
NAME INDEX

A

- Adler, Friedrich* (1879-1960)—Austrian Social-Democrat, opportunist.—143.
- Alexeyev, Pyotr Alexeyevich* (1849-1891)—Russian revolutionary worker. In 1875, he was arrested and sentenced to hard labour. Alexeyev's prophetic words cited here by Lenin were pronounced in court.—10.
- Anikin, S. V.* (1868-1919)—deputy of the First State Duma; Socialist-Revolutionary, a leader of the Trudovik group.—40.
- Annensky, N. F.* (1843-1921)—a publicist and statistician; a Popular Socialist.—41.
- Avksentyev, Nikolai Dmitriyevich* (1878-1943)—leader of the Right wing of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party; member of one of the Kerensky coalition governments in 1917.—77.
- Azelrod, Pavel Borisovich* (1850-1928)—one of the Menshevik leaders; he became a liquidator after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution.—44, 45.

B

- Babushkin, Ivan Vasilyevich* (1873-1906)—Bolshevik worker, one of the founders of the first Social-Democratic organizations in Russia; took an active part in the 1905-07 revolution; was shot by tsarist gendarmes.—99.
- Bauer, Otto* (1882-1938)—a leader and theoretician of Austrian Social-Democrats; revised Marxism and tried to give an ideological substantiation of opportunism.—143.
- Bernstein, Eduard* (1850-1932)—leader of the extreme opportunist wing of the German Social-Democrats and of the Second International.—6, 51.
- Blanc, Louis* (1811-1882)—French petty-bourgeois socialist and historian; took an active part in the 1848 revolution; betrayed the workers' interests by his policy of compromise with the bourgeoisie.—85.
- Bordiga, Amadeo* (b. 1889)—one of the leaders of the "Left" opportunist, sectarian wing in the Communist Party of Italy in the early years of its existence; in 1930, was expelled from the Party.—110.
- Bykhovskiy, N. Y.*—Socialist-Revolutionary, member of the Presidium of the All-Russia Soviet of Peasants' Deputies in 1917.—79.

C

Cherevanin, N. (Lipkin, F. A.) (1868-1938)—Menshevik publicist; became a liquidator when reaction set in after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution.—55.

D

De Leon, Daniel (1852-1914)—a well-known figure in the American labour movement, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World.—97.

Denikin, Anton Ivanovich (1872-1947)—tsarist general. In 1919, with the help of the Entente, established a military dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and landowners in the south of Russia and the Ukraine. By the beginning of 1920, was routed by the Red Army.—91, 106.

Dietzgen, Josef (1828-1888)—a German Social-Democratic worker, materialist philosopher.—107.

Dubasov, Fyodor Vasilyevich (1845-1912)—Governor-General of Moscow in 1905-06; directed the suppression of the Moscow armed uprising in December 1905.—29, 31, 32.

E

El (Luzin, I. I.) (d. circ. 1914)—Menshevik liquidator.—44.

Engels, Friedrich (1820-1895)—33, 49, 51, 97.

G

Goltz, Rudiger, count (1865-1930)—German general, monarchist, later—fascist. In 1918, he occupied Finland and suppressed

the proletarian revolution there with extreme brutality.—86.

Gompers, Samuel (1850-1924)—President of the American Federation of Labour; enemy of socialism, reactionary, traitor of the workers' interests.—84, 96, 98, 131, 141.

Guchkov, Alexander Ivanovich (1862-1936)—big Russian capitalist, monarchist; leader of the Octobrist party.—63.

H

Haase, Hugo (1863-1919)—a German Socialist-Democratic leader, Centrist.—86.

Höglund, Z. (b. 1884)—Swedish Left-wing socialist. In 1922 and 1923, was a Communist and later went back to the Social-Democrats.—109.

Hempel—a leader of the opportunist German Communist Workers' Party.—146.

Henderson, Arthur (1863-1935)—an opportunist leader of the British Labour Party and the Second International. Minister of several governments.—96, 89, 131, 132.

Hölz, Max (1889-1933)—headed workers' guerilla detachments in Central Germany in 1919-20, and led the workers' uprising in March 1921.—149.

