APRIL.
28. Death of the Russian naturalist K. A. Timiriazev, at
Moscow. His last words were: "I have always been for
the Revolution." 759

MAY.
1. Celebrated throughout Russia by a day of communist
work.
2. Arrival in Russia of the first workers' foreign delegation,
that of the English trade-unions.
3. Victory of Tashkent. The entire White Fleet of the Caspian
Sea falls into the hands of the Reds.
22. The Communist Front and Transportation takes extra-
ordinary measures for the resuscitation of the railroads.
20. The Poles burn the city of Breslau.

JUNE.
Polish Agitation.
7. Arrival of an Italian Workers' Delegation.
10. Second All-Russian Agricultural Conference.
12. The works are begun. Entrance of the Red Troops
into Kiev. In evacuating the city, the Poles blow up the St.
Volodymyr's Cathedral and the station, the electric works and
the reservoir. — War against the White Crinna (Wrangel).

JULY.
12. Peace between Soviet Russia and Lithuania is signed at
Moscow.
15. The Second Congress of the Communist International opens
at Petrograd.
20. The Red Army marches on Warsaw.
21. A Revolutionary Committee is created on Polish Territory.

AUGUST.
28. Beginning of the census in Russia.

SEPTEMBER.
The first Revolutionary Congress of the Peoples of the Orient
opens; the working classes are proclaimed there by
1,500 delegates.
2. The Soviet Republic in great danger is proclaimed at Riddau.
40. The "Organizing Week" of the Communist Party opens
at Moscow.

OCTOBER.
The Revolutions. Wrangel is crushed.
30. The Red Army takes Petropols. The Crimea of the Lizards
has no further chance.

NOVEMBER.
1. The evacuation of the Crimea by the Whites begins. Wrangel
recognizes the three purple orders of the Social Revolutionary
Armenian in the Tarnopol Province (same period). These movements
point to the fact that the proletarian revolution is entering in
a conflict with the rural backward masses, who still have in
their petty-bourgeois psychology. To remove the causes of the con-
fusion and in order to relieve Workers' Russia and the exiled
peasantry, the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party
(5th of March and days following) introduces the Anti-
Economic Policy, bringing the end of the economism in its
country and its institutions. The workers paid in full, the re-establish-
ment of small business and small industry the grant of industrial
concessions to private and to foreign capitalists.

1921
The beginning of the year 1921 is marked by the
surrender of Croustov (1st—17th March) and by the coups
of the peasant troops of the Socialist Revolutionary Alliance in the
Tambov Province (same period). These movements point
to the fact that the proletarian revolution is entering in
a conflict with the rural backward masses, who still have in
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The Prutichian State doctors however, that it is led
opposed to the political concessions, that it will not disinclination
at any point the laboring masses that it will conserve
its monopoly on foreign commerce, that it will limit very strictly
the rights of property and inheritance. Wealth is individ-
alized and in the course of social re-establishment pro-
gressively and in proportion the extent to which the country
recovers its strength.

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The masquerade of the Croustödt Red Fleet offered an overwhelming scene of pageantry. Conrades Serrall, Thackeray, Knu and Souvrevize spoke in the pulpit. The audience sang the socialist hymns and sang the Communist International. The workers bomênbmer the delega-
tion at the railway station. On the eve of the departure the situation of the workers' movement in the various countries.

On the evening of a women's meeting was held, with Conrade Zeitlin providing the entertainment. A festival performance in the Petrograd theatre concluded the day.

Tribute to Those Who Died for the Revolution

(As reproduced in the "Novye Versi")

Petrogd, November 6th.

This morning the Congress paid tribute to the memory of the victims of the revolution. The names of those who fell for the Revolution were read, and adorned with red and gold medals of honor. Among the names of the victims of the movement, the names of the Comrades of the Petrograd committee and the companions of the revolution.

Chra Zeitlin in an impromptu speech referred to the victims in Russia, Hungary and Munich who fell under the flag of Bolshevism. She declared that we remember the victims without solution, but with unbowed heads.

