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Second Session of the Enlarged Executive.

Moscow, March 25th, 1925.

The session was opened at 8 p. m. by Comrade Geschke who before beginning with the items on the agenda called upon Comrade Domsky to say a few words in memory of the old Polish revolutionist, Comrade Markhlevsky.

(Those present stood up).

Comrade Domsky :

The Communist International has had many losses to record during the last few days. The Russian Party has lost four comrades who have done much for the revolutionary labour movement in Russia. Comrade Vladimirov, who died in Gorki, and Comrades Missnikov, Atadekov and Mogilevsky who lost their lives in an aeroplane accident.

I think that I am voicing the opinion of all in expressing our condolences to our Russian brother Party on this great loss. The Communist International has also suffered a great loss through the death of Comrade Markhlevsky who died a few days ago in Neryv. We Polish Communists, must speak of the great services which he has rendered to our movement. Comrade Markhlevsky stood at the cradle of the Polish Communist Party. And he was the founder of the first Social Democratic Labour organisation in Poland — the "Polish Workers' Union" — in 1889. He was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania which fought in the revolution together with the Bolsheviks and which subsequently formed in conjunction with other parties the Communist Party of Poland.

As many of you know, Comrade Markhlevsky spent many years of his activity in Germany, where he always represented the Marxist standpoint against the revisionist and reformist standpoint and waged an energetic struggle against the reformist and opportunist disintegration of German Social Democracy. But he was no mere theorist and has never allowed himself to be isolated from his Polish Party. When the great movement began he left his quiet study in all haste to go to Poland in order to participate in our struggles. He led the movement there illegally until he was arrested and deported to the Eastern provinces. Then he came back again and resumed activity until he was compelled to take refuge abroad. During the war he was one among the very few who took up the international attitude. He was among the first to join the "International" group. He spent a long time in the German prisons until an exchange of prisoners took place between the

Russian Soviet Government and the Polish Government. Then he began again his revolutionary activity in Russia. There is an article in the "Pravda" today in which one of his sayings is quoted which shows best of all what kind of a man he was. When he was asked where he would like to work he said that he works wherever he is sent. He was not one to push himself forward, to aim at being a leader. But nevertheless he was a leader. We lose in him not only a comrade who has fought for the Polish workers but also an active participator in the Russian Revolution. Although he is dead, he is not dead to us because his teaching and his spirit are there to lead us in our struggle until we have achieved the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Geschke :

Comrade Sémard will read a resolution on this.

Comrade Semard :

The French delegation asked the Enlarged Executive to adopt unanimously the following text:

Painfully affected by the deaths of several members of the Russian Party who after long years of revolutionary work filled important posts, the Enlarged Executive sends its last greetings to the dead and holds them up as an example to all other Parties.

Comrade Narimanov who succumbed to heart disease, was President of the Central Committee of Azerbeidjan. Comrades Miasnikov, Atadekov and Mogilevsky, who lost their lives in an aeroplane accident, were members of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. Comrades Vladimirov and Markhlevsky were old Party members whose health had been undermined by the privations during the civil war and the revolution, — the former Vice President of the Council of National Economy and the latter, one of the founders of the Communist International and the Communist Party of Poland.

At a time when we are deprived of some of our most experienced comrades the International and its Parties must rally all the more to the banner of Leninism and must draw into our ranks young forces capable of continuing and extending the revolutionary work which was begun in Russia.

* * *

Thereupon a comrade presented on behalf of the poor peasantry of the **Gomel Province** a banner to the Enlarged Executive and read an address in which the poor peasants condemned the treachery of the leaders of the Second International and welcomed the Comintern as the organiser of the revolutionary movement of the workers of all countries. He said that he wished that all the peasants throughout the world could feel as happy as he feels himself here in Moscow, the capital of the Workers' and Peasants' Republics.

The banner was received by Comrade **Sémard** who replied as follows to Comrade **Bashlak**:

The Enlarged Executive and the Communist International express their thanks to the peasants of the Gomel Province for the banner presented by them. The fact that this banner is presented by a peasant shows that those are mistaken who are sceptical about the solidarity of the Russian peasant proletariat and have their doubts about the union between the Russian workers and peasants. At every congress and every Enlarged Executive we see workers and peasants from all over Russia who come here to express their devotion to the Russian Revolution and to those in whose hands lies the destiny of the Union of Soviet Republics. Long Live the Union between the Russian workers and peasants which will lead to the victory of Communism in Russia and to the victory of the World Revolution!

