The Futility of Deportation

Now that the "Soviet ark" is on its way for shores at present unknown, with its 249 deportees, we would like to ask the Prussian Junkers and short-sighted officials of the administration what good they expect to achieve by their performance.

Will the deportation of alien workers whose economic and political ideas have been branded "red" by the guardians of American capitalism in the administration, create any degree of respect for that symbol commonly referred to as government?

Next to the injunction issued against the miners a few weeks ago, the deportation of the 249 men and women this week ranks as one of the prize acts of stupidity that has been committed by the cuckoos who are attempting to run the machinery of government.

With sixty to seventy per cent of the workers in the United States of foreign birth or extraction, will the deportation of their kind induce them to have any other attitude but one contempt for American institutions?

Many foreign workers came to the United States after they had been persuaded to come here by agents of American capitalism. Opportunity, justice, plenty, were the inducements that were dangled before the eyes of European workers by the U.S. Steel corporation, the coal barons, the oil trust, and other big industries.

So European labor came here...at the behest of American capitalism. And now that the workers of European birth rebel against industrial slavery, they are warned of deportation unless they conduct themselves as good citizens, permitting themselves to be exploited by patriotic profiteers.

The promises of opportunity, justice, plenty exploded and left in their trail a process of disillusionment.

Economically, this process of disillusionment on the part of European, as well as American, workers in the United States revealed itself in sweatshops (which today, due to the efforts of the foreign workers have been partly relegated to the past), long hours, adulterated foods, uncertainty of unemployment, intimidation, violence, Homestead, Ludlow, Calumet, Garyism.

The political side of their disillusionment has been embodied in government by injunction, the Tom Mooney case, the threat of the military to compel the miners to return to work, the "war to save democracy," the infamous treatment of Soviet Russia, the American support of Kolchak and Denikin, the espionage act, denial of free speech and assembly, provocation to disorder by the ruling class in the recent steel strike, and the arrest or imprisonment of men and women whose ideas of economic freedom do not suit financiers and imperialists dominating the United States.

This disillusionment, this ever-increasing disgust with the hypocrisies of democracy, is general throughout the United States and has affected American as well as alien workers. The recent mass strike of the miners and the revolt of the Pittsburgh steel slaves composed of Americans and European workers has served to impress upon them that they have but one enemy to deal with: the Dictatorship of Capitalism.

And deportation cannot lessen the spirit of rebellion against capitalism. The present government and its successors can send boatloads of deportees each passing day, but that will not prevent American men and women workers, and European men and women workers in the United States, from carrying out their determination to crush the dictatorship of American capitalism.
The Cases of Ruthenberg and Ferguson.

On Friday morning last, December 19th, Comrades Ruthenberg and Ferguson were called to the office of one of the attorneys employed by the Communist Party, in cases of arrests of members, and informed that in a number of cases of officials of Illinois had gone through extradition papers to the New York authorities and that they must appear for arrangement in New York City on charges of "criminal anarchy." The cases are based upon an indictment returned some three weeks ago, at which time both comrades were taken into custody in Chicago by detectives and held until bail of $15,000 each was raised at Borst's until the governor of Illinois had passed upon extradition.

On Saturday morning the "Chicago Tribune" carried a garbled account of their arrest in an Associated Press dispatch, which dealt with the deportation of Berkman and Goldman. After referring to the impending deportations of these anarchist leaders and a number of other aliens who were to be deported under charges of anarchy, the cases of the Communist Party officials were mentioned as to imply that they were also anarchists of the type of Berkman and Goldman. What the motive for this false allegation may be we shall not attempt to fathom. Any person with a degree of decency above that of the average pen prostitute which the Tribune maintains on its editorial staff knows perfectly well that officials of the Communist Party are not anarchists and that two philosophies are diametrically opposed. Such misrepresentation is only a part of the general campaign of lying and vilification, accompanying the vindictiveness and arrogance of the Communist Party. The Tribune would have its readers believe that Ruthenberg and Ferguson are also to be deported as anarchists, although they are neither anarchists nor aliens.

