Toward The Soviets

The struggle for a Soviet Government and the dictatorship of the proletariat is under way in another great nation.

After a year of comparative quiet—a year of preparation—the revolutionary forces in Germany are again in armed conflict with the existing government. The Communist forces have succeeded in setting up a Soviet Government in the Ruhr District and in many isolated cities outside of this territory. The workers' Soviet in control. While the course of the revolution does not necessarily follow exactly the first definitely bourgeois sham show of liberalization when government minister and began negotiations for the workers and peasants. The Bolsheviks succeeded in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in Germany as the result of the present conflict, one thing is certain: As in Russia the power to control had passed to the Soviets several month before they were ready to throw out the Kerensky government and open, by setting up the rule of the workers, so in Germany today the workers have the power in their hands and through the power of the workers, manifested through the general strike and resistance to reactionary forces, workers with arms in their hands.

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MONUMENTAL HYPOCRISY.

The application of the Socialist Party for admission to the Third International, coming at a time when that organization had just filed a brief at Albany repudiating everything that the Third International stands for, is as extreme an act of hypocrisy as could be imagined.

No organization calling itself "Socialist", with the possible exception of the German Majority Socialist with which the Socialist Party of the United States is now in the same class, has ever gone farther in repudiating even those principles which Moderate Socialists accept, as the Socialist Party has gone in the Albany case.

Its brief is an argument for respectability. It believes in the use of the ballot only to achieve its aims. What it once said about "united class conscious political and industrial action against the common enemy" is declared to mean a general strike only if the capitalists attempt to steal its victory after it has won at the ballot. The obligation of its elected officials to the provisions binding its legislative representatives to vote against military appropriations are declared to be meaningless words having no binding force. It makes a case for the partition of its members and declares that it never sought to hamper the government in the prosecution of the war, the St. Louis program to the contrary notwithstanding.

The repudiation of the St. Louis program is particularly significant. The claim of the party to international standing and for admission to the Third International has always been based upon its stand during the war. The St. Louis program was its great asset for recognition as a "left" party. While using this program to maintain its prestige internationally it repudiates it to gain respectability nationally.

Undoubtedly the attorneys who made the apology and interpretation of the St. Louis program in the Albany brief correctly reflected the opinion of the present leadership and most of the membership of the party. They were never for the St. Louis program. In action they had botched it from the beginning. The membership that forced this program down their throats are in the Communist and Communist Labor Party, or in jail because they carried out the program in action.

Hillquit and Lee helped to write the program, but it did not reflect their wishes. They were coerced into acceptance by the knowledge that the present and overwhelming majority of the St. Louis convention were for a program of aggressive action against the war. Berger carried a program of his own around in his pocket for several days and accepted the one adopted only when it became apparent that he would only be able to muster his corporal's guard from Milwaukee into it. The dynamic part of the St. Louis program was taken from the manifesto of the Socialist Propaganda League, which Trotsky helped to prepare while in this country.

The announcement of the application of the Socialist Party to the Third International came on the day that the Communist Party of America organized the Pan-American Defense Bureau, to which the application will no doubt be referred. The chances are as good as the chances that it will ever do anything else but betray the working class of this country in its struggle for emancipation.

WE ARE ILLEGAL ONCE MORE.

There has now been added to the declaration of the Secretary of the Department of Labor and of the courts of the State of New York, as well as the courts of the State of New Jersey as to the illegality of the Communist Party of America.

The latter decision was rendered in the verdict in the case of Harry Winitzky, the former Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Greater New York. Winitzky was charged with being a member and actually carrying on the activities of the Communist Party. The verdict was therefore a direct expression on the question of the relation of the Communist Party to the laws of the state and will be used as a precedent in other cases.

Except in so far as it involves the freedom of a member of the party and one who was an active worker for our cause, the decision has no particular meaning to the party organization. The fact that we are declared an illegal organization will not change our principles. We will continue to advocate the same ideas and stand for the same things as at the beginning.

The decisions of the courts in the United States have declared us illegal that we advocate before. The decisions of the courts in the United States have declared the capitalist system will not change our program. Since they have declared instruments of class oppression is would be remissful if they rendered any other decision than they have.

The work of the party is to quickly complete the work of adapting itself to the new condition of "illegalitv" and then to carry on its work of propaganda and education in such an aggressive fashion that it will quickly build up such a powerful organization of the workers that they can laugh at the decision of the capitalist courts as to its legality or illegality. It is not right or justice that determines what is legal or illegal, but power.

So we have the piper we will be quick and unhesitating in declaring the capitalist and capitalism illegal as the capitalists have been quick in declaring our propaganda against them "illegal".

BOLSHEVISM "FAILING".

Two kinds of propaganda are being carried on by the capitalist press in an effort to save the face of the statesmen who are about to make peace with Soviet Russia.

The first is a series of articles showing how much the Communists of Russia have modified their ideas and indicating that Communism has failed in that country, and a second class of articles showing that conditions in Russia are really not so bad as they have been pictured by the capitalist press.

Unfortunately for the authors of this propaganda these articles quite frequently contradict each other. Thus we have the statement that Communism has failed to contract to a report of the Moscow election showing that ninety-three per cent of the voters cast their ballots for Communist candidates. And in another instance the failure of Communism is illustrated by the fact that the number of peasants who own land and those who own small parcels of land has greatly increased as have the number of peasants who own stock, while the large holdings of land and livestock have decreased.

The figures and facts presented seem to indicate that the Communists having failed in carrying out their program they have been remarkably successful. Very likely when the capitalists are thoroughly beaten and their system wiped out under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, they will assure us that after all Communism was what they always wanted and the whole struggle was a mistake.

THE REVOLUTION IN 1922.

The New York Times publishes startling disclosures made public by the "United States government that it is a new breed formed to preserve the Constitution of the United States with the representatives of the government and the individual right of possession which the Constitution provides", in other words an organized group of exploiters to preserve exploitation. These "startling disclosures" consist of a lot of weird figures about the strength of the "Red" movement in the United States and that it had been expected to have been received from the Soviet Government of Russia, and assurance that these "Reds" are planning the social revolution in the United States to begin in New York in 1922.

It is with the latter statement that we are concerned. Like the effort of the capitalists to destroy the Communist movement by imprisonments and deportation, it shows an utter inability on their part to estimate what is taking place in society. To them the movement toward the Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a scheme devised by some greek men, and the date for execution of this plan can be definitely set and the plan executed at the given moment.

Communism is not a scheme which can be put into effect at a date set two years in advance. Such a view of the Communist Movement could only exist in the minds of such abysmally ignorant people as make up the National Committee of "United American" and such as rule the Department of Justice of the United States Government. Communism is an analysis of social forces which in the present crisis which the conflict of classes will precipitate. For the Communists to say two years from now we will overthrow the present government of the United States and establish a Soviet Government and the Dictatorship of the proletariat would be silly. What the Communists do say is that the conflict between the working class and capitalist class will grow increasingly bitter and that this conflict, together with the class struggle, will precipitate a crisis in which the masses of the workers will take revolutionary action. In this crisis, which might come in six months and may not come for six years, the Communists will take the leadership and direct the struggle to overthrow the present government of the capitalists and establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The ignorance of the capitalists and their supporters has its advantages. If they understood that they were dealing with social forces in place of schemes of an individual or a group, they might be shrewd enough to recognize the development of these forces and be able to forestall the publication of the disclosures by the capitalists. Such disclosures would only be used as a precedent in which the masses of the workers will take revolutionary action. In this crisis, which might come in six months and may not come for six years, the Communists will take the leadership and direct the struggle to overthrow the present government of the capitalists and establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
The Holland Conference of the Communist International

In November, 1919, Comrade Rutgers came from Rusekis with a mandate from the Central Committee of the Third International to organize a sub-bureau at Amsterdam. The members of the Bureau were to be Olivier's resolutions designated by the Executive Committee. The principal tasks of this Bureau were to be: 1. The establishment of a Communist Propaganda Center with a bulletin and publication in three languages.

