

# Long Live the World Revolution!

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tariat of all countries to learn to benefit by the lessons which the working classes of one country has learned as a result of great sacrifices, and to apply them internationally.

**Take care to preserve discipline in the struggle.**

The working class and the Communist parties of all countries are not entering a peaceful period of propaganda and organization. At the present time capitalism is preparing a series of assaults against the proletariat in an attempt to crush it, while making it bear all the disastrous consequences of its policies.

In this combat, the Communists should strive to develop the strongest discipline. The executive committees of their parties should take into consideration all the lessons learned during the course of former conflicts and control the field of battle. They should combine great fervor with thoro reflection. Under the watchfulness and criticism of the comrades in the party they should initiate a plan of well-considered action for the whole party.

All the organizations of the party, the press and the parliamentary groups, should follow, without flinching, the executives of the party, inspired by them, in every one of their words and actions.

**To the Task.**

The survey of the Communist advance-guards is ended. It has proved that Communism is a world power. It has proved that the work of organizing

and educating the great proletarian armies is yet to be accomplished. It has shown that great, victorious conflicts are in store for those armies. It has declared that we will be victorious in the struggle. It has shown the world proletariat how it should prepare itself to secure victory.

It now remains with the Communist parties of all countries to enlighten their members as to the decisions of the congress, which have grown out of the experiences of the world proletariat, in order that all the Communist working men and women may be able to enlist the non-communist proletarians for the battles which are to come.

**Long live the Communist International! Long live the World Revolution!**

**Onward to the task of preparation and organization for our victory!**

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL:** Germany, Heckert and Froehlich; France, Souvarine; Czechoslovakia, Burian and Kreibich; Italy, Terracini and Genari; Russia, Zinoviev, Bukharin, Radek, Lenin and Trotzky; Ukraine, Chumski; Poland, Gliniski; Bulgaria, Popov; Jugoslavia, Markovicz; Norway, Schefflo; England, Bell; America, Baldwin; Spain, Marino, Garcia; Finland, Sirola; Holland, Janson; Belgium, Van Overstraeten; Sweden, Kilbohm; Lithuania, Stutschka; Switzerland, Arnold; Austria, Koritschener; Hungary, Bela Kun, and for the International of Youth, Vouyovitch.

MOSCOW, SOVIET RUSSIA, JULY 17, 1921.

## The Socialist Party and Free Speech

It has been the proudest boast of the Socialist Party ever since the war that it stood unflinchingly for the rights of free speech. Its official organ carried as a sub-head "for a free press, free speech and free assemblage." It prided itself as the one party which stood steadfastly by the Constitution which in the past it had so irreverently denounced. In defense of the ousted Assemblymen, Hillquit, Lee and other witnesses for the Socialist Party took great pains to point out that the party stood for complete freedom and democracy.

In the light of the above, a recent action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is interesting. At its August meeting, a motion was passed to inform the Rand School that while the N. E. C. would like to assist the school in extending its work, it must protest against the use of Benjamin Glassberg as an extension lecturer. In other words the school was warned that if it expects any help from the party officials it must remove Glassberg from its staff.

### No Reasons Necessary

No reason was given by the N. E. C. for its action. None was necessary. This party of free speech and free thought adopted this policy of the boycott to punish a member of the party, who for the past two years has criticised the reactionary and compromising position of the party chieftains.

Too cowardly to expel him for remaining true to the principles of International Socialism which they had deserted, they adopt the typically capitalist attitude of striking at its critics, namely to strike at his means of making a livelihood. They are still under the illusion that the way to silence a man is to fire him.

It should be noted that the Rand School of Social Science, with which Glassberg has been connected for the past three years, is not a party-owned institution. The many lecturers connected with its staff are not by any means as a rule members of the Socialist Party, with the exception of the members of the permanent staff. The school has never attempted to prescribe to its instructors what is orthodox and what is not.

### Experience with Public School Board

Compared with this action of the "democratic" Socialist Party, the supposedly autocratic Board of Education of New York City must be regarded as an extremely liberal body.

During the war, at a time when hysteria ran rampant, when every effort was made to stamp out the dissenter, and the Socialist Party had just adopted the St. Louis manifesto, Glassberg was on the soap box both in 1917 and 1918, a legislative candidate of the party, and lectured at the Rand School as well.

Nevertheless, no effort was made to remove him; no effort to interfere with his anti-patriotic activities.

### Lesson for Party Members

It was not until after the conclusion of the war that some utterance concerning Bolshevism was used to create sufficient feeling to justify his dismissal.

Glassberg has no complaint to make regarding the action of the N. E. C. He was disillusioned regarding "Democracy" during the war. Calling attention to this action of the highest power of the Socialist Party may help to disillusion the few remaining members of the Socialist Party.