There have been no deportation charges brought against them for the reason that they are both citizens of the United States. Of course the Tribune, the Associated Press and other servants of imperialism are endeavoring to arouse public sentiment so the other hindrances of imperialism in the Congress of the United States can place laws upon the statute books enabling the authoritatives to deport all who disagree with the powers that be, including citizens as well as aliens. The Tribune, characterizing an ideal society is one in which the slaves never question the authority of the masters. The fact that some ignorant grand jury returned an indictment at the behest of some half-baked state attorney, based upon a law passed by legislative servants of capitalism, whose greatest thought doesn't amount to the value of a fly's dream, shows the Tribune unceasingly to call the "party of the people" for want of a better name, does not signify that the accused are anarchists. Such a performance is only a coven that the intelligentsia of the servants of capitalism who obtain their information of social phenomena from such sources as the Associated Press and the Chicago Tribune.

These indictments are a challenge to the membership of the Communist Party and we must reply by exerting greater efforts in our organization work and also raise a defense fund that will enable us to set up an adequate fight against these absurd charges. This is a part of the organized attempt to destroy the Communist Party and we must reply to the attack in an unctuous manner.

Comrades! Exert every effort possible in order to raise an adequate defense fund and also carry on the work of maintaining a strong organization that can withstand any assault against it.

The One Big Union.

A characteristic trick of anti-revolutionary Socialism is to use the revolution-slogans and to distort the meaning of these words. We have already commented on the enthusiasm for the Third International which still finds voice within the old Socialist Party, though no person could accept the principles of the Third International and remain in the Socialist Party one moment. All that the Socialist Party can possibly do in the United States from now on, taking no account of it as a matter of political policy, is to use a few "shyster" politicians like Berger, Hoan, Shilagoff, Gerber and their like, is to be an opposition party to Communism. Labor reformism will be far better taken care of by the Labor Party and by the Forty-Eighters.

It is the realization of this inevitable role of a Socialist Party—with its left wing clipped off—which brings the Socialist Party into an immediate respectable publicity in striking contrast with everything that went before the party split. Practically without membership (15,000 at the highest) the party is politically more important than ever—important to Capitalism against Communism. Let there be no miscalculation; the Socialist Party will get votes—and every one of these votes will be a dagger pointed at the proletarian revolution. The choice is between social reformism and social revolution the decision is for or against the proletarian revolution.

The Socialist Party now avails itself of the slogan: "One Big Union." There are many who use this slogan without giving it any precise meaning, and this of itself is bad enough, but along comes the Socialist Party editor with this amendment: "What a One Big Union really means—one Big Union at the Polls for the Abolition of Wage Slavery."

While the party editor was figuring this out, the national secretary of the party was telling an interviewer that the program of the Labor Party was the same as that of the Socialist Party, with the difference that the Socialists like to talk more about the end of wage slavery and the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth. He was disappointed because there were too many Socialists in the Labor Party Convention who thought they would get more votes if they openly put up a banner and the trade unions because of their greater respectability:

Echoes from the strike fields show that the rank and file of labor is leaning Com­munism, not Socialism; that the slogans of One Big Union is going to be taken as a slogan of strike action, and that there is less appeal than ever in the cadres of legislative reformism under capitalistic auspices.

To read the Socialist Party papers, with their apparent sympathy for all revolution­ary progress in the world over, at the same time that this party functions here in consistent opposition to the revolutionary proletarian movement, is to realize that the revolution is the only remnant will yet be played in the United States, with a sufficient degree of equal to that of the Socialist traitors of any of the European countries. The consolation is that the working class of this country has already been prepared by too much and too often the appearance of all its experiences by the experiences of other struggles, and that there is already a separation of the conscious revolutionary elements from the anti-revolutionary organization.

American Soldiers in Siberia

By Mrs. Gertrude Tobinson

When I read in the newspapers that the American soldiers do not object to being taken prisoners by Soviet Russian troops, I was not at all surprised. I spoke to many American soldiers while in Vladivostok in September 1918, and I know their attitude towards the Siberian Bolsheviks and towards the Siberian people in general. When they got to Siberia they were in for a surprise. Far eastern Siberia, they were entirely innocent of the whole situation. They did not know that they were being used as tools by the "henceforth," all dealing with the revolution. The American soldiers were under the impression that the Bolsheviks were German spies whom it was their duty to fight and as such they were anxious to fight them. Soon, they discovered that this was not so, that there were no German soldiers among the Red Army and that the "regime" consisted of workers and peasants of Siberia.

The condition of the American soldiers in Siberia was pitiful. A great majority of them became affected with various diseases and filled the hospitals at Vladivostok, because with the fall of the Soviet Government, prostitution was re-established as an open trade. During the short period of Soviet rule, many of the soldiers were closed up and the unfortunate girls were given work in communal work shops which the Soviet Government organized in their behalf. Under the conditions of communism, prostitution was practically abolished. Then, when the reactionaries came back to Vladivostok, with their speculations, competition and houses of prostitution came back to life.