2. The establishment of relations with the various Communist Parties and groups of Western Europe and America.

3. The organization of an International Communist Conference without delay.

The Communist Party of Germany having also announced a plan for an International Communist Conference, organized the Secretariat of Western Europe and invited the Communist Party of Germany in the latter half of January, the provisional Bureau at Amsterdam decided to utilize the assistance of Dutch comrades to England, and hasten a conference at Amsterdam. Several questions were brought to the conference and to prepare resolutions, etc., which were to be sent to Brussels.

In the middle of January the American and English representatives reached Holland. No communications having yet been received from Germany, where a state of siege has been declared, the Provisional Bureau at Amsterdam decided to utilize the presence of the American and English comrades and hasten a conference at Amsterdam.

The conference has already been visited by the Dutch comrades to England, Switzerland, Belgium and France. A courier was sent to the German comrades to ask them to come as quickly as possible. The conference opened on February 3, 1920. Only one delegate representing the opposition in the Russian Party was present from Germany at the opening. The other German delegates arrived after the conference. With the latter half of January, the conference decided to utilize the assistance of Dutch comrades to England, and hasten a conference at Amsterdam on February 3rd. After an open working discussion by representatives of the regular discussion bureau of the Congress was reopened. The Conference was adjourned with the following decisions:

1. The Secretariat and Bureau are to continue their propaganda work separately for the next three months. As to the conference, it was decided to avoid conflict between them.

2. In the three months there will be held another International Communist Conference which will disperse, it is to be hoped, of the author's necessity for organizing a Bureau along more clearly defined lines.

3. The organization of the International Communist Conference without delay.

The Conference was compelled to leave the place where these resolutions were held in order to seek refuge at the home of a comrade. Several delegates noticed that they were being followed regularly by detectives. The position of those who did not have regular passports was necessitated this change by means of which it was hoped the police would lose track of them. On Sunday, February 8th, a Swin- comrade arrived. He brought the news that several German delegates expected to reach Holland in a few days. It was decided to adjourn the session and resume on the 11th. Unfortunately, the change did not succeed in getting the police off the tracks. Several comrades were arrested and searched. Others escaped worse fate by leaving the country secretly. A Belgian delegate was held twenty-four hours and then deported. The lack of experience of our party in reference to illegal action and other circumstances prevented taking certain necessary proceedings to establish a bureau and was carried unaniously.

There was not as much unanimity in the discussion of the cases of the German comrades from partying as well as from the mass of the capitalist governments as well as from the mass of the working class. The Hague conference was held twenty-four hours and then deported. The lack of experience of our party in reference to illegal action and other circumstances prevented taking necessary proceedings to establish a bureau and was carried unaniously.

The resolution proposed included a strict obligation for the severing of all relations with parties affiliated directly or indirectly with the Russian Socialists International. This brought forward serious objections from the delegates of one of the English Parties (The British Socialist Party). They expressed their apprehension of such a measure which would completely isolate the English Communist Party and prevent it from becoming a live force in the political struggle of the country. This would result in a weakening of the Communist Party in the English organizations entertained no such fears. They declared that the party in their country could be obtained only by the complete rupture with the "Labor Party."

After the vote on the question of unity, the Conference proceeded to a discussion of theses on Unionism brilliantly presented and defended by the American comrades of the Communist Party. Comrade Bowman, one of the leading figures of the Independent Unions of Holland, was present at this session and participated in the discussion. He unfolded the fact in its" revelations concerning the secret Communist Congress."