Thereupon Comrade **Geschke** called upon Comrade **Zinoviev** to present his report. Comrade **Zinoviev** was greeted with loud applause as he stood up to address those present. The delegates rose to their feet and sang the International.

Comrade Zinoviev :

Leninism, which is the Marxism of the present, shows us the way. But only the experience of the Revolution can give an answer to the questions of the tempo and route of march of the proletarian revolution. Experience teaches us that we must handle conceptions of time very carefully. Even Marx and Lenin made mistakes in this question. As for the route of march, the political geography of the world revolution, we assumed that first its path led from Russia through Germany. At the Third World Congress Lenin prophesied that the line of development would not be straight but a zig zag one, and that the conceptions of time and the route of march were more complicated than we had assumed. The Fifth World Congress made a correct estimate of the economic and political world situation. The judgement of the democratic pacifist epoch, the estimate of Fascism, of Social Democracy, of the third party of the bourgeoisie, and the standpoint upon the Trade Union and peasant questions were correct. The economic situation has changed but little since the last World Congress. The prophets of collapse have been proved just as wrong as the worshippers of stabilisation. The point of view of the World Congress, which prophesied that the bourgeoisie — when looked at historically — had obtained a respite, a short one it is true, but none the less a respite, is correct.

The economic situation has improved in many respects in a number of countries. Currency has been reestablished on its former footing almost everywhere, with the exception of France, Italy, Japan and Roumania, — re-established at the cost of the working class and the peasantry who must bear two thirds to three fourths of the burden of taxation. A restoration of International credit is also noticeable. America has made loans to a total of over 1,000,000,000 dollars. World prices and a certain development of cartels on a world scale are the first steps towards the unity of world economy. We see an improvement of business conditions, especially in commerce. In many countries capitalism has recovered in many respects.

However, recent events illustrate the instability of the situation. Business conditions have grown worse in the last few weeks. Even bourgeois economists consider central European stability uncertain. For the first time in ten years we see unemployment in France. In England, unemployment is greater than at the corresponding time a year ago. In Germany we have a crisis in coal production. In Poland, Austria and Hungary the crisis is continuing as before. The condition of the working class is characterised by unemployment. In America there are 2,000,000 unemployed, in England 2,000,000 and in

Germany 1,000,000. The fall of real wages has become a universal phenomenon with the exception of the Soviet Union. For the moment only the good sides of the Dawes Plan are manifest in Germany. However, the fight for markets and the antagonisms in the camp of the capitalists are growing more and more bitter. It is a fact that the bourgeoisie has gained a respite. In answer to the question whether the world war and the first Bolshevik revolution mortally wounded capitalism, or seriously wounded or perhaps only slightly wounded it, we can only reply that capitalism is mortally wounded.

The most important factor in the world political situation is the relationship between England and America. The opportunists, who see everything rosy in the camp of our enemies and everything black in our own camp believe that America can put all Europe on rations and dominate it. When doing this they forget the differences between America and England, they forget that America is playing the European countries off against one another. A short time ago, there took place a polemic discussion between Comrades Radek and Pepper, in which Comrade Pepper was entirely correct. The rapprochement between England and America is a historical fact. Both States have Conservative governments, but nevertheless profound differences exist. There are differences in the question of world hegemony, for America has become a creditor of the world. There are differences with respect to Canada, Australia and Mexico. There are differences in the oil question, in the question of armaments, with respect to the debts. A fight is being waged for control of raw materials; there are even differences with respect to the Dawes Plan. We see an intensification of the differences proceeding parallel with the rapprochement. It suffices to point to Canada, which is being Americanised and is slipping out of England's hands.

The movements in Japan — the peasant movement, the intellectuals' movement, the demonstration — characterise the situation. The bourgeois revolution is knocking at the door of Japan. The problem of the East is maturing with unexpected rapidity. The joint front of the Union of Soviet Republics with China is an event of world historical importance. As early as 1911 Lenin spoke of "Backward Europe and progressive Asia".

The strengthening of the Soviet Union is beyond doubt. Last year the opposition in the RCP prophesied a deficit in the budget. We have, however, a considerable surplus. (Applause). Workers' wages are rising continually.