## After the Detroit Disaster

The correspondence of the Socialist Party National Office must make gloomy reading these days. Only this correspondence, with that of the party's state and local organizations, can fully disclose the extent of the Detroit disaster that becomes more apparent from day to day.

Immediately the convention adjourned a referendum proposing withdrawal from the party went out to the membership of the Bohemian (Czecho-Slovakian) Federation. This referendum carried by vote of 387 to 45, nearly ten to one.

### Moving Toward the Left

Ever since the armistice, and before, the membership of the Bohemian Federation has been steadily moving to the leftwards. The Detroit Convention ended their affiliation with the Socialist Party. This federation has a daily paper in Chicago, in addition to several weeklies. It also issues books and pamphlets from its own press.

Charles Kolarik, secretary of the federation, is also secretary of the federation organized "Workers' Council," an organization of Socialist and sympathetic elements in the labor unions and other working class bodies. The Bohemians are a big factor in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Chicago and elsewhere.

The Bohemian Federation, and its subsidiary body, the Workers' Council, will meet in convention, Nov. 24-26, to determine their future affiliations.

### Jewish Federation Quits

While the Bohemians were voting in their referendum, the members of the Jewish Federation were electing delegates to a convention call to discuss and act on the question of withdrawal from the party. The federation executive had declared for withdrawal, this position was upheld in the federation weekly, the New World, and it was finally endorsed by overwhelming vote at the convention, New York City, Sept. 3-5. We give space on another page to the declaration of this convention.

Out of the formidable array of foreign language federations affiliated with the party in 1919, numbering 13 with 60,000 members, skeletons of but three now remain. Of these the Italian and Jugo-Slav Federations have restless memberships discontented with the Detroit policies. The German membership is negligible.

### Jugo-Slavs for "The Third"

The Jugo-Slav Federation constitutes that social-patriotic element that withdrew from the party during the war. It returned only recently to the party fold and its membership is already developing a healthy Third International spirit.

What is true of the Jugo-Slavs, is also true of a section of the social-patriotic Polish Federation, American supporters of Pilsudski and Co. This element split with the Federation at its recent convention at Rochester, N. Y., and declared for the Third International.

### English-Speaking Workers, Too!

The tendencies among the foreign language workers are also present among the English speaking workers. Strong groups of the Workers' Council have been organized in New York and Chicago. Their ranks are being swelled by increasing desertions from the Socialist Party. In Chicago half a dozen branches have already voluntarily withdrawn from the party. The same revulsion against the Detroit declarations is spreading down state.

Paul P. Glaser, member of the Committee for the Third International, is organizing a Workers' Council group at Gary, Ind.

H. L. Flannagan, southern district delegate at Detroit, wires his endorsement of the withdrawal statement of the Committee of the Third, and says the comrades at Atlanta, Ga., where Debs is imprisoned, are standing with him and awaiting developments.

C. W. Kirkendall, West Virginia delegate at Detroit, also wires his endorsement of the withdrawal statement.

### Welcome News from Ohio

These are only a few of the tendencies within the Socialist Party. Of equal importance is the desire for unity of ele-

ments that have remained without affiliation during the past two years. These elements have answered the rallying cry of the Workers' Council. They are enthusiastic for it.

The Ohio movement, which has for its spokesmen such comrades as Marguerite Prevey and Charles Baker, promises to establish numerous local organizations of the Workers' Council. In Toledo, the comrades have been organized and working as the "Industrial Socialists." At a meeting attended by Comrades Prevey and Baker they voted to change their name to Workers' Council. On the same day an open air mass meeting was held and a collection of \$75 taken up for the Russian Famine Relief. A Council has been organized at Akron and work is already under way at Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and other centers.

### German Workers Help

Another great advantage to the Workers' Council is the expressed sympathy of the organization of our German comrades known as the Arbeiter-Bildungs-Verein (Workers' Educational Society), constituted from the big section of the German Socialist Federation that left the party two years ago. It has a fighting organ in the Volkszeitung, the German daily published in New York City, and its weekly, the New York Vorwärts, both edited by that brilliant journalist and tireless worker in the cause of the downtrodden, Ludwig Lore.

## The Workers' Council

is the only Socialist magazine  
in the United States which

**INTERPRETS** the changes and developments in the **International Socialist Movement**, clearly and intelligently;

**EXPLAINS** the principles, problems and aims of the **Third International**;

**ANALYSES** constructively the **Socialist and Labor forces** in the United States.

**THE WORKERS' COUNCIL** has met with an enthusiastic welcome in every part of the Country.

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