

The Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I.

THE Plenum of the E.C.C.I. has to decide how far the decisions of the Sixth Congress have been justified by experience, to estimate the changes in the international situation since the congress, and indicate the immediate tasks of the C.P.s arising from those changes.

The "Rights," a considerable number of whom are already on the other side of the barricades, have in principle rejected the decisions of the Sixth Congress. The conciliators accepted those decisions in word, but have distorted their sense by considering only the stabilising factors of capitalism as characteristic of the third post-war period, and ignoring the accentuation of the antagonisms arising from the present phase of partial stabilisation, which, as the Sixth Congress declared, has the effect of more and more unsettling that stabilisation.

Events have shown that the characteristic feature of the third period is the accentuation of internal and international antagonisms, the tempo of which is continually increasing; thus completely unmasking the opportunism of the conciliators.

THE contradiction between the tremendous development of production possibilities and the constriction of markets was recognised by the Sixth Congress as the basic contradiction of the period. Since the congress this contradiction has developed. The U.S.A., which is still the most prosperous capitalist country, is being drawn more and more into the general world crisis of capitalism. There are four million unemployed in the U.S.A. to-day. In this country of industrial "prosperity" there was a continuous annual increase of labour-power from 1879 to the year 1914; that increase has now stopped and turned into an absolute decline in the number of industrial workers. During the period 1919 to 1929 there was an increase in labour-power for two years; the other eight show a reduction in the number of industrial workers. Beginning with the year 1919, American statistics show a decline by the process of the transference of workers from the sphere of production to the sphere of services, distribution and consumption.

At the same time, despite the known reserves in the South (the establishment of new

industrial centres, etc.), the U.S.A. is showing an unprecedented aggressiveness in the frantic struggle for markets and spheres for the investment of capital. The enormous capital and credit resources which cannot find a productive application in the U.S.A. are circulating in the realm of stock exchange speculation, a fact which has disorganised the credit machinery of the country which was recently the regulator of the money market of the world.

IN Germany, the most favourable economic period came to an end in 1927; since then the curve of German economy has shown a downward trend. In April, 1929, the number of persons unemployed reached the total of 1,800,000, which exceeded the previous year's total by 400,000. Summarising all the categories of unemployed and paupers, and including their families, we obtain the enormous figure of eight million persons without work and living on subsidies, unemployment pay, or charities. This constitutes one-seventh of the total population of Germany. As a result of this situation, as Comrade Thälmann said at the congress of the German C.P.: "Out of every hundred children born of proletarian parents, sixty-five die before they reach the age of fourteen, whereas only fifteen out of every hundred die in the case of the children of bourgeois parents." The final regulation of the reparations problem—the realisation of the Dawes Plan—which reduced the sum of debt in the normal reparation year from 2,500,000 to 2,050,000 marks, will temporarily continue the situation as a "normal" one, leaving the severe problem of markets open.

Fascist Poland, having experienced a favourable economic period (due to the help given to her by the Entente States with a view to using her in their war preparations), has now entered upon a period of economic crisis. The total deficit in the trading balance during the past two years is over 1.6 milliard zloties. The private discount rate has reached the enormous figure of 42 per cent. per annum; the percentage of unaccepted bills is rising, and a mass dismissal of workers is taking place, particularly in the textile industry.

In "prosperous" France the wages are lower

than in Germany and the movement in wages is considerably behind the increase in the cost of living; wages are now not more than three-quarters of the real wages of pre-war times. At the present time another strong attack is being made on the workers' standards by the introduction of a law to increase house rents to a tremendous extent.

In Britain, as in Germany, one-seventh of the population is unemployed. Including the families and paupers there are six million persons living on unemployment pay or relief. The Conservative Government suffered defeat because it failed to solve the problem of the decline of the basic industries and to alleviate the miseries of unemployment. The Labour Government which has followed it is spreading the illusion among the masses that it will realise a "constructive" programme. But when it is remembered that the Labour Party has long since struck the proposal of the capital levy as well as the nationalisation of the textile and coal-mining industries out of its programme, it becomes evident that under the guise of a "constructive" programme the Labour Government will carry through capitalist rationalisation in Britain by the same methods as are employed by other bourgeois governments, *i.e.*, solely at the expense of the working class. And those social works which the Labour Government is so lavishly promising to introduce for the purpose of relieving unemployment, cannot compensate for the growth in the cost of living owing to further deflation and the reduction of workers in the basic spheres of industry. This reduction is largely due to the introduction of capitalist rationalisation by the fusion of and the selection of enterprises and the intensification of labour, a process which will become even more intensive as time passes. MacDonald feeds the workers with sanctimonious sermons, but the workers will not find their hunger satisfied by them.

THE Sixth Congress of the Comintern noted that the intensification of international antagonisms was taking three main courses: that between Britain and the U.S.A., that between the imperialist Powers and the colonies, and first and foremost, that between the capitalist world and the U.S.S.R.

Since the Sixth Congress, each of these antagonisms has developed in intensity. The economic struggle between Britain and the U.S.A., leading to the struggle for hegemony throughout the whole world, brings ever clearer to our eyes the prospect of war between these two imperialist Powers, a war for which both sides are making intensified preparations. This struggle is formally concentrated around three issues: naval armaments; sea rights (the right to carry on commerce in war-time, or the freedom of the seas); and pacifist rivalry (the question of the basis on which the "legality" or illegality of war shall be recognised,—whether on the basis of the American Kellogg Pact or on that of the League of Nations statutes). The accentuation of the antagonisms between the U.S.A. and Britain led to the revival of the Entente through the Anglo-French agreement, which was chiefly directed against the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

The coming to power of a Labour Government in Britain has created the semblance of a change in this situation. The MacDonald Government is now undertaking a pacifist manœuvre directed towards a *rapprochement* between Britain and the U.S.A. It is quite obvious that this manœuvre has only one object—that of deluding the masses. Inasmuch as MacDonald's Government does not even hide the fact that its foreign policy will maintain the link of continuity with the policy of the late Conservative Government, inasmuch as it intends energetically to insist on maintaining all Britain's imperialist positions just as much as the Conservative, only by more flexible methods. The intensification of the antagonism between Britain and the U.S.A. is inevitable, and the latter has clearly demonstrated this in reacting to the victory of the Labour Party by laying down new cruisers. Consequently it is highly probable that the organ of the Italian militant Fascists, the *Tevere*, will prove to be correct when, in writing of the forthcoming negotiations between MacDonald and Hoover on the freedom of the sea, it stated: "We are profoundly convinced that the negotiations with America will evoke a strong reaction in the Labour Party. Then we shall see in what European port MacDonald will seek refuge on his return trip from America. Recently MacDonald prophesied

what would happen within ten years' time. But we would like to hear his view as to what is going to happen within ten months, when all his good intentions are burst like a toy air-balloon."

THE accentuation of the antagonisms between the imperialist Powers and the colonies has recently been already revealed. The general strike in Bombay indicates the beginning of a revolutionary rise in India, and the harsh repression of that movement to which the Conservative Government resorted is continued with the same ardour by the MacDonald Government, which is rejecting even the most moderate demands of the Indian national bourgeoisie, and from which even the Swarajists have therefore nothing to expect. The trial of Budhakeswar Dutt and Bhagat Singh had hