

Introduction to Communism

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Chapter 1

What is communism?

Communism is a system where the means of production are owned by the community. The means of production are the tools that are needed to produce something. For example, machines in a factory are means of production.

It is different from the system most of the world has now. That system is called capitalism. It lets certain people or groups own the means of production while all other people work for them.

Because the owners the means of production under capitalism, who

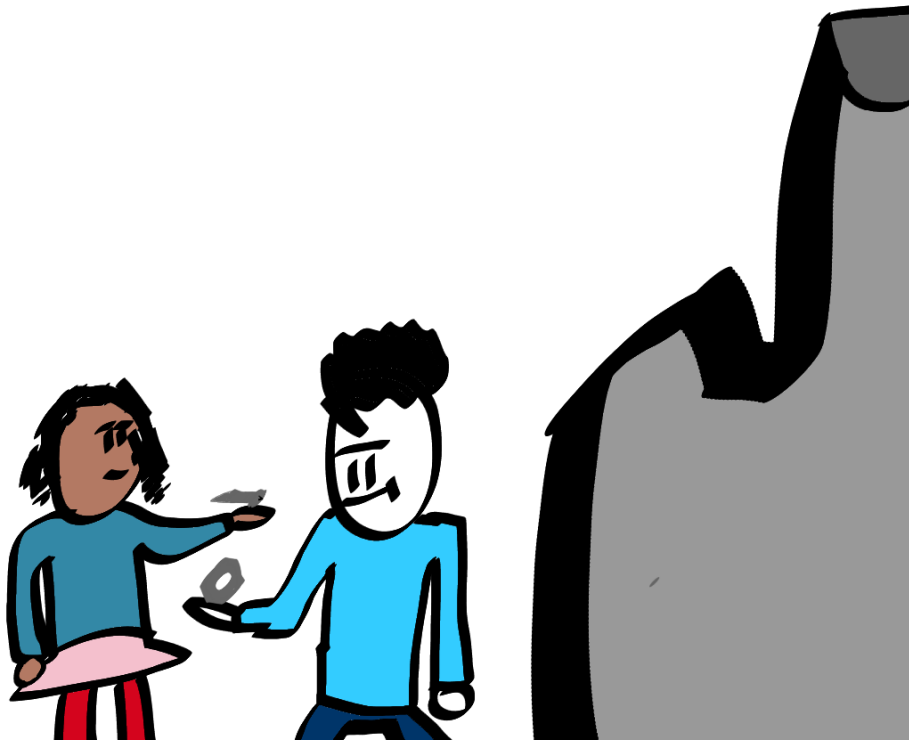


Figure 1.1: Under communism, the workers decide how much of what to produce

are also called the bourgeoisie, want to continue owning them, they often spread lies about what communism is and what happens while we get to it.

Often, they say that communism is when everyone owns everything. This is wrong. Only the means of production are owned by the community. The things that aren't used to produce something, also called personal property, can still be owned by a single person. Someone can still own a watch or a bicycle under communism. But the factories that produce watches or bicycles are owned by the community.

Sometimes they also call anything the state does communism. This is also wrong. Actually, there is no state under communism. It just isn't nec-

essary. There are no reasons to fight about the means of production because they're already owned by everyone. And if someone wants to get them for themselves or starts a fight about personal property, the community will resist them.

Very often they say that communism is impossible, that humans will naturally try to get the most for themselves and only themselves. But they're wrong. Early humans did not have a single group owning the means of production. It was better for them to help their community, because they couldn't live without it: the community defended each other against the many dangers that were there.

Some say that the times have changed, the systems became more complicated, and communism can't exist



Figure 1.2: A group of early humans fighting a lion. Each of them couldn't do that alone, but in a strong community, they can.

now. It's true that it's not possible to immediately make a society communist now. This is why there is a step towards it called socialism. Socialism is possible, and it exists right now in a few countries.

Chapter 2

Why do we need communism?

You see, the workers do almost all the work and the bourgeoisie do barely any. Even though the bourgeoisie does a small amount of work they get much much higher wages than the workers. We need to abolish (remove) this flaw. The best route is through SOCIALISM and COMMUNISM.

As we stated before, in communism the workers own the factories. Another great benefit of communism is the removal of money. This might sound silly; But you see, without money, there are no taxes and



Figure 2.1: A bourgeois telling a worker where and how to work, while getting most of the money

big projects (for example a new road) don't need money which means it can be done well and fast.