It appeared that the General Strike of the Amsterdam transport workers had been manufactured and that other strikes had been planned by "Russian Gold." A few slly accusations were received by "Het Volk," the organ of the Social Democratic Party, in order to detach the independent unions taking part in the strike.

After working painfully for four days, the Conference was compelled to leave the place where these resolutions were held in order to seek refuge at the home of a comrade. Several delegates noticed that they were being followed regularly by detectives. The position of those who did not have regular passports was necessitated this change by means of which it was hoped the police would lose track of them. On Sunday, February 8th, a Swin-comrade arrived. He brought the news that several German delegates expected to reach Holland in a few days. It was decided to adjourn the session and resume on the 11th. Unfortunately, the change did not succeed in getting the police off the tracks. Several comrades were arrested and searched. Others escaped worse fate by leaving the country secretly. A Belgian delegate was held twenty-four hours and then deported. The lack of experience of our party in reference to illegal action and other circumstances prevented taking certain necessary proceedings to establish a bureau and was carried unaniously.

The Conference concluded two other questions: The creation of a Communist Bureau for Western Europe and the Americas, and the unification of the different Communist groups existing in several countries.

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The Conference understood the above circumstances it was impossible to resume the session. Several German delegates were traced and caught by the police in the manner of which it was hoped the police would lose track of them. On Sunday, February 8th, a Swin-comrade arrived. He brought the news that several German delegates expected to reach Holland in a few days. It was decided to adjourn the session and resume on the 11th. Unfortunately, the change did not succeed in getting the police off the tracks. Several comrades were arrested and searched. Others escaped worse fate by leaving the country secretly. A Belgian delegate was held twenty-four hours and then deported. The lack of experience of our party in reference to illegal action and other circumstances prevented taking certain necessary proceedings to establish a bureau and was carried unaniously.

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DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

It is rumored in recent quarters that the NATION is going out of business, before aug. It is said that Villard, the owner, declares that he cannot meet "the losses" the printing and circulation entailed on the rapidly dwindling circulation which he wishes to "save enough to leave the family a decent inheritance." It is a case of a non-natural bourgeois divorce. Only those workers will be disappointed who expect anything more from "liberalism."

In the glow of enthusiasm for a renewed understanding of the Socialist Party, which other countries could benefit. The Socialists will be disappointed, especially by the American and the American White Guards, the consumer's party, which was organized, to do battle with the Red Army, with the Bolsheviks, and to "ours" shores to destroy "ours" doings. They have no doubt of the future of democracy. We believe in the bourgeois. We believe in the American industrial kings, please take their place in the Pittsburg Branch of the American White Guards, the consumer's party, which was organized, to do battle with the Red Army, with the Bolsheviks. They have a little ditty with which they are pleased. We believe in them.

SOWING SOME HINTS

It is rumored that the German Kaiser has a little ditty with which he regales himself when chopping wood. It goes like this: "How much wood would a Kolchoch chick, if a Kolchoch could chuck?"

Arthur Gleason, writing in the Wilmington Evening Journal, will probably have a labor government long before it touches the king. Indeed, it is quite possible we may even see the king's government before August.

THE COMMUNIST

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

Our own American White Guards, the American Legion, have received a gift of four and a half million dollars from the Pittsburg Branch of the American White Guards. M. C. A. is claimed that this gift represents the voting of the Territorial council during the war. This reminds us of stories of this Christian organization's pious "proselytizing" over "ours," brought back by thousands upon thousands of uniformed workers. There were burning tales of outrageous pitches charged for everything—candy, tobacco, cigaareettes, newspapers, something-to-drink, something-to-eat,—in short, anything that had the soldier boy wanted. Especially we have no doubt that some of our savors of democracy" reviled more "bourgeoisie" than "democratic" because of "the unhumanistic process" that accords to the g oddly pleasing terms from the American White Guards. We think of the American White Guards, the consumer's party, which was organized, to do battle with the Red Army, with the Bolsheviks, and to "ours" shores to destroy "ours" doings. They have a little ditty with which they are pleased. We believe in them.