It was a sad picture indeed that our boys presented in the streets of Vladivostok. Not one of us saw the flower of our youth, the hopes of our future race, but there they were, drunk, looking for shelter. Small wonder, thought I, that such thing happens. There were these poor boys, forced to lead a lose life, in the bitter cold, windy streets of Siberia, far from friends and dear ones, without knowing the language except for the two words, Kainayka—Dievotchka (pretty girl). The soldiers coming why they are there and what they will return home—what wonder that these young men dissipate in drunkenness and prostitution.

Once in Siberia, the war takes on a different aspect for them. They begin to doubt the sincerity and truth of their government. Enthusiasm for victory and conquest is lost, and in its place comes the horror of war. They become sick of staying in icy Siberia only to protect foreign property and to fight someone else's battle.
Communist Party Control and Soviet Institutions

By Nicholas Hourwich

Soviet Institutions

The author of this article points out the abnormal and yet, as he proves, entirely natural phenomenon that the Soviet officials (especially, those of the lower or middle ranks in the "governmental hierarchy") are manifesting a certain professional conservatism—a "fear of perturbations", an inclination toward compromise, and following from this a desire "to get away from Party control". It should be noticed that all this is said of the Soviet officials living and acting in Russia—in an electrified, revolutionary atmosphere under the immediate influence of the dictatorship of proletariat!

How much more will these negative characteristics tend to develop in the foreign soviets, removed as they are from the relatively "neutralizing" environment of the revolution!

The author lays emphasis on the "unprincipled part of the public" and which has now "wormed its way" to the Soviet institutions and designates as the most reactionary element of this group every variety of technicists and specialists, who undoubtedly do not sympathize with the power of the Soviets. Let us note, in connection with this grouping, that, as was recently reported by a correspondent of so impartial (in this particular instance) a paper as The New York Times, that precisely the technicists and the large variety of technical societies comprise that professional group, in whose environment and under whose protection the counter-revolutionary plotters are concealing themselves.

What sort of an "antidote" does the writer recommend against these undesirable tendencies; what are his deductions?

Agreeing entirely with the spirit of Lenin's article ("On the Question of Slogans" appearing in the first number of "The Communist International", monthly organ of the Communist Party of America), in which he points out the necessity of purging the Soviets of vacillating and petit-bourgeois parvenus and in complete agreement with the procedure adhered to by Lenin and Trotsky (the latter describes this in his speech "On the Relation Of the Soviet Government and the Middle Peasantry") and all other Commissars in that every measure to be carried out by the Soviets is previously submitted to the Central-Executive Committee of the Communist Party—Comrade Sorin advises not to forget the basic Communist position in that "THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE SUPERIOR TO THE SOVIETS. For only the Communist Party possesses the invariable functions as the champion and the representative of the interests of the world proletariat, of the international working class; while the Soviets are only the representatives of the labor democracy in general, and its interests, particularly the interests of the petty-bourgeois peasantry, do not always coincide with the interests of the proletariat"—and also because the Soviets might assume (which Lenin points out in the above-mentioned article) a counter-revolutionary character, as was the case in Russia in the period of the "coalition governments" in 1917 and at its present in Germany under the Social-Patriotic triumvirate of Schel­demann-Elter-Noske.

The Communist Party, being relatively better safeguarded against disintegration should strengthen its control over the Soviet factions and make the Soviet officials accountable and responsible to the Communist Party—something which we want to do in the case of Comrade Sorin, to which we subscribe whole-heartedly.

And these concluding words of the article: "Our Comrades like to reproach us the way we introduce disorganization into the Soviets and so are enemies of the Soviets from the left. How familiar are these accusations! And perfectly right is Comrade Sorin when he says these accusations are based on utter incomprehension. Indeed, here in the environment of our "splendid American isolation" making it as easy to communicate with Russia as to reach the man in the moon and because here we are deprived of such a chance to defend our position as is afforded our comrades of The Moscow Communist, this "incomprehension" of our comrades from the "right" sometimes assumes an intensely tragic aspect . . . But we don't doubt that the correct and not the perverted presentation of our position sooner or later, will penetrate into Moscow through all the ramifications of our present isolation (due partly to existing political conditions). Then our true conception of Communism, and not what amounts to a worship of sheer Sovietism, will triumph. The truth of Communism (not the fetish of Sovietism) must prevail! It is this Communist certitude that enables us to contemplate with serenely that "utter incomprehension" and the overt calumnies flung at us by adversaries.