After this solemn commemoration came the march of the Petrograd proletariat to the Trinity-Square, where in 1905 the masses of peaceful demonstrators were shot down. In endless procession working men and women thronged the various streets, groups of all classes, from workers of all trades, from artists, from all walks of life, joined in the march. A great demonstration, the Petrograd proletariat, the work of the Revolution.

On the way the crowds gathered in the streets, singing and chanting slogans, the crowds were composed of all classes of society, the clergy, the students, the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals, all classes of society were united in the march, a great demonstration of the working class of the Petrograd proletariat.

This evening the opening session of the IV. World Congress takes place.

The First Session of the Elongated Executive in Moscow

Moscow, November 2.

In the Mitrokhansky Hall of the Central Committee, which the International was founded— the site of the first session of the Congress of the Communist International, a great demonstration of the working class of the IV. World Congress. The Congress opened the session at 9 o'clock in the evening and greeted those present.

Conrade Elshov opened the session with a speech. He welcomed the members of the executive, invited the delegates to the session, and asked them to present their reports to the Congress.

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The Destiny of Public Education in Soviet Russia

From the beginning the Soviet Government was filled with the consciousness that the only real supplement to the conquest of the Soviet state is education. The Soviet state, which is a state of the working class, is a state of the people, and its mission is to educate and to educate and educate. The Soviet state must and must be one who not only has the power, but knows his business thoroughly. It is necessary that the proletariat forms from out of the mass a wide section of various specialists, who will replace the semi-skilled intelligence and the ideological and political leadership of the social and political life. It is also necessary to raise the level of the whole of the people in general culture as well as in the field of political consciousness.

The Soviet state upon itself the task of building up the whole system of the people's education. But in view of its works financial and material difficulties have been encountered. The main difficulties are the lack of teachers, the lack of schools, the lack of books and equipment. What measures are now being adopted to solve these problems? Are there any plans for the future?

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The workers' code of laws, issued in December 1918, was already the result of the whole of the practical experience of the workers in Siberia. The Russian revolutionaries have grown up with a code of civil law protecting the interests of the workers to such a high degree of practical experience that it could be called a "perfect" bourgeois democracy.

In the modern economic and political conditions, it has become impossible not to consider the whole of the labor interests of the workers, not only under the old régime, but in any modern régime. The economic causes of the Russian revolution are entirely based on the inhuman blockade maintained by the whole capitalist world on the labor masses of the whole of Russia as a result of the war. The cause of the revolution is not an accidental wave, but a general trend in the international labor movement. The revolution is the result of the workers' efforts to free themselves from the oppression of the capitalistic system, and to secure for themselves the right to work and the right to live on the fruit of their labor.

The laws for protecting workers in Soviet Russia differ from the laws of the old régime in that they are more liberal and more democratic in character. The new laws provide for the protection of the workers' interests in many respects, including the establishment of a workers' council in each factory, the right to form trade unions, the right to strike, the right to organize and to strike for higher wages, and the right to vote for representatives of their own choice. The new laws also provide for the protection of the workers' health and safety in the workplace, the establishment of a social insurance system, and the protection of the workers' rights in the workplace.

The laws for the protection of workers in Soviet Russia are characterized by their freedom of initiative and their democratic spirit. The workers' councils have the right to participate in the management of the factories, and to make decisions regarding the conduct of the business.

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The Situation in Great Britain

By Akray.

Great Britain is at present in the throes of a crisis, the worst of which the world has seen. The government is engaged in a war of its own making.

The current political situation in Great Britain is characterized by a lack of unity among the political parties. The Labour Party, the Liberal Party, and the Conservatives are all struggling for power, each trying to form a government that can effectively address the economic and social issues facing the country.

In addition to the political crisis, the country is also facing a severe economic crisis. The high cost of living, unemployment, and the rising cost of living are causing a great deal of distress among the working class.