The most important problem is the peasant question. The alliance of the peasantry with the working class is being strengthened. All this, however, does not signify that there are no dangers. It is just this strengthening which may lead the world bourgeoisie to commence new attacks on us.

Britain as a Great Power is three-fold undermined: In the Dominions, through the Orient problem, and through the inner situation. British imperialism is being crushed between Conservatism and the working class. The most important facts are the differentiation in the Labour Party and the growth of the Left Wing within it. The situation in England has not been consolidated, but revolutionised.

In France, the Herriot government is politically bankrupt.

The Balkans are being revolutionised by three factors: the peasant movement, national discontent, and the labour movement.

The German working class is still seeing the Dawes Plan from the good side. However, the antagonisms will increase. I fear that misunderstandings may arise concerning the theses, that there is at present no acutely revolutionary situation but the class struggle with civil war episodes has not ceased to exist. The events in Halle are proof of this.

In Poland we have an important peasant movement, a strong nationalities movement, and a big labour movement. The situation, is, therefore, objectively revolutionary.

In Italy fascism has not yet been overcome, but the situation is uncertain.

In Czechoslovakia the Labour movement is stronger than in these countries.

In Scandinavia the idyll of socialist governments has vanished.

The power of attraction of the Soviet Union is growing. The social democratic workers feel instinctively that they were

deceived in their illusions, and that the real building up of socialism has begun in the Soviet Union.

On the whole the world situation remains revolutionary. The idea of the world revolution has grown stronger. Our tactics must be so fashioned that we are just as prepared for a slow tempo of the revolution as for a rapid one. The comrades building upon the rapprochement of England and America are dangerously close to a revisionism of Leninism in the question of imperialism. These comrades are approaching Kautsky's theory of ultra-imperialism. These first feeble endeavours to revise Leninism must be decisively repelled. There were differences in the Comintern upon the era of democratic pacifism. Subsequent events have proved that we are going through an era of imperialism and not of pacifism, that the petty-bourgeoisie and Mac Donald worked for us against his will by aiding the differentiation in Britain's working class. The democratic-pacifist era was only an episode in the epoch of imperialism. Only two great factors exist: the working class and the imperialist bourgeoisie. The estimate of the Fifth World Congress was correct. Radek believed that fascism had defeated social democracy. Trotzky considered fascism the weapon of the bourgeoisie for the period of civil war; Liebknecht was also defeated by the bourgeoisie, for he was murdered by them. In the eighties the former revolutionary Tikhomirov went over to the Czarist camp. He was also conquered by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie and fascism did not defeat social democracy in the sense of Liebknecht but in the sense of Tikhomirov. Social democracy went over to the camp of the bourgeoisie; it became a Party at one wing of the bourgeoisie. That is why we see a temporary strengthening of social democracy in many places. Since the bourgeoisie is growing stronger for the time being, its twin, social democracy, is also growing stronger. The Barmat affair, the agreement of the Hungarian Social Democrats with Horthy, the last meeting of the Bureau of the London International, the funerals of Ebert, Gompers and Branting and the eulogies of the bourgeoisie prove that the Social Democrats are just as much auxiliary troops of the bourgeoisie as is fascism. Social democracy was defeated in the sense that it is now serving the bourgeoisie. The Leninist line of the Fifth World Congress also proved its correctness on this point.

The Fifth World Congress laid down the correct line in the **trade union question**. It is now our task to adapt this line to the specific conditions in each country. We here see two dangers, as proved by France and Czechoslovakia. The first is that many comrades consider the trade union campaign a minor manoeuvre, the second, that many, as in Czechoslovakia, want to neglect the Red Trade Unions. We must not give up our own organisation without thinking twice about it. The Amsterdamers are at present very much disturbed because of England's intention of holding a special conference with the trade unions of the Soviet Union. An extra session of the Amsterdam International has been called because of this. We insist upon our old line not to look upon this campaign as a minor manoeuvre, and where we have strong Red Trade Unions, not to give them up conditionally. Our trade union campaign is so successful because it links up with the changes in the British Labour movement. Britain has lost its position of monopoly. Its colonial positions are tottering. That is why the class antagonisms have increased and the position of the labour aristocracy has been undermined. Events have proved the failure of the old trade union tactics, of the old tactics of the Labour Party. That is the reason for the rise of the **Minority Movement**, which has a great future. The Labour Party is at present an urban Party, which, however, will gradually lose ground. It will attempt to gain a footing in the rural districts. That will mean a step forward. Engels and Lenin sought the key to the British situation. Following the footsteps of Engels and Lenin the Comintern found the key, and since the objective situation is favourable, we may hope that the Communist Party of Great Britain will become a mass Party. The Young Communist Party of Great Britain is marching forward.

Turning to the question of **Bolshevisation**, Comrade Zinoviev said that politics and organisation are equally important in Bolshevisation. The Organisation Conference was of the greatest importance. Bolshevisation consists not only of the reorganisation upon the basis of nuclei. The campaigns must be transferred to the nuclei. The most important principle of Bolshevisation is that one should continually Bolshevise

oneself. A mechanical transference of Russian experiences is impossible, for the bourgeoisie has also learned from October. What happened in Hamburg and in Reval shows that a Kerevsky period is no longer possible. What is most important for Bolshevisation is the analysis of the social structure of the population. In the present period the Parties must principally study the history of Bolshevisation in the pre-war period. The beginnings of a **peasant movement** are of great importance. Our French and Italian Parties have already organised peasant conferences. The German Red Sundays in the country are also an important phenomenon. The **slogan of the Workers and Peasants Government** must be retained despite the fact that it was spoiled by Brandler. The tactics of the United Front are still a pre-requisite for Bolshevisation. Bolshevik means first of all man of the masses. In this connection the question of **partial demands** is very important. Partial demands do not mean reformism. Reform cannot be obtained in the present epoch. A retardation of the tempo of the revolution does not mean reformism. Partial demands must be taken into consideration, for we must take part in the daily life of the masses of workers. This will probably lead to the endeavour to construct a Right tactical line in the Comintern. The Bruenn organisation published a description of the differences in the Czechoslovakian Party. The pamphlet refers to the great task of the Bruenn labour movement. I consider this correct, but must declare that the Bruenn workers would do well to send some of their leaders back to the social democracy and to shelve a few others. These leaders consider themselves theoreticians. They confuse, however, the breaking of windows with the revolution. (Laughter). The Communist International does not need such theoreticians.

Comrade Bordiga has already shifted from the ultra-left to the Right. The more such tendencies exist, the more irreconcilable must our Bolshevism be.

Turning to the question of **Party leadership**, Comrade Zinoviev mentioned two articles of Thalheimer and Kreibich, which unfortunately were not published. These articles reject the line of the Fifth World Congress. They raise the objection that the Executive put new leaders at the wheel. No one wants to remove the old leaders in order to flatter the young ones. The young leaders must learn from their own mistakes, and must Bolshevise themselves. We require an amalgam of both generations, and Kreibich's charge that we are coldly shelving the old leaders is unfounded. There is absolutely no desire to persecute; we only require an honest admission that mistakes have been made. We want a clear-eyed, centralised, disciplined leadership, a standardisation of the Parties, democracy and the right of free criticism for the membership, but not to please the bourgeoisie. We want to carry out Bolshevisation upon the platform of Leninism. Comrade Rappaport maintains that we place Leninism above Marxism. The same is said by Friedrich Adler. However, that is a mistake, because there can be no Leninism without Marxism. We want to retain the good traditions of the First International and even a part of the good traditions of the Second International. Communism was not born yesterday. We must study what was good in Guesde, Plekhanov, Bebel, the Polish social democracy, and the Spartakus Bund. The present respite must be employed for study. We must learn to work upon ourselves. We must carry out Leninism in a hard, intellectual struggle against the dangers of the Right. This will be realised in the **fight against the Right**, as has been proved by the Bruenn example. Seventy three per cent of the membership of our Parties in Czechoslovakia and in Germany are former social democratic workers. We must take even more workers away from the social democracy but we must Bolshevise them. The workers want to become good Bolshevists. In Bruenn, nine-tenths of the workers are good revolutionaries, even though they have semi-socialist leaders.

Our line remains the same. We will adapt ourselves to conditions without losing sight of our goal for a moment and without taking our hands off the rudder. The path of the world revolution is more difficult, thorny and beset with difficulties, and we are finding more stones and blocks upon it than we imagined. We will also travel slower than we formerly believed on the road to the victory of Communism. (Stormy, prolonged applause).

After the speech of Comrade Zinoviev, the Session was adjourned to Thursday, 11 a. m.

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