapin, Nizhdanova placed their services at the disposal of the organisers. The strains of the International concluded the celebration, and tomorrow in the Kremlin the delegates will commence intensive and what will undoubtedly be fruitful work of the Congress.

Moscow 22nd June 1921.

Waldemar.

NOTICE

Delegates to the Communist International who are teachers are asked to leave their addresses at the Secretariat of the "Teachers International"

Hotel Luxe
Room 286

Joseph Schneider.

developments with folded arms. After all it is always a question of skinning the workers.

The criminal game which is being started in the East must under all circumstances be countered by the closed ranks of the revolutionary workers, who must confound the criminals, ere it is too late.

International Women's Congress

Final Session.

The final session of the Second International Conference took place on the evening of the 15th of June and was held amid the most solemn surroundings. The entire session beginning with the greetings to Comrade Zetkin from Dagestan and concluding with the appearance of the women of the East, was an act of unification under the banner of the women Workers International.

Comrade Trotsky in his greetings uttered the significant symbolic word the "East". He outlined the international situation and the expectations of a proletarian revolution in the west. After a brief analysis of the causes of victories and defeats of the international proletariat, Comrade Trotsky pointed out the main problems which the revolutionary proletariat must place before themselves is the work of strengthening and the deepening the movement in the East. The roots of British and American Imperialism lie in the East, without undermining them the proletariat will not accomplish even half its tasks.

As if in reply, from the very depths of the hall, a number of Eastern women appeared on the platform. It was a profound and solemn moment. All present rose like one man and the auditorium reverberated with a long roaring endless applause. The orchestra responded to the applause with the mighty strains of the international.

Covered with their veils and clothed in their National costumes with the dust of travel still upon them they stood, having come from the remotest corners of Asia. The Eastern women came like a symbol of the glory and the invisible power of the great Communist ideals. In Moscow the Red motherland of the worlds revolution there are present representatives of the most backward, most oppressed, most suffering women on earth. The foreign Comrades who attended the Congress for the first time, were struck by the immensity of this unparalleled scene, which appeared like tidings from a distant fabled land.

The feeling was expressed by one of the orators—"your land is strange to us, like a fairy tale, but we are close to one another because of our common sufferings and our great ideals". The greetings of the Eastern women breathed a deep feeling of unity:

"We are very happy to be in Moscow, among the worlds revolutionaries. We have never before participated in International Conferences or in any other conferences but now, with the Russian and European comrades we are undertaking in building the new world". The general spirit of enthusiasm was expressed in the concluding words of **Comrade Kollontai**:

"We have just experienced a solemn moment. This moment will be expressed in the history of the Communist International". What was the appearance of the women of the East if not the symbol of the Communist International?"

Loud and ceaseless applause followed in reply to this question. The Second International Conference of Communist Women concluded its sessions in a mighty expression of International solidarity as a pledge for the victory of the proletariat of the whole world.

Evening Session of June 15th.

The floor is granted to **Comrade Trotsky** for greetings.

— We are meeting now—said comrade Trotsky—both your Conference and the Congress of the Comintern of which you are part—in a situation which is not so remarkable for definiteness and clarity as, at first glance, was the period immediately following the war. Our enemies even aver that we have utterly failed in our calculations. The Communists—they say—hoped that the world revolution would break out during the war or immediately after it. During that time there have been many revolutionary movements, but only in politically and culturally backward Russia did this movement triumph and maintain itself up till now. In all other countries it merely resulted in the supercession of the regime of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns by the regime of bourgeois dictatorship, or else took the form of unintermittent strikes. Hence our enemies conclude that because capitalism did not fall during the two or three years the proletariat has displayed its impotence, or, on the contrary, capitalism has manifested its vitality. Now, the III International is confronted with the question as to whether the period of the immediate future will be that of

the securer establishment of capitalism or an epoch of greater onslaught by the proletariat. I am unable to deal exhaustively with this question now in so short a time,—I will endeavour to do that on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Comintern at the Congress. But I would like to point out one thing just here. For us communists, marxists, it is obvious that revolutionary movements are instigated and necessitated by economic conditions, but of no small significance is also the subjective moment, the preparedness of the mass themselves for revolution, the mass who make history. The War destroyed millions of lives and milliards worth of property and industry. Capitalism now desires to re-establish the shaken equilibrium and consolidate its dominion. One cannot with pencil in hand compute whether it will succeed in the near future or not. It can only be said that if the proletariat were to take no note of the lessons of the war, the lessons of the Russian revolution and semi-revolution in Germany, Austria, the lessons of the last seven years, if the proletariat will again submit itself to the yoke, then the bourgeoisie would completely re-establish its dominion and transfer the centre of their activity to America, Asia and Africa.

The diplomats, and the politicians of the bourgeoisie, are now engaged with this problem. In that sense the task of the whole of the Congress of the International, and of your conference is to imbue the proletariat with the necessary revolutionary determination and firmness in the struggle with the world capitalism. This task is not so simple when taken on a world scale, as it seemed to some of us some two or three years ago. The proletariat is composed of a number of classes, varied according to their economic past, and political development. The more oppressed, and the more backward classes, of the proletariat, in the face of a grandiose change, brought about by the war, evinces more impatience, a greater revolutionary spirit, than the classes, who were longer in the political movement, and are more developed, they evince a great caution, are more restrained, and are almost conservative.

The movement of the women, I do not speak thus because I am addressing a women's conference, has now a great importance for the development of the revolutionary struggle. Here on the face of it is the same analogy with a more backward and oppressed class of the working class. The employment of women as wage workers during the period of the war, and Revolution grew immensely, particularly in the Far East. If we were to believe Japanese sources, female labour numerically far exceeds that of male labour, and indicates how great ought to be the participation of women workers in the general revolutionary movement. History has been help up for three years. These three years — was the gain of the bourgeois world, and we must strive to further develop, and deepen our work on an international scale, to not only embrace the West, and the East, but also the backward colonial countries, on whom International Imperialism depends, in the struggle for the re-establishment of its power. The task of the Third Congress is, not only to confirm, but also to clearly formulate that the awakening of the workers of the East, is as much an integral part of our problem as the rising up of the proletariat of the West.

Generally, in spite of the fact that events do not develop with the rapidity which we would desire, we have gained in strength, this year. We have lost some illusions on the question of the speed of the World Revolution, our organisations have grown, and became strengthened we have embraced new countries and new classes of the proletariat nor have our foes been asleep and that proves that the struggle will be a stubborn one, and it will need the colossal straining of forces, the exact and wise administration of all the integral parts of the proletarian movement. And, this movement must be, not the nurse in the political sense of the word, not only a sympathiser, but a direct participant in the general revolutionary front. The is why from the depth of my heart, I give you greetings. Long live the world proletariat. Long live the International movement of the women workers".

Comrade Clara Zetkin replied to the greetings of Com. Trotsky.

"I am convinced that in your name and from the depths of your heart I am speaking, when I reply with fervent greetings to Com. Trotsky the leader and creator

of the Red Army, of that Red Army which side by side with the working men working women, have fought and died as political workers, and as Red Sisters. Let this Red Army of Soviet Russia serve as an example for the coming Red Armies of the East and West".

After the speech of Com. Zetkin, the resolution accepting the reports of Comrades Lilina, Gerten, and Zetkin was passed unanimously. The greetings of the Congress of the Villages of the women of Dagestan, were accepted. The resolution sent in by the Executive Council of the Young Communists International was then accepted. Then there was a resolution by the Bulgarian Delegation, that the International Womens day should take place on the same day in all countries of the East and West. Comrade Kollontai proposed that they should not fix day now, but they should leave it to the International Secretariat. Comrade Nicholayeva proposed that the day should not be changed, as on that historic day the women of Petrograd first rose against Tzarism. Comrade Nicholayeva's proposal was accepted unanimously, and the 8th of March is the approved International Day of Women Workers.

Comrade Stahl then read the report of the Credentials Committee.