Women in the Third International

At the first Congress of the Third International the position of men and women was debated, and the conclusion given here was arrived at:

The International Communist Congress recognizes that the solution of all the problems which have been presented, the final victory of the world proletariat, and the complete abolition of the capitalist society, can only be attained by the close collaboration of all workers in the fight—men and women. The enormous increase of female labor in all economic fields is an accomplished fact, and not less than half the total wealth of the world is produced by women. On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the important part which awaits working women in the creation of the new communist social order, especially during the transition period, even in the strictly economic field, for what concerns the reform of family customs, the realisation of the reform of family customs, and all the problems that tend to it, the development of their working ability, and formation into citizens of the Soviet Republic, which must be inspired by sentiments of solidarity. All this imposes on those parties which adhere to the Third International the necessity of considering properly the most important problem of the concentration of all their strength and energy to draw the working women into the Party, the employment of all means to educate them in a spirit corresponding with the new social order, and with the new Communist ethics which they must introduce in their social and family life.

The dictatorship of the proletariat can only grow strong and triumphant by means of the energy and active co-operation of working women.—L'Ordine Nuovo.
By J. D. Newbold.

(Second Installment)

Americans still view with the same abhorrence of remoteness and self-sufficiency with which we viewed the early stages of the European War.... We are quite incapable of comprehending how vividly that impression itself upon the apprehension of the American public and how potent the promises of social reconstruction appeal to the propertyless classes of impoverished Europe.... First of all the working people of Europe must be promised protection against the possibility of another war, and assured the best possible conditions for the speedy restoration of their material welfare.

Such is the fear in the sympathetic bosoms of "the propertyless classes" of the United States. Hence this most informative month, controlled by the family of the late American Ambassador to Britain, chronicling that "Representatives bankers have already met, under the auspices of the Council of Foreign Relations, to study the ways and means of financing America's share in the physical reconstruction of Europe," goes on to point out that "the Red Cross, ably managed, fully organized, and richly financed, can carry a message of brotherhood, and a practical, if silent, message of democracy, into regions never before so ready to receive and learn.... Its field is a stricken world." Its organizing head, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., one of the principal partners of J. P. Morgan and Co., and its headquarters in Petrograd afforded, for a time, a rendezvous for Kerenski and Korniloff in their counter-revolutionary plot against the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils. It was the Rockefeller endowed Y. M. C. A. which was sent to pioneer the work of re-organization in Siberia. More than ever will Charity Commission to stoop in the nostrils of a working class proudly demanding Justice.

The Rise of the Rockefeller

We have examined J. P. Morgan and Co., and the part they have played, first in the development of America by British money, and then in the redemption of her properties from alien exploitation, a process accompanied by an even more complete subjection of Europe to United States capitalism. With the drying up of the London monetary reservoir, and the advancement by American productive undertakings of the economic resources of Europe, the function of the money-changers has vastly altered. J. P. Morgan and Co. is a firm going rapidly into relative decline. Another concern of the same group, another congeries of powers, which for twenty years it has fought with-co-operated with, and is now succumbing to, takes its place. That is the financial dynasty represented by Frank A. Vanderlip, until lately President of the National City Bank of New York. This concern, now the most powerful banking house in the world, and in an alliance with the "Standard Oil" interests as long ago as 1892 and, working in alliance with Kuhn, Loeb and Co., began to assist Premier Lenin to achieve his memorable railroad conquest of the Mississippi-Pacific system, including the Union and Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, Colorado and Southern, Illinois Central and other great lines. Harriman and the allied banks used the Rockefellid millions to achieve their vdm. The National City Bank helped "Standard Oil" to secure control of the gas and electrical light and power interests of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, etc., to dominate the public-utility corporations and hydro-electric concerns of the Pacific Coast and west; to "float" the Consolidated and Anaugamated Copper issues and to plunder the public for $40,000,000 on the deal; to consolidate Sugar and Tobacco in order to bring off another gigantic triumph.