Horner, K. (Pannekoek, Anton) (1873-1960)—Dutch Left-wing socialist. In 1918, helped to found the Communist Party of Holland. In 1920, published a book criticising the tactics of the Communist International in the light of "Left" sectarian.—90.

I

Ivanovsky (*Schneyerson, I.*) (1878-1942)—Russian Social-Democrat; became a liquidator after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution.—44.

J

Jouhaux, Leon (1879-1954)—a leader of the opportunist wing in the French and international trade union movement.—96, 98.

K

Kautsky, Karl (1854-1938)—an outstanding theoretician of the German Social-Democrats and the Second International. When the First World War began in 1914, he broke with Marxism and turned renegade.—34, 84, 86, 87, 122.

Kolchak, Alexander Vasilyevich (1873-1920)—tsarist admiral; with the help of the Entente imperialists, established a military dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and landowners in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East in 1918; but was routed by the Red Army early in February 1920.—85.

Kutler, Nikolai Nikolayevich (1859-1924)—a leader of the Cadet Party, and a State Duma deputy.—71.

Kuzmin-Karavayev, V. D. (1859-1927)—liberal, deputy of the First and the Second Dumas.—71.

L

Larin, Y. (Lourie, Mikhail Alexandrovich) (1882-1932)—Russian Social-Democrat, Menshe-

vik; became a liquidator after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution; Communist after 1917.—44, 45.

Legien, Carl (1861-1920)—an opportunist leader of the German trade union movement; during the First World War took an extreme social-chauvinist stand.—84, 96, 98.

Levi, Paul (1883-1930)—German Social-Democrat; a member of the Communist Party since its foundation. In 1921, was expelled from the Communist Party and went back to the Social-Democrats.—149.

Liebknecht, Karl (1871-1919)—an outstanding leader in the German and international working-class movement; a founder of the Communist Party of Germany.—87, 101, 109.

L. M., L. Martov (Tsederbaum, Yuli Osipovich) (1873-1923)—Russian Social-Democrat, and Menshevik leader.—77.

Ludendorff, Erich (1865-1937)—German general, monarchist; an organiser of the counter-revolutionary putches after the November 1918 revolution.—86.

Luxemburg, Rosa (1871-1919)—an outstanding leader of the German, Polish and international working-class movement; a founder of the Communist Party of Germany.—87, 101.

M

Malakhov, Nikolai Nikolayevich (b. 1827)—assistant commander of the Moscow military district during the Moscow armed uprising in December 1905.—32.

Maring, Henrik (1883-1942)—re-

representative of the Dutch Indies at the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920.—135.

Marx, Karl (1818-1883)—29, 33, 49, 97.

McLaine (b. 1891)—a Left-wing functionary of the British Socialist Party; became a Communist in 1920; a delegate to the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920.—130, 131, 132.

Merrheim, Alphonse (1881-1925)—an active French trade unionist.—96.

Milyukov, Pavel Nikolayevich (1849-1943)—leader of the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie, headed the Cadet Party.—41.

Mirov, V. V. (Ikov, V. K.) (b. 1882)—Russian Social-Democrat, Menshevik; became a liquidator after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution.—44.

N

Noske, Gustav (1868-1946)—a leader of the extreme Right wing of the German Social-Democrats; became a member of the German Government after the November 1918 revolution. Butcher of the working class, brutally suppressed the German revolutionary workers.—141.

O

Obolensky, I. M. (1845-1910)—tsarist official; with extreme brutality suppressed peasant uprisings in the south of Russia in 1902.—11.

P

Plekhanov, Georgy Valentinovich (1856-1918)—well-known leader of the Russian and international Social-Democratic movement, theoretician and propagator of Marxism; became Menshevik in 1903; took a social-chauvinist stand during the world imperialist war in 1914-18.—63.

Purishkevich, Vladimir Mitrofanovich (1870-1920)—Russian landowner, monarchist; organiser of the reactionary Black Hundreds.—63.

Q

Quelch, Tom—British socialist; delegate to the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920; a foundation member of the Communist Party of Great Britain.—140.

R

Rabochy (Worker)—pseudonym of the author of the pamphlet, *The Workers and Intellectuals in Our Organisations* (Geneva, 1904).—16.

Ramsay, David (1883-1948)—delegate of the Shop Stewards' Committees to the Second Congress of the Communist International.—131, 133.