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THE WINITSKY TRIAL

THE first trial in the State of New York was that of Ivan Winitsky for the crime of belonging to the Communist party. The case began before Judge Bartow S. Wedow on March 13. This is the State prosecution against the third person to be brought to the government of Glencoe, where he came back under an amnesty and was released. From 1906 to 1908 Comrade Kalinin worked at the Central Union of Merchants and was secretary of the Petrograd Bolshevik organization.

In 1908, the authorities in Revol again arrested Comrade Kalinin and decided to exil him to Siberia, but he eventually was able to return to the government of Glencoe, where he came back under an amnesty and was released.

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The Universal Crisis

The capitalistic system is in its death struggle; its end has commenced.

The world-wide war destroyed the productive powers of Europe, drained the life blood of the people, and bankrupted the states with gigantic deficits. Many people, when the war first broke out, found themselves in the victori-
os countries, at least, could expect a period of expansion and recovery during which capitalism would be rebuilt. But today it is clear that it will be impossible to rebuild it. In thecompromised countries, stripped bare by the victors, economic stagnation and social ruin becomes increasingly intensified. From them the parasites develop velvety warts—to France, to England, to the United States. Capitalism has become disorganised; the lack of raw materials makes the reconstruction of industry impossible; and, because of the lack of man-power and of materials, the haves are not sufficient to meet the needs of the people. Still more grave is the crisis in the currency. Under capitalism in normal times money is the oil of the social machine, the instrument of every economic transac-
tion. The collapse of the exchanges paralyses the nerves of capitalist production: the crisis in this " Exchange--
purposing of commodities is only one of the symptoms of the economic dislocation. The middle classes are reduced to the position of proletarians by the high prices; the masses are forced down into still deeper misery. If the purchasing power of money decreases

Why These Strikes

CLEARING THE GROUND.

That all the working-class in America? Why the many strikes? Why this tremendous unrest?

Some would blame it on that ma-
gician of the "Cost of Living"—the profliteer. Others blame it on the war. The latter would have us believe that the present proletar-
ian dissatisfaction and restlessness are temporary. They will pass as soon as the "war effects" are for-
gotten. And the "wars" will not last "for ever." Of course the "bloodthirsty" agitator comes in for indictment. That is what The

A large employer of labor has recently said: "In former years we have always been able to get labor fairly easily to arrive at adjustments. But today there is something different; there is something afflicting, some-
thing which I cannot intercede, and I am not sure that the men themselves comprehend it. He goes on to call it "subconscious restlessness."

The Communist, unlike the bour-
geos or his liberal apologists is not doxed by this condition. Address-
ment would overcome it if conditions were otherwise. There is nothing for the present proletariat in the times.

The present lack of so-
cial equilibrium cannot at all be understood if it is not observed that capital is unbridled.

The disorganisation of labor

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cial equilibrium cannot at all be understood if it is not observed that capital is unbridled.

Before delving into the why and wherefore of the present situation, a few simple truths must be repeated. These are obvious to all but those who delight in throwing sand into their own eyes.

Capitalism is a system which

does not "create" the bourgeois state, but "sweeps it up and destroy it" which, as Judge Weeks said, and all Communists will agree, "means nothing else than the overthrowing of the existing government."
The Party in Action

Three months have passed since the government struck the blow which was intended to disrupt the Communist Party. In those three months the machinery of the party organization has been reconstructed on a new and more solid basis. While the work is not complete in every part of the country, it has been so far advanced as to enable the party to undertake the work of propaganda which was temporarily interrupted. The first work along this line was the distribution of Leaflet No. 7, "What is Un-American," which was published in large quantities and sent to every district organization. The Communist has been re-established and unless unforeseen interruptions take place, will be issued twice a month. On account of the drastic measures of the new Congress it is desirable that the paper remain a semi-monthly for the present, rather than return to the weekly issue.