82 delegates are present at the conference, 61 with a decisive vote, and 21 with a consultative vote. Socially they decided thus: of the decisive votes 29 working women, 32 intellectuals, of the consultative votes, 14 women workers and 7 intellectuals. 28 countries are represented in all. Comrade Stahl pointed out the great progress, which had been made in comparison with last year. Then there were only 20 delegates with decisive votes and 5 with consultative, they only represented 19 countries altogether, and most of the delegates were not sent to the Womens conference but to the Congress of the Comintern, they only indirectly represented the organised women workers.

Comrade Kollontai proposed the appointment of a committee, in which there should be a delegate from each country, in order to finish the wording of the manifesto.

Comrade Roland-Holst proposed that the Executive Committee be entrusted to conclude the manifesto, whilst its acceptance be put before a wider Committee. Comrade Roland-Holst's proposal was accepted. Comrade Zetkin proposed that greetings be sent to two comrades who were unable to attend the conference, owing to the pressure of work and illness respectively. One of them the leader of the Communist International—Comrade Zinoviev — and the other the heart, soul, and brain of the Russian revolution Comrade Lenin. The proposal of comrade Zetkin was received with applause.

During the reading of the resolutions a large party of women arrived from the East, coming from the conference of Eastern Women, that was cancelled. They were all in their national dress. Many of them were wrapped in veils. They were met with an outburst of applause, while the orchestra played the international.

Comrade Zetkin welcomed the delegates in the name of the Conference. She said that although they differed a great deal in outward appearance yet they were of the same flesh and blood. They had the one common and only one nationality — Revolutionary Communism. "Greetings to you sisters", she concluded. A number of Eastern women then followed her and conveyed greetings to the conference in their native languages. Then comrade Kollontai read the proposal of the Eastern delegates to call in the near future a special conference to discuss the ways and means of carrying on work amongst the women of the East. The delegates of the Eastern women were to take part in this conference.

Comrade Kollontai concluded the session with the words. "We have just passed through a wonderful moment".

It will be remembered for ever in the history of the Communist International. It was a moment when the women of the East stretched forth their hands to us. What was this, but a symbol of the power of the Third Communist International!...

Comrade Kollontai then declared the Second International Conference closed. All those who were present stood up and sang the International. The proposal of

the Presidium that all those present should attend the Ceremony of depositing wreaths on the graves of Comrades Inness Armand and Ossen in the Red Square was unanimously accepted.

The Laying of the Wreaths,

Touching and impressive was the ceremony of laying the wreaths on the graves of comrades Inness Armand and Gusti Ossen, delegates from Norway who died last year during the First International Conference of Women Delegates. All the members of this year's conference headed by comrades Zetkin, Krupskaja, and Kollontai went to their graves at the foot of the Red Walls. Comrades Kollontai and Krupskaja placed the wreaths of flowers on the graves of Inness, whilst the delegates from Scandinavia placed a similar wreath on the grave of Ossen. Emotion prevented comrade Kollontai from speaking and inaudibly she uttered "Comrades, we need no words here". But after a few moments of deep silence amongst those present the voice of Comrade Pachufarova reached deep down into their souls. **Comrade Pachufarova** spoke on behalf of the women workers of Moscow. "It is now a year, since we buried our dear leaders. We are grateful to you, dear Comrades, for the influence which you instilled into our work. Rest in peace, we swear to finish the task which you set out to accomplish". **Comrade Isсен of Norway** spoke of the deceased Comrade Ossen. She thanked the Russian comrade for that great love and self-sacrifice with which they devote themselves, to the work of the world revolution. The dream of Ossen was fulfilled. She slept in a free country, in free Russia. She lay amongst the heroic fighters of a great cause, from whom the workers of Norway, oppressed by their bourgeoisie were arming.

Comrade Ossen was one of the first in Norway to join the Communist Party. The work which she had begun would not be fruitless.

After the speech all those who were present sang "You died for us" and the orchestra played the funeral march.

Tcheco-Slovakia.