Renner, Karl (1870-1950)—an Austrian Social-Democratic leader and theoretician; revised Marxism and tried to substantiate opportunist ideology.—141, 142, 143.

Roland, Jeanne (1754-1793)—a Girondist, prominent during the Great French revolution; wrote memoirs about revolution.—22.

Roy, Manabendra Nath (1892-1948)—an Indian journalist and political figure; represented Indian Communist groups at the Second Congress of the Communist International.—135, 136.

S

Savin, Ant. (Shimanovskiy A. B.) (b. 1878)—member of the C.C., Socialist-Revolutionary Party; after the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution, advocated the liquidation of the S. R. Party's illegal organisations.—77.

Scheidemann, Philipp (1865-1935)—a leader of the extreme Right-wing opportunist Social-Democrats in Germany. From February to June 1919, he headed the German bourgeois government and ruthlessly suppressed the working-class movement.—86, 88, 141.

Serrati, Giacinto Menotti (1872-1926)—a leader of the Left-wing Italian socialists; became a Communist in 1924.—132.

Shcheglo, V. A. (Heisina, V. A.) (b. 1878)—Russian Social-Democrat, Menshevik; in 1906, she sided with the liquidators.—44.

Shingaryov, Andrei Ivanovich (1869-1918)—a leader of the Cadet Party; in 1917, was a Minister of the bourgeois Provisional Government.—78.

Sokolov, N. D. (1870-1928)—Russian Social-Democrat; during additional elections to the Third Duma, was nominated deputy.—71, 72.

Stampfer, Friedrich (b. 1874)—German Right-wing Social-Democrat, who turned social-chauvinist during the imperialist war of 1914-18. In 1916, became editor-in-chief of the

newspaper *Vorwärts*, central organ of the German Social-Democratic Party.—86.

Stolypin, Pyotr Arkadyevich (1862-1911)—Chairman of the Council of Ministers between 1906 and 1911; organised mass executions of revolutionary workers and peasants; issued the land decree of November 9 (22), 1906 (see Note 25).—37, 49, 50, 62, 64, 68, 71.

S. V., Stanislav Volsky (Sokolov, Andrei Vladimirovich) (b. 1880)—Social-Democrat, became one of the otzovist leaders after the 1905-07 revolution (see Note 28).—76.

T

Tanner, Frank (b. 1887)—prominent figure in the British Socialist Party; a delegate of the Shop Stewards' Committees to the Second Congress of the Communist International; became a Communist when the Communist Party of Great Britain was founded.—130, 131, 133.

Terracini, Umberto (b. 1895)—a founder and leader of the Communist Party of Italy; delegate to the Third Congress of the Communist International in 1921; became Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of Italy in 1947.—144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151.

Thomas, Albert (1878-1932)—a leader of the opportunist wing of the French Socialists; entered the imperialist government during the First World War.—141.

Turati, Filippo (1857-1932)—leader of the extreme Right, opportunist wing of the Socialist Party of Italy—122.

V

Val, Victor Wilhelmovich (1840-1915)—a tsarist general; suppressed the working-class movement with extreme ruthlessness. On May 1, 1902, gave the order to flog arrested worker-demonstrators; the revolutionaries responded to this act by an attempt upon his life.—11.

Y

Yudenich, Nikolai Nikolayevich (1862-1933)—a tsarist general; was placed by the British and American imperialists at the head of the counter-revolutionary forces in the North-West of Russia during the foreign intervention and the Civil War. Yudenich's troops threatened Petrograd, but were routed by the Red Army in December 1919.—91.

Z

Zhilkin, I. V. (1874-1958)—journalist, a leader of the Trudovik group in the State Duma.—40.

Zubatov, Sergei Vasilyevich (1864-1917)—a colonel of the gendarmerie who at the beginning of the century tried to implement "police socialism" in Russia so as to divert the workers from the revolutionary struggle. In Moscow and other cities, Zubatov organised dummy workers' unions under police supervision, where workers were set against the revolutionaries and persuaded that the tsar was ready to help them to improve their economic condition. The Zubatov unions were smashed by the rising revolutionary movement, and the attempt of the tsarist police to take control over the workers' movement failed.—99.