

# THE COMMUNIST

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

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## 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 are in control.

While the course of the revolution does not necessarily follow exactly similar lines in different countries, the parallel between Germany and Russia is so obvious that even the usually blind editorial writers of the capitalist press have not failed to observe it.

Kerensky came into power after the first definitely bourgeois government of Russia has failed to satisfy the workers and peasants. The German Government first made a sham show of liberalization when Prince Max of Baden became prime minister and began negotiations for an armistice with the Allies. This government was quickly succeeded by the coalition of the Majority Socialists and Democratic parties. Kerensky was attacked by the reactionary forces in the Korniloff adventure and was saved by the revolutionary workers of Petrograd. Kapp and his Iron Brigades from the Baltic have played the part of Korniloff and his Cossacks, and again the Ebert Government was saved, not by its own strength, but

through the power of the workers, manifested through the general strike and resistance to reactionary forces by workers with arms in their hands.

Irrespective of whether the Communists succeed 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 months before they were ready to throw out the Kerensky government and openly set up the rule of the workers, so in Germany today the workers have the power in their hands and

they intend to keep it. This is shown in the demands made upon the Ebert Government even by the Independents, who are willing to temporarily compromise with it and leave it in power. These demands are:

1. The immediate disarmament and disbandment of all counter-revolutionary troops.
2. the arrest of their officers and their trial before the workers' courts.
3. the confiscation of all arms in the hands of the bourgeoisie and the giving of these arms to the workers.

4. the methodical distribution of arms to workingmen and organized functionaries.

5. The formation of workers' regiments placed under the authority of the Workers' Councils.

6. The convocation of a Congress of Workers' Councils of all the country.

Every one of these demands will strengthen the position of the workers and weaken their opponents.

If the compromise proposed by the Independents is accepted and the Ebert government remains in power, or is succeeded by a moderate labor government headed by Karl Legien, the reactionary trade union leader, neither could last very long. The Kapp adventure has made the workers conscious of their power. No government which seeks to maintain even a modified capitalist system in Germany will be able to satisfy their demands. There will be new conflicts and in the struggle to uphold their interests, the workers will be compelled to take the final step and replace these makeshift governments with their direct representatives chosen through the Soviets.

This course of events so nearly alike in Russia and Germany is not likely that it is the way in which the social revolution develops in a mere coincidence. It is more than every capitalist country. The working class does not become consciously revolutionary at one swift bound. Its material interests com-

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### American Bureau of the International

The Pan-American Bureau of the Communist International was organized, provisionally, through action of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America in New York, March 25. Through the Holland Conference of the International, held in Amsterdam during February, which was attended by Louis C. Fraina, International Secretary of the Communist Party, a mandate was received directing the Communist Party of America to take the initiative in organizing the Pan-American Bureau.

Three members of the Communist Party are in charge of the provisional organization. There will be added to the membership of the Bureau a representative of the Latin-American Bureau in Mexico and a representative of the South American parties as soon as connections are established to call a conference at which the permanent bureau will be established.

Thus the Communist International makes its initial move to organize the proletariat of the Western Hemisphere for the struggle against American capitalism and particularly against the imperialism of the United States.

Hail to the Communist International and the World Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

## RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Resolution Adopted by the Holland Conference of the Third International

**A** REVOLUTIONARY action of the workers to force International Capital to make peace with Russia is a necessary condition to save Soviet-Russia and to hasten the world revolution.

To further this action, the Communists of all lands must utilize every strike-movement, every mass-demonstration.

1. To place this aspect of their responsibilities to the Russian Revolution before the workers.

2. To convince them that their interests are identical with those of Soviet-Russia.

3. To develop a strong feeling of revolutionary solidarity and revolutionary action the world over.

As the pressure of the workers upon the governments is increasing, the tendency is for the capitalist governments to propose a compromise — peace, with the object of distintegrating Soviet-Russia from within. The latest proposal to take up commercial relations through reactionary representatives of pre-revolutionary cooperative societies that have since merged into the Soviet organizations, aims at separating the peasants from the workers, and destroying the Soviet monopoly of foreign trade. Under the cloak of such manoeuvres a great military spring-offensive is being prepared which must be prevented at all costs.

It is therefore essential, that this international bureau takes im-

mediate steps to prepare an international demonstration—strike against intervention in Soviet-Russia. Such a strike not alone to demand ending the blockade and intervention in Soviet-Russia, but to include political and economic demands adapted to the revolutionary requirements of the conditions prevailing in each nation. This demonstration to be supplemented by coercive strikes as the workers gain strength for such further action, in which special attention has to be paid to the expedition and transportation of war-materials and equipment, propaganda being carried on, to withhold labor in such instances.

The appeal to the workers for international strike-action must not be made exclusively through the bureaucracy of the trade-unions, but emphasis must be placed upon the masses in the unions, upon extra-union mass organs, and the creation of such organs if necessary.

When the revolution again arises in Germany or in any other country the forces of the international proletariat (especially the transportation workers in Britain, America, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland) must be prepared for a general strike the moment the capitalist powers attempt intervention. The bureau is to take immediate steps for organizing this action in time to prevent the workers being again forestalled by the governments.