Tcheco-Slovakia is an important centre of the Central European counter revolution, one of the chief agencies of the Quai d'Orsay (The French Foreign Office). The bourgeoisie which is still supreme there, is only training itself and from the capitalist West, to exercise its Dictatorship over the proletariat. Now Tcheco-Slovakia becomes an important centre of the social revolution. A month ago a Tcheco-Slovak Communist Party was formed there, and two months previous to that a German Communist Party. These parties are now in a process of amalgamation and will form a single centralised section of the Communist International. Thus, the proletariat of this county is organising a revolutionary fighting force, not only to fight the forces of the local bourgeoisie, but also in order to obtain a servicable instrument for fighting and defending itself against Western European counter revolution, which in fact is ruling over that country. We do not wish to overestimate the clear communist consciousness of the Tcheco-Slovak proletarians, whose revolutionary instinct brought them to the Communist International. We are aware that it is only recently—after decades of inactivity—that the taken up revolutionary work directed this time against the class state domination by its own bourgeoisie, and therefore they are in the first period of learning the object lessons of the bourgeois terror and the necessity of a communist struggle. However we know that the Tcheco-Slovak proletarian is already convinced that the path to proletarian self determination and to communism is a path of obstinate struggle and that the revolutionary workers of Tcheco-Slovakia will thoroughly fulfill their revolutionary duties at that section of the front which is assigned to them. They remain true to the traditions of their prototype the Taborites, who 500 years ago boldly unfurled the banner of the proletarian revolution and of communism.

Heroes of Labour. Among the Metallists.

The Summer Theatre of the Rogozhi-Simonofsk District, and the surrounding small but picturesque garden, was, from early evening, brimming with life, daz- zlingly picturesque groups of working men and women were conversing about the forthcoming celebration.

The Heroes of Labour... that is an unusual expression, and at the same time so simple.

Here they are, Makar, Fedor, Savalyeff, Borisov and Fliana and many others... Who for twenty, thirty and some for forty years, have worked in factories, and with bent backs have created inestimable wealth and nobody ever dreamt of saying thank you to them... Of course they were only workers...

What a lot of people were here, almost the whole district; old and young, and so many children... All in holiday attire, all faces expressed a kind of joy and creat- ive power...

Sandwiches there were in abundance, and yet they were not much of an attraction. There is the desire to talk of the Celebration to congratulate the Her- oes. How noble they are!

At last the sound of a bell, who heard the Heroes are invited on to the platform. All their relatives and near ones occupied the best seats, the remainder of the public, crowd the large theatre, all the gangways, the back of the stage and even the side scenes. The orchestra is also present. The Heroes modestly take their seats, placed in rows on the platform. All came, with the exception of two or three workers who are ill. In all there were 43 people, from all the metal works of Moscow. The Heroes, two or three from each workshop, are chosen by the work- ers in their respective factories. While in the daily process of labour and in labour intercourse they became convinced of their extraordinary capacity for toil, for energy and in their loyalty to the execu- tion of their tasks, their unflinching atten- ded at their posts, in spite of the overwhelming difficult conditions of production, in spite of hunger and cold and the difficulties of recent years...

Here, they are sit in a modest row, confused, slightly excited, but with feelings that are bright and with intel- ligent satisfaction. All are in holiday attire and (for these times) somewhat richly. All in good suits, in fresh clean linen, and some of the younger ones had silk handkerchiefs peeping over their breast pockets. Their faces did not look pinched or starved in the least.

Those who were here recently admitted that they have never met with such signs of splendid vigour, of freshness, and simplicity and, above all, that particular kind of serious concentration that is the hallmark of a common purpose.

Old men, with well combed beards sat in the first two lines, and feeling the glance of the great audience turned on them, reviewed their working past with new eyes. The joy that shone from their eyes was innocent and childlike for the great experience had come late in their lives. Around them there are placed the younger men and women. These are more alert and impatient, for their joy is fresh and vigorous, and about their faces there is a certain badly concealed importance. With them on the same row are several delegates from the Comintern. They converse with the Heroes of Labour with the aid of interpreters, and are struck with the bright panorama of faces that attentively regarded them.

One Austrian metal worker said that he came as a metallist to shake hands with the metal workers here. Tom Bell, a metal-smelter from Scotland, a typical proletarian: said: „Both our bourgeois government and your Workers' Govern- ment cry—'Work'. But what a deep dif- ference in the slogan and in the motives of this seemingly similar demand”.