The immense "insiders" profits made by the Rockefellers and their immediate associates during the years between 1890 and 1905, when the United States output of petroleum rose from 45,000,000 to 130,000,000 barrels a year, and copper from 265,000,000 to 871,000,000 lbs. a year, can be imagined. Since then the Navies of the World have swallowed immense quantities of petroleum, and a thousand new demands have been made upon "Standard Oil." All over the world the octopus has flung its tendrils and its tentacles reach out as new capital into the least known of quarters. These interests were, up to 1912, almost everywhere hopelessly inter-mingled with those of Morgan, and between them they were believed to be holding a ten billion dollar's credit. Associated with the National City Bank were and are the "Big Five" meat packers of Chicago, and the great Continental and National Bank of that city and the Middle West.

Such was the power of the "Standard Oil" bank and bond issuing house at the outbreak of the Great War. At its head was Frank Vanderlip, who came to its board in 1901 straight from office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, where he had "gathered experience which he put to very good use in his work as a national banker in New York, June, 1916." After the death of J. Pierpont Morgan removed that masterful personality from the world's money market. Frank Vanderlip has rapidly taken his place, and it is under his leadership that "America" has become a "creditor nation."

Learning to Think Internationally

In 1915, the National City Bank, under his guidance, called into being the American International Corporation, capitalized like the subsequent British Traders Corporation, at $10,000,000. It had "on its board the most prominent business men in the country." Its purpose was to establish "an ally of commerce in the construction task of building new markets for our products, new fields of investment for surplus wealth, and a new cooperative function for American finance in developing the undeveloped resources of the world." The private Bulletin issued to its members by the Federation of British Industries described this Corporation as a "potentially most powerful combination even than the pre-war German Cartels, backed and led by the German banks." It pointed Vanderlip as saying—and mark carefully the underlying unity of thought in all these words and in the utterance and policy of President Wilson:—

"These changes (wrought by the world) are bringing the United States new re-
Planning the Next War

By Morris Gordin.

But to start a war with Mexico would be somewhat too difficult. Many past attempts have failed. The people do not respond to a call to war with Mexico. The average American cannot be made to believe that little Mexico is a menace to the "great and powerful United States." So the trick is pretending terror about Mexico, the entire capitalist press pretending about Japan. The loudmouthed argument about Shantung is not meant to help Chinas, but to arouse some hatred against "the Japs." They are now comparing Japan's aggression and threat against China to next menace of "democracy," to the "white man's civilization." "Japan aims to conquer the world." Japan is establishing herself in Mexico in order to have a base of operations against the United States. That's it. We must go to war with Japan to save the white man's civilization. This is what the bloody capitalist press has started to propagate as the aim of the next war. In reality it is something entirely different. It is to guarantee American capitalism against the bankruptcy of Europe. The real aim of the struggle will be to save American capitalism. The result will be different. The war will result in the total destruction of American capitalism and under the American proletarian revolution.

The Struggle for Control

SUPER-RADICAL hotheads may be found in politics as well as in the arena of economic life. The pure-politicians reject the economic struggle as a minor war, by the dignity of their highly-developed culture. The pure-economists ignore the political struggle as a quibble for some insignificant external thing, a utopia. Both are mistaken.

The economic struggle fell into disrepute, because it was identified with mere wage-disputes, whereas in reality the economic field is much larger—effecting the political, the commodity, and much more. The political struggle lost its attraction, because from a struggle for the symbols of political power it was converted into a struggle for the life of the worker, and because the resultant belief that a couple of seats in parliament presents a colossal manifestation of the power of a party. But political and economic merge into one, and indeed it was their artificial separation that caused the proletariat to sustain numerous defeats and to be overwhelmed by the reaction. Therefore the General Workers' Union as a revolutionary organization desires to promote the unity of the economic and political struggle.

Against the General Workers' Union are advanced two objections which contradict and nullify one another. Some intentionally overlook the political character of the General Workers' Union by simply denying it. Others attack the Workers' Union because of its political character.

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that the Union is only a weapon in the struggle, but a very important one. The old-time weapon of the Trade Unions has been wrested from and rendered useless for the more intense fight against the capitalist poison, so that its regaining any new use for the proletariat is out of question. That the new revolutionary organization does not attach itself unnecessarily to (Continued on page 8)

Centralization and their Decentralization. Capitalist production tends in the direction of ever-increasing centralization, in so far as it is possible within the confines of the private capitalistic system. The struggle for the control of industry must also be based on centralization. But the struggle for control is a political struggle.

Every struggle for the industrial control is political and economic alike. The aim of this Union is to point out this identity and to do away with the fear of the recognition of the political character of the struggle by the workers. The union must not only widen, but also deepen the strike movement. The demands for wages must be transferred into demands for the political control of the capitalists. The struggle for economic aims must develop into an economic struggle for political aims and later develop into a political struggle for political aims. And this last aim must be finally fought out with the last-political bulwark, with the army. The General Workers' Union will be the pioneer to make the economic battlefield ready for the final political struggle.

The Red Army

We are indebted to the People's Russian Information Bureau, London for the following:

A recent report of the Political-Educational Department of the Soviet General Staff describes in detail the great educational work which is being done in the Red Army. This work is in the charge of the local sections of the Department, which are attached to all military district commissions, and to all units of the Army throughout the country, including the front. On May last the 131 army units included in their midst 64 centers of the Communist party engaged in Socialist propaganda, 97 educational commitees, 30 clubs, 27 elementary schools, as many reading rooms, and 63 lending libraries. Throughout the country attached to the Red Army in May last were 1614 libraries and reading rooms, 674 schools, 211 theaters, and 221 cinemas. In Moscow alone the Red Army Clubs, in the first three months of the present year, were able to arrange 108 theatrical performances, 191 concerts, and 552 lectures. At every large junction station with the Red soldiers have to pass on their way to the front, literature, distribution, meetings are held, lectures are delivered, etc. Propaganda circles are sent to the front to help in revolutionary agitation right into the camp of the enemy, with the result that whole regiments of the "Whites" not infrequently go (Continued on page 8)
THE Trial of the Czar's Assassins

By J. Stekel

Of his wife Alexandra nee Princess of Hesse, of their daughters Olga, Maria, and Anastasia, and of diverse persons with the Bolsheviki; of the old order, of the Bolsheviki in Russia. This document shows that not only were the Bolsheviki at fault of anything of the sort, but that the murder was committed by a political party in Russia, as the Bolsheviki in that country. The man, Yakontov, w/ was responsible for the order, evidently given by the head of a high Soviet position. In order to be able to accomplish this treachery, he was finally discovered and punished for the cold-blooded assassination. The party to which Yakontov belonged, the Left Social-Revolutionaries, is generally considered as the most treacherous opposition to the Bolsheviki, and this party was, before the establishment of the Soviet regime as well as since then, a terrorist party, which by its deeds of violence against individuals has already, in all constructive revolutionary movements. It is interesting to note that when members of this same party killed in a similar manner Count von Mirebach, the Allies praised them to the skies.)

No Third Road is Open

The second of March 1919 will go down in the annals of history as a momentous event. On this day the First Congress of the Third International was called.

One time ago, in the days of the revolution, the Russian Socialists dreamt of the congress of the International to be held in free Russia. Presently their dream came true, but not in the form in which it was dreamed. The congress have now assembled not the representatives of the International of the bourgeoisie, but the delegates of the advanced section of the proletariat. Their goal is Moscow in the capital of the Russian Socialist Republic through which the hearts of all class-conscious workers and sincere adherents of the Social Revolution are turning. The delegate of the Austrian Communistists picturesquely related how he with štrinner comrades struggled for 18 days to make their way to the congress amidst the most unprecedented difficult conditions, now on foot, now in a peasants wagon, now on a tender, now hanging on the steps of a train. But they paid no attention to all these hardships, because in the distance they perceived the vision of Red Moscow, the heart of the Soviet Republic, which proclaimed to all mankind the beginning of its emancipation. This is the synthesis of the world proletariat which, smashing aside all obstacles, aspires to unite with Soviet Russia, in order to extend to her a helpful hand and to draw from her some of the spirit of Socialism and those of Greatness and Revolutionary Heroism.

The temporary triumph of the imperialist bourgeoisie prevented the initiation of the First Congress of the Communist International from giving to it the desired ope and sway. This congress had to be pared and convened secretly. In the age bourgeoisie "freedman" and "democracy" are the representatives of the revolutionary vaks to the city, he, as chairman of the extraordinary commission, gave out an order to shoot the imperial family and those around them. Yakontov declared that he was present at the execution and, in any case, took the responsibility on himself, but was not guilty of the robberies that followed the murder. In his evidence Yakontov specially emphasized as the last words uttered by Nicholas Romanoff: "For my death, my people will curse the Bolsheviki.")

The other defendants, including Gruzinov and Malyutin, admitted that they did not know of Yakontov's treason, and that they executed his commands.