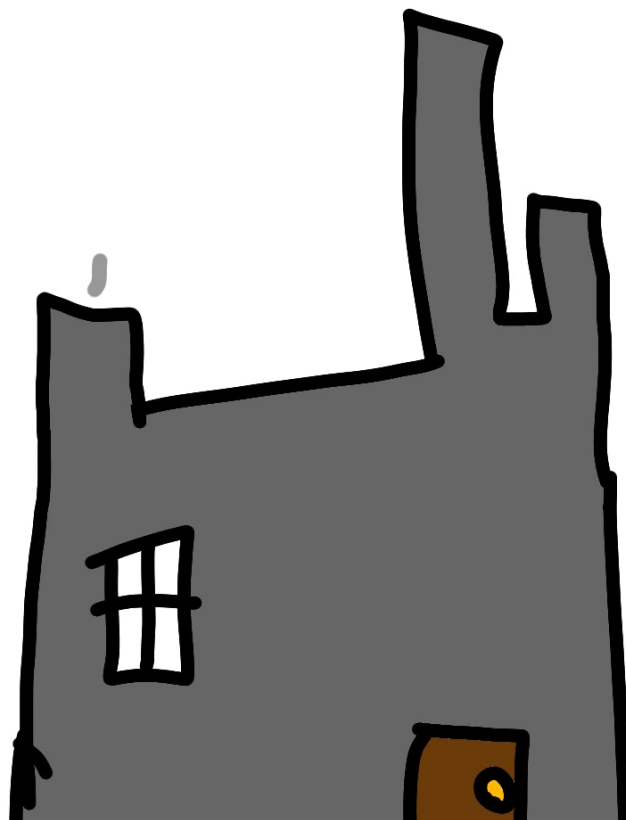


Figure 2.2: A factory, which is owned by the workers under communism and by the bourgeoisie under capitalism

Under Communism, there is also no government. This is good because then the people must choose

decisions.



Figure 2.3: Under communism, the people themselves decide. So the decisions actually make the people happy, not some small group richer.

Before COMMUNISM there should be Socialism. Socialism has a planned economy which means that random spikes in costs do not happen. Socialism does have money in its early

stages; But after it has labour vouchers.



Figure 2.4: A labour voucher

Labour vouchers are money that disappears after it is spent. This is so that people cannot make things extremely expensive and get huge profits. We might discuss this more

in a later paper.

Chapter 3

How do we get to communism?

The best route into communism is (sadly) violent.

The party usually stages a revolution that stops the current capitalist government and replaces it with a socialist one. Socialism is the step before communism.

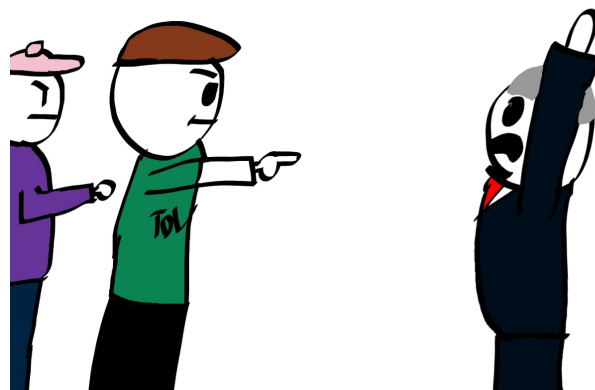


Figure 3.1: Two revolutionaries attacking a capitalist

Under socialism, the people and the government do communist reforms that make the country get closer to communism. In socialism, the government slowly fades away into communism. Socialism still has a government.

But the socialist government is different from a capitalist one. It doesn't allow a single person to own means of production. So the government gets the money that the owners of the means of production get under capitalism. It then uses that money for projects like a new road and for paying those who can't work, for example old people. Such a government doesn't need taxes anymore. That's why many socialist countries, for example Albania and the DPR Korea, abolished taxes.

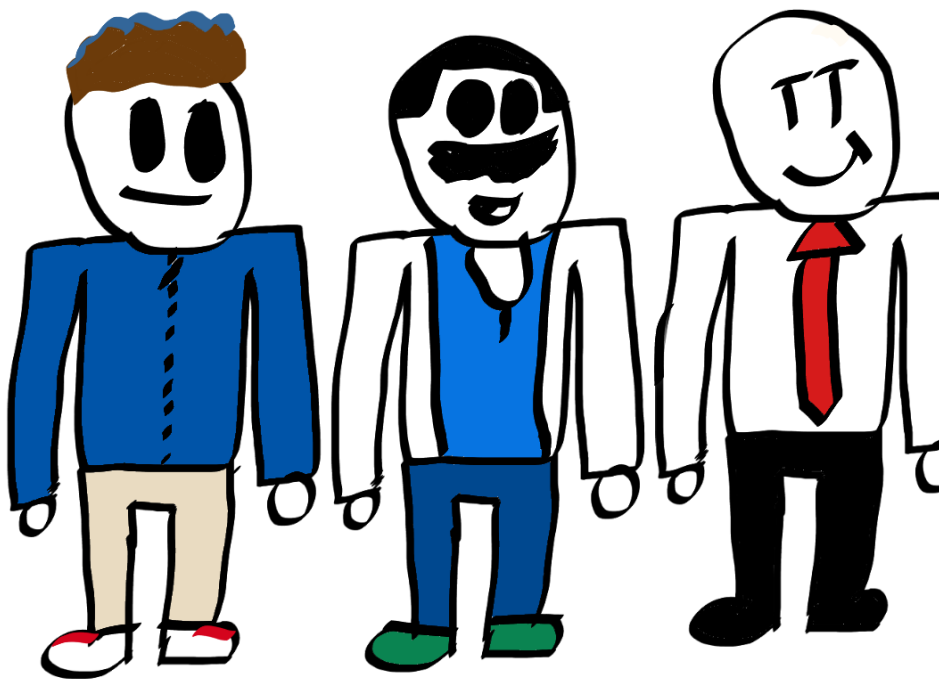


Figure 3.2: Three workers, who live better under socialism than under capitalism

The reason we need socialism and we can't skip straight to communism? It is because opposing forces (capitalists) can easily stop the land. Going straight to communism (anarchy) has been successfully done once before without falling in Africa. It survives because no one wants it to fall.

For communism to start you need world socialism.



Figure 3.3: A socialist world

Once the socialist government is

no longer needed and falls, full communism starts.

That's how we get into communism!