The membership of the party has rallied to their organization with a new and stronger impulse than ever before. The party organization is ready for action and stronger than it was during the period of its legal existence.

The Party Units and Their Duties

The new party unit is the branch, which will be usually made up of about ten members. The existing branches have been divided into these groups, largely along territorial lines, but this is only a temporary arrangement. The future branches are to be built up over the country in such a way that every congregation, Sunday school, and other group that brings together a certain number of party members.

By becoming a member of a party group the person joining pledges himself to active participation in the work of the group. Each group member is expected to circulate leaflets and to sell the party papers and pamphlets. It is his duty to assist in raising funds through securing contributions from those who, while not ready to assume the obligations of party membership are still sympathetic and ready to give financial assistance.

The groups can easily hold meetings in the home of the members for the discussion of party problems and to plan their work. They should organize themselves as study classes and hold regular meetings to develop a clearer understanding of the party principles.

Each group elects one of its members as group organizer. The group organizer will keep the members of his group in touch with the party organization as a whole. His duties are to secure leaflets and parers and pamphlets from the branch organizer and deliver these to the members of his group for distribution. He is also responsible for the dues of the members each month and transmits all other funds collected for party purposes.

When elections take place or matters are submitted to referendum of the membership he acts as the medium through which this work is done. It is his duty to see that every member of his group takes an active part in the party work. He is responsible for the performance of his duties to the branch organizer. The group organizers of a branch or section elect the branch or section organizer. Where there is only one branch of a certain nationality the branch organizer is a member of the sub-district committee. If there are more than one branch sub-district organizer for the Federation or English branches is appointed and the branch organizers receive their instructions and literature through him.

A sub-district of the national organization consists of all the branches in a certain territory, usually a large city and its suburbs or a group of smaller cities closely connected industrially. Such sub-districts are in charge of a sub-district organizer of the National Organization, who works in co-operation and under the supervision of the district committees. The sub-district committee consists of one representative of the English branches and the sub-district organizer of the National Organization. All the work of the National Organization is conducted through its sub-district organization, which receives all literature and collects all funds for its sub-district.

The sub-districts are combined into district organizations. Each district is in charge of an organizer, who receives instructions from the National Organization and is charged with the supervision and direction of the work of his district. Each district has a District Committee organized in the same manner as the sub-district committee.

Negotiations Regarding Unity with the C. L. P.

The secretary reported that the following executive meeting had been summoned to meet and to act upon the instructions of the central committee by mail, but had been withheld because of the absence of the C.C.C. meeting.

Information: That the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party shall at once receive the Central Committee on their executive committees, upon the following basis:

1. The name of the united party shall be the Communist Labor Party of America.

2. The principles and program of the United Party shall be those set forth in the Manifesto and Program of the Communist Party.

3. The form of reorganization of the party shall be that adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Labor Party (C.L.P.), which we understand to correspond with the reorganization plan already adopted by the executive committee of the C.L.P.

4. In all respects not modified by the national federations organization and by the emergency situation the Constitution of the Communist Party shall be that of the united party.

5. The two executive committees shall be at once merged into a single committee, each to retain its method of keeping its work complete, this merger to include all the administrative affairs of the two parties.

6. A convention shall be called not later than May 15, and shall be held not later than July 10.

Comment: 1. Circumstances have prevented adequate consideration of this question by our committee. Hence we advise the immediate unity of our various organizations, including both the administrative and political parties.

2. Any celebration of the united party shall be a splendid fighting response to the impending governmental situation. Unity of this kind from now will be a dead issue unless there is effective effort to the demoralization accompanying the raids and arrests.


Comrades:

The National Executive Committee of the Communist Labor Party learns with regret that the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has again refused the opportunity to unite all Communist forces in the United States under one banner.

This is the third time that the American party has rejected the proposal by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party to hold a convention, in view of their insistence that "as a basis for the convention tentative acceptance of the Communist Party constitution setting forth the fundamental principles and tactics of the Third International." The following letter from the National Executive Committee of the C.L.P., in reply to our last proposal for a convention, was also submitted:


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March 9. Central Executive Committee—Commi

In another few weeks this machinery will be working smoothly everywhere. The Communist Organization, which received its instructions from the National Organization and is charged with the supervision and direction of the work of his district. Each district has a District Committee organized in the same manner as the sub-district committee.
NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING UNION WITH THE C. L. P. (Aug. 21) The communist Party Committee main­ tains that co-operation in the field of mutual support, in the words of Bolsheviks, "is un­ practicable" and "inconsistent with the funda­ mental principles of the Communist Par­ ty." But we know that the great mass of the workers do not desire such a situation. The membership de­mands immediate co-operation of all Com­ munist forces to meet the totalitarian menace. We know in this attempt to postpone even the consider­ ation of any approach in a general convention, the holding of which is very problematical, the majority of the Communist Party Central Executive Committee (a bare majority of one) does not represent the will of the Communist Party membership and we ap­ peal to this membership to enforce their will.

We ask the membership not to be lured into inactivity with the promise of a unity convention six months hence. Our accept­ ance of the convention proposal was con­ ditional upon an immediate unification of all Communist forces to fight the common foe. Those that want unity can achieve it AT ONCE, so long as the convention is called from now. RIGHT NOW is the time to unite into one might army of syndicates that will hold aloft the banner of the Third International, the program of which we dis­ regard old sectarian divisions. The membership now is a state of flux. The organizational forms are being molded and built, adapted to the new conditions. While this process goes on, let us be united in a form that are while can be united into ONE organization, will NATURALLY unity into one organi­zation.

But if we wait six months, if we first go through a long period of stream roller building and wire pulling to control con­vention delegates (as some of the Com­ munist Party CEC. majority have al­ ready started to do against the members of their own party), if we now once more build two Communist organizations until they become set and rigid, and then pit them against each other in a convention, a unity of Communist forces will be almost impossible to attain. If the golden-op­portunity to unite now is allowed to pass, if the situation in the Communist ranks is per­petuated as the present majority of the CEC of the Communist Party seems to desire, then those responsible for it will convict themselves of actual treason to the Communist International.

We stand ready at any time to discuss with the CEC of the Communist Party this problem of immediate unification of the Communist forces to bring into one great organization of workers, women, the Soviets and the Petrotarian Dictator­ ship, as recommended by the Sixth Congress of the Communist International.

We hope sincerely that this convention may yet be called.

National Executive Committee, Communist Party Labor Party.

A discussion after several hours the motion was put to a vote with the fol­ lowing result:


The motion was, therefore, lost.

The National Executive Central Committee thereupon formulated the following proposal and reply to the National Executive Com­ mittee of the Labor Party, which was adopted unanimously in its final form:


Concerning your reply to our proposal to hold a joint convention for the purpose of achieve­ ing a united front, the motion of the Central Committee of the Labor Party, which was adopted unanimously in its final form:

Negotiations regarding unity with the C. L. P. have been in progress for some time. Our proposal is based upon the following statement of the Chicago Com­ mittee. 

We have a joint elected con­vention of three members with instructions to meet with a similar committee of your organization and to work out a convention on the following basis:

1. The convention must in­clude our Manifesto, Program and Con­stitutional relations of the Federations to the Party. We agree to a vote with the CEC in the case of any difference.

2. Appointment of delegates on the basis of dues stamps sold by each organi­zation for the months of October, November and December, the total number not to exceed 35; both of both organizations to be in agreement also on questions of convention.

3. The election of delegates to be by membership action and to be conducted accurately so as nearly as possible for both organizations.