After the speeches of the prosecutor and the defense, the tribunal found guilty of the murder of the ex-Czar's family et al. only Yakontov, and sentenced him to be shot. Gruzinov, Malyutin, Apraxina, Mironova, and 9 Red Guards were found guilty of conspiracy to commit counter-revolutionary assassinations; they were not guilty of being accomplices of those who were guilty of this senseless murder. The clever plan of the Soviet-Revolutionaries failed.

The Moscow Communist Congress is not like the Berne block of social-compromisers and social-traitors who exchange lovely smiles with Clemenceau and Lloyd George. And yet we feel, regardless of the incomplete and not numerous representation, that right here in this hall which is draped with red cloth and adorned with red flags, portraits of prominent Socialist leaders and placards with inscriptions in all languages: "Long Live the Third International!"—the spirit of the World Revolution is strong and the warm heart of the proletarian is beating. Here is being forged the thought and will of the working class. Here are being outlined the roads of its emancipation, from here will ring out the clarion call to organization, to the struggle and victory.

The Moscow Congress signifies the first step toward the organization of the new fighting International and is, up till now, the international proletariat was lacking not so much in theoretical grounding, as in international practical action. The First Communist Congress of the World was not a synthesis of the theoretical interpretation of the contemporary epoch and the sum-total of the practical experience of the Russian, German and other revolutions. Communism is the direct result of the working-class movement in the present stage of development of the capitalist world, the Soviets and the Soviet power as the political form of the dictatorship of the proletariat are the slogans proclaimed by the congress of the workers of all countries.

What an encouraging impression is produced by the Moscow Communist Congress in comparison with the traitorism of the Berezne conference of compromisers endeavoring to galvanize the corpse of the Second International. Though not daring openly to condemn revolutionary communism or bolshevism, the Berne conference actually repudiated it, and thereby separated itself from the-liberating movement of the world-proletariat. They despatch to us a commission of examiners and controllers who will come to Russia, if not in the role of judges, at least, in the role of cold and far from impartial witnesses. On the other hand, the revolutionary proletariat of Moscow its best representatives in order to conclude a fraternal union with Soviet Russia and to lay, together with her, the foundation of an international of active and united struggle for the complete emancipation of the proletariat.

Now with the formation of the Communist International standing in deadly opposition to the International of the compromisers and social-traitors, all the vacillating Socialist elements which have not irreversibly given the consciences to the imperialist bourgeoisie are facing squarely the choice: either with the advanced proletariat for the social-revolution, or against the proletariat and in alliance with the bourgeoisie for social-reaction. No third road is open.

The social-revolution is hammering at the doors of the old world. With the formation of the Third International the proletariat is prising to the very gates of the Communist kingdom. It will be able to open them despite the many obstacles strewn across its path by the viciousness of the class enemies and by the treason of former leaders.

(From the "Investia," the official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Soviet Of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates).
The Party Organization

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, 1219 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Quick, Decisive Response Needed.

The effort to deport and imprison the active party workers is an effort to stop it. By striking at the party officials at the very beginning of their work the ruling class believes it can destroy the effectiveness of our propaganda. It hopes to remove those who are in charge of the propaganda and organization work and thus disrupt our forces.

COME!rades, it is a real danger that threatens us. We have not had time to develop our full strength. In an older organization a dozen workers would be ready and prepared to step in the places of those who become the victims of the ruling class. Even now we will not go down if the attack is successful in removing those in positions of responsibility. Others will take their places; but for a time we will suffer.

It is our duty to put off the removal of these comrades who are responsible for the party work as long as possible. The longer we retain their services the stronger we will be.

That is the importance of responding to the appeal for the Defense Fund—of raising Fifty Thousand Dollars immediately for the fight against the imprisonment and deportation of our party workers. THE PRESENT SITUATION CALLS FOR A FIGHT FOR DEFENSE TO THE LIMIT OF OUR ABILITY.

Comrades! We have said a Communist Party is not a party of half-hearted, halting, impotent membership. In the Defense Funds have been raised by long campaigns of appeals and wheedling.

MUST WE DO THAT? OR WILL YOU RESPON QUICKLY AND DECISIVELY?

Order Your Communist Bundle Now

REPLY to the terror of the dictatorship of capitalism. TERROR cannot break the Communist movement. The terror of the dictatorship of capitalism can never accomplish its purposes. PUT your own personal effort into the intense campaign to arouse and organize the masses for conscious action against capitalism.

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F I R S T  I S S U E

"The Communist International"


Features of First Issue:

- "The Proletarian Revolution and the Betrayer Kautsky"... By Nikolai Lenin
- "The Red Army"... By Leon Trotsky
- "Communist Party Problems"... By Louis C. Fraina
- "Dictatorship and Democracy"... By Maurice Suga
- "Unicism and Reconstruction in Russia"... By B. Koseff

Other Articles and Editorials

SEND ORDER TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA

1219 Blue Island Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.
The Menace of American Capitalism.

(Continued from page 4)

The Bulletin commented on this speech as follows:

"This new slogan for the United States industries was thus started eighteen months before the big Republic actually entered the European War. It has now been widely popularized, as well as intensified by that tremendous fact."

This American International Corporation has grown to be an incomparable influence in American and World politics. The next step in its onward march was for the National City Bank to acquire, by consent of the Federal authorities, the stock of the International Shipping Corporation. This concern was founded in 1901 and was "the pioneer American bank to organize and operate a system of foreign branches. For seventeen years it has been the principal factor in American trade with Asia, particularly China and the Philippines." (Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16th, 1919). Its "formation was the outcome of the widespread demand by American importers, which was encouraged by the United States obtaining control of the Philippines." Its "Shanghai office was opened for business on May 13th, 1902. The Peking, Hankow and Tientsin offices were opened a few years later, the first for the purpose of assisting the American group which had just become interested in the Chinese, or Six-Party Line. The Corporation has subsequently acted as the financial agent of the American group in China."

The Corporation had been making enormous profits of all kinds since its founding. It was now able to play an important part in the reorganization and reequipment of the United States Merchant Marine, the American branch of the British 'Emergency Fleet Corporation,' which was the result of the war. The American International Corporation was able to act as the "financial agent of the American group," which included the United States Steel Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and the United States Steel Corporation. The American International Corporation had been making vast extensions on the basis of steel a day. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation had been making enormous profits and had, just outside Penn's city of Philadelphia, a cynical memorial to Christian motherhood built on $250,000,000 of munition orders in the biggest ordnance factory on earth. Charles M. Schwab, its president, having under his control the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, the Fore River Yard in New England, and other establishments set out to help the Government transform the United States into "one huge factory for the production of ships." He, first of all, bought up several big steel works, and set down immense new rolling mills for shipplates, and proceeded to lay out new Bethlehem yards in California and in New York. The "Syren" and "United States" (Jan. 1, 1919), was "persuaded, on the personal appeal of President Wilson," to become Director-General of Shipbuilding. By October of last year, the U.S. Congress had voted $3,449,000,000 for shipbuilding purposes. Great inland bridge-building plants were employed turning out standard framework which was sent down to the coast to be assembled into ships. By the autumn of 1918, the Official U. S. Bulletin could claim that they had "more yards, more ways, and more shipbuilding capacity, than any other nation," in fact, that there were now 200 yards with 1,020 building berths. "The deliveries to the Shipbuilding Board in August broke all the world's records in the production of ocean-going tonnage, and established the United States as the leading shipbuilding nation of the world." The aim of the U. S. in regard to the shipping was officially put forward by the head of the Shipbuilding Board when he said:"

"Our railroads must no longer stop at the ocean. We are building a merchant fleet of 25,000,000 tons. Vast American passenger and cargo liners will run regularly to every port in Latin America, the Orient, Africa, and Australia... Once more we shall have a real U. S. merchant fleet under way, backed by far-reaching policies for efficient operation."

No wonder "The Compendium" remarked in its November number:"

"On the high seas, the war is already won. But America is only beginning. By the time her programes have been carried out she will be leading the world as a shipping nation and ship-owning state... in the new league of nations Britain will cease to be the predominant maritime power."

These ships are to carry American exports to the interior and the South and to bring back the imports in which the world's people will pay their tribute to the National City Bank of New York and all it represents. (The final instalment of this informative story will appear in "The Communist" next week.)

The Red Army

(Continued from page 8)

over to the Soviet lines. Courses of instruction for the illiterate are held almost every day, and one Red Army has a movable university attached to it at which lectures are given by members of the War Council, of the Political Education Department, etc. Nothing is left undone to permeate the Red soldiers with the Socialist and Revolutionary spirit and to impart to them a clear understanding of the "war of the people" against Russia. Of course, the Red Army gets all the papers which are published in Russia, but has several newspapers of its own, which enjoy great popularity, as the contributors are for the most part the soldiers themselves.