The government is also facing criticism for its handling of the situation. Many people feel that the government is not doing enough to address the problems, and that it is more interested in maintaining its own power than in serving the needs of the people.

Despite the challenges, there is hope for a positive outcome. The people of Great Britain are resilient, and they are determined to see their country through this difficult time.

The world watches with interest as the situation unfolds, and awaits a solution that will bring stability and prosperity to Great Britain.
The Revival of the Moderates

The Constitutional Moderates, who participated in the protests of 1920 and 1921, were essentially a group of students and middle-class intellectuals who believed in the principles of non-violent resistance. They sought to revive the spirit of the early days of the Congress movement and were led by figures such as Jawaharlal Nehru and B. R. Ambedkar. Their goal was to regain control of the Indian National Congress from the more radical members led by Gandhi.

The Moderates believed that the Congress should focus on winning elections and gaining political power. They opposed the use of violence and believed that the only way to achieve India's independence was through peaceful means.

The Moderates' revival was a response to the growing radicalism of the Congress under Gandhi's leadership. They were concerned that the Congress was losing touch with the middle class and the urban population, who were increasingly disillusioned with the movement. The Moderates believed that the Congress needed to develop a more inclusive and democratic agenda.

The Moderates' revival was also a reaction to the British government's repression of the Congress. The government had imposed a series of repressive measures, including the Royal Commission on the Indian Movement, which recommended the dismissal of the Congress from the government. The Moderates believed that this was an attempt to undermine the Congress and prevent it from achieving its goals.

The Moderates' revival was a significant event in the history of the Indian independence movement. It marked a shift in the Congress's strategy and laid the foundation for future developments in the struggle for Indian independence.

George. This explanation, repeated in the Viceroyal address to the Legislative Councils on Sept. 5th, did not prevent the moving of a resolution by Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim (India) League, that the Council of State, upon the Prime Minister's speech in Parliament, recommend the adoption of a resolution by the Council of State that the Government, with the consent of the Viceroy, should proceed with a measure for the introduction of a constitutional (second-class) tariff, if necessary, to meet the financial exigencies of the country. The Viceroy responded to Mr. Jinnah's resolution by stating that he would consider the matter further and that he would make a statement on the subject in his budget speech. The Viceroy also stated that he would consult with the Council of State and the Prime Minister before making any decision on the matter.
The temporary confusion induced in the ranks of the peasant movement by the withdrawal at Surulnd of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the suspension of operations by the peasant movement in the area of the Co-operative Movement, has given rise to a situation in which the Government has become the country's major political force. In the face of this situation, there is a need for a national programme aimed at the development of the countryside and the means of production, taking into account the needs and interests of all sections of the rural population.

The German Communist Party since the III World Congress

By Wilhem Pieck (Berlin).

During the brief interval of one or two years, between the II and III World Congress, the German Communist Party has undergone a transformation and has emerged as a major force in the German political scene. The party has been able to maintain its numerical strength and to expand its influence, despite the efforts of the government to suppress it.

In the peasant and industrial proletariat, the need for revolution is becoming increasingly urgent. The working class, which constitutes the majority of the population, is becoming more and more conscious of its role in the struggle for a better life.

The financial conditions of the country are worsening. The government has imposed high taxes and has increased the cost of living. The workers are struggling to earn a living, and the peasants are faced with the problem of finding a market for their produce.

The party has been able to maintain its unity and discipline, and has been able to mobilize the mass of the people behind its programme. It has been able to carry out a series of successful strikes and to organize mass demonstrations.

The party's programme is based on the principle of equal rights for all citizens, and on the need for a socialist society. It is determined to fight for the establishment of a democratic and socialist government, and to work towards the achievement of a just and equitable society.

The party's activities have been hampered by the government's efforts to suppress it, but it has been able to maintain its struggle and to continue its work for the benefit of the working class and the peasants. The party is determined to continue its struggle until it achieves its goals.