“With us our bourgeoisie cry Work for their own enrichment, for their personal greed, for Capital, covered with a patriotic cloak... This class of exploiter is alien to and an enemy of the working masses who is ready, in the name of capitalism and for even the smallest personal gain, to squeeze the blood out of the working masses”.

“Here, in your Proletarian State, the working class itself, in the presence of their best revolutionary representatives, blood of your blood, bone of your bone, your greatest friends and brothers, and together with them the whole of the proletarian laboring country says to you: stand resolutely at your posts, and with all your devotion, might and power restore the industry ruined by years of war and struggle! Your industry! The fruit of that labour will be enjoyed by you and yours only...”

Standing Orders for the Third Congress.

1. The plenary sessions of the Congress are held from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. excepting special occasions.
2. The Chief Speaker has one hour for his report and 30 minutes at the conclusion of the general discussion.
3. The same length of time is allowed to the second speaker.
4. To speak on the order of business, the floor is given for two minutes, and one can speak on the order of business only once.
5. A delegate can have the floor to speak on any question only twice—the first time for ten minutes, the second for five.
6. Respective delegations determine their speakers. In special cases a speaker may get the floor by permission of the Presidium.
7. The Presidium decides on the voting procedure either by card or by declaration of the respective delegations.
8. Every motion, even on the order of business, must be presented to the Bureau in writing in one or two official languages. The floor will be given to the mover of the motion only after he complies with this formality.

Agenda of the Third Congress of the Communist International.

1. Report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.
2. The economic world crisis and the new tasks of the Communist International.
3. Tactics of the Communist International during the revolution.
4. The transition period (partial demands, partial struggles and the final revolutionary struggle).
5. The struggle against the "yellow" Amsterdam Trade Union International.
6. The International Council of Red Trade Unions and the Communist International.
7. Organisational forms of the Communist Parties, their methods and efficiency.
8. Organisational forms of the Communist International and its relations with the affiliated parties.
9. The problem of the Orient.
10. The Italian Socialist Party and the Communist International. (Appeal of the Italian Socialist Party from the decision of the Executive Committee).
11. The K. A. P. D. and the Communist International. (Appeal of the V. K. P. D. against the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International).
12. Women's movement.
13. Young Communist movement.
14. Election of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and location of headquarters.
15. Cooperative movement.
16. Other business.

G. Zinoviev.

Then followed the business part of the proceedings, with public reading and the distribution of testimonials to the heroes of labour. These are printed in colors on parchment, and are signed by members of the Moscow Soviet and the factory committee. They are sealed and tied with neat red ribbons.

“Comrade Velichkin” reads aloud a member of the metal workers, is presented with the title of a “hero of Labour” because for 43 years toiled as a fitter in the boiler factory. Even lately he kept steadily at his job and worked under a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Comrade Velechin educated a generation of fitters.

“Comrade Denisoff of the government electric stations worked as a boiler machinist from 1905 and for the last 15 years was considered as the best worker and one who could not be replaced. He gave us a generation of pupils and helpers who are working in the best factories of our republic”.

“Comrade Egoroff, of the State automobile works, managed for 32 years the carpentry works of the factory and is now teaching the joiners art in schools, and has trained a large number of skilled automobile joiners”.

“Comrade Smetanin, a gang leader of the steel foundry since 1903, works day and night and carries with him the best workers of the shop. He has introduced many improvements”... A white bearded face smiles kindly and modestly bows.

Thousand of people rise and congratulate the heroes; the music plays and the strains are drowned in a clash of hand-clappings.

“Comrade Sokoloff is the organizer of the new metal networkers for paper factories. Only due to his efforts do our paper factories today contrive to work, and in spite of the blockade which deprived us of the nets coming from abroad, thanks to him, we are able to print our newspapers and books”.

All praise to the heroes!
And again all rise, wave their caps and handkerchiefs while the music plays.

Here is the manager of the state factory for electric lamps. He made heroic efforts to rebuild the factory and is conducting the works day and night.

The public observes a young eager fellow, and his charming face captivated the public's attention. The public calls him again, this time he appears with hono- rable credentials in his hand and an embarrassed smile on his face, and bows.

Comrade Rosjesvensky of model works, carpenter and chairman of the factory committee is seen. Thanks to his unceas- ing toil and energy the works are being reconstructed. Especially loud were the greetings extended to five women by the working women in the theatre.

That part of the proceedings ended and then occurred a short interval, when supper was served which was followed by a concert in honour of the heroes of labour.

Everybody streamed into the garden. Here was a hero of labour surrounded by his friends and relatives. They read his testimonials and share his pride and joy. Music sounds all over the garden and the lights twinkle through the trees and youth heartily and unceasingly greets one with “Glory to the heroes of labour, Glory to the heroes of Labour.”

The White Terror.

Berlin, 14. 6. 21. Via Riga. — In spite of the governments declaration that the extraordinary courts would be done away with, these courts still function and those persons who took part in the March revolt are being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The Extraordinary court of Halberstad yesterday sentenced the Berlin communist Herman Franz for his participation in the March rising to 15 years. Holtz's case is still being tried. The Council for the Defence during the cross examination of the witnesses made the remark that in the German law courts the first witnesses to be called were those who gave evidence for a reward. The German police, as it is well known, offered, after Holtz had been arrested, a reward of 50,000 marks to any persons who could give evidence of Holtz revolt and crime.

A Sketch of the Canadian Labour Movement.

Continued from page 1.

The congress executive with resolutions urging a nation wide protest against an amendment to the immigration act under which a British subject born in any part of the British Isles could be seized, tried by secret commission and deported. Thus forced, the congress executive sent a strongly worded petition to the government demanding the repeal of this act, which the government utterly ignored. Since then a strong movement has developed within the A. F. of L. unions for a separate Canadian organiza- tion which will express the strength of organised labor on a national scale. This is widened by the repeated refusals of Trades Councils to unseat delegates from seceding organisations when ordered to do so by the Trades Congress of the A. F. of L.

In spite of the fact that there is no organisation through which the collective will of the Canadian workers can be demonstrated, they have so readily and energetically responded to iron heel methods, that all attempts of the govern- ment to violate customary procedure in the administration of the sedition laws have failed. For instance when the Win- nipeg strike committee was arrested the government sent a commission from Otta- wa with power under the Immigration Act to investigate the case “in camera”, and to deport the prisoners without trial. This action was the signal for a series of spontaneous demonstrations from Van- couver to Halifax and so strong was the wave of resentment that the government conceded a jury trial.

The fighting spirit of the workers is a source of fear to the government and when unemployment became general unprecedented amounts were distributed to allay the growing discontent. Weekly allowances from ten to eighteen dollars were made, but even this has not pre- vented the organisation of the unemployed and in almost every city demands for unemployment pay in accordance with prevailing trade union rates are being made.

From the above it will be seen that there is enough well informed and experi- enced revolutionists to form a real Communist Party and a move in that direc- tion has already been made. The Social- ist Party of Canada published the twenty one points in its weekly paper “The Western Clarion”, and opened it columns for the members to express their reasons for or against affiliation with the Third International. After the discussion a vote will be taken and those favouring affiliation whether a majority or minority will form a Communist Party. By this process it is hoped that the mistakes of the United States comrades will be avoided and national communist unity achieved before the organisation is christened.

To All Foreign Delegates Arriving to the First Inter- national Congress of Trade and Industrial Unions

The International Council of Trade Unions begs to request the delegates arriving to the International Congress of Trade and Industrial Unions to register their creden- tials with the Communication Department of the International Council

of Trade Unions

PETROVSKY LINE, formerly HOTEL ELITE, Room 3, Telephone 5-33-65.

The present notice refers to delegates to the Congress having a decisive or con- sultative vote, as well as to those who came to Moscow with the purpose of attending the Congress as guests.

On all matters concerning the Congress, Comrade LOSOVSKY, General Secretary of the International Council of Trade Unions, receives daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. in the office of the International Council

PETROVSKY LINE, HOTEL ELITE Room 3

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