4. The convention to call for the order to consist of two-thirds of the dele­ gates elected by the two organizations and to have worked out the fol­lowing plan for the election of delegates:

a. Appointment of delegates by the districts on the basis of dues stamps pur­chased during October, November and De­cember.

b. A convention of each district shall be called in which subscribers shall be rep­resented by one delegate for each 200 mem­bers on the basis of dues stamps pur­chased during October, November and De­cember. This convention to elect our dele­ gates and alternates.

5. Nomination for delegates to the dist­ric conventions shall be secured from the members by the group organizers. The members of the districts in which they are nominated are the names of all nominees shall be placed upon the list for the vote by the group organizers. The district convention may elect any party members irrespective of the district.

6. If your committee really desires unity between the Communists of the United States we can make a joint resolution for unity as a constituent method of propa­gating the purposes of the Communist Party of America, we trust you will take immediate favorable action on this proposal, and elect your convention committee for this purpose.

Central Executive Committee, Communist Party Pvt. of America.

WHY THESE STRIKES

(Continued from the front page)

shibboleths. The war has destroyed many relationships formerly held to be immutable and eternal. It has cracked inertia and conservatism. Everywhere the workers are be­ coming to think of a new order of things. But let us not be misled. It is true wage-slavery has been rocked to its foundations by the cap­ turalistic war. It is true that capita­lism is toppling and that it is on the brink of a precipice. But the damnable system will not fall of its own sheer weight. It has to be overthrown. And this is the historic mission of the proletariat. The new society will not fall into our lap. There is a long and bitter struggle ahead of us.

The present social ferment in America beckons the Communists to action. Clarity of purpose must supplant the vagueness which per­meates the American workers' struggle-to-day. Order and dis­cipline must be added to the every­ day battle of our proletariat. The field before us is immensurable. The savage onslaught on our organiz­ers by the United States Depar­tment of Justice is the most eloqu­ent proof of the workers' need for communist education and direction. Let us not be dismayed by tempo­rary setbacks. Every cloud has its silver lining. A better day is dawning.

"We have nothing to lose but our chains." And we have a world to gain. On with the Communist Party in the world for the New Order of Things, the United Nations of Labor.

Lovestone's Testimony

Jay Lovestone, L. B. Ferguson and Rose Pastor Stokes were subpoenaed as witnesses for the prosecution in the Whitney trial.

Only 2 days before the trial, a witness who refuses to testify on the ground of incrimination, can be compelled to testify if he is first granted immunity. In order to compel Lovestone to testify the prosecution stated that immunity would be granted him under this law. He thereupon signed his willingness to answer questions. The report that he first had a conference with the prosecution is false. He was in the custody of the prosecutors during the lunch hour which is always the case when testimony continues over a recess.

Lenin, Lamont and Loot

A recent dispatch from Peking to the St. Louis Times (Oct. 10) states that the Soviet gov­ernment has received a message from the Mos­cow Soviet through Cumminy Jansen at Shanghai announcing that Russia is marching east to succor the workmen and peasants in the Chah Yen movement. The communists, the diary loses his beloved China.

The compensation of horror that is the crime against China and undertakes to abolish all treaties and ren­ounce all privileges improperly acquired from China.

The message indicates that the services of the Red Army will be available to de­fend China from foreign imperialistic and capitalist ambitions. The convergence of years there is no doubt that all the events will be offered to China, the Bolsheviks having succeeded in establishing themselves in the good graces of all the nations. The Bolsheviks are not interested in looting China and the Chinese people know it. They desire only to be left alone. They should take advantage of this opportu­nity to make a new start and China and an only less immedi­ate contact to Russia. Lamont, of the form of Morgan & Co., has signed a declaration in Japan at the present time poisoning China's absorp­tion. It seems to be a case between Lamont and Lenin for China's favors. All things must be considered in the light of the situation.

Lenin, Lamont and Lot

PASS THIS ON TO A WORKER—A TRUSTED ONE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR PAR­TY OR DEFENSE GO THROUGH THE ESTABLISHED CHANNELS.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

BUILD THE UNIT IN THE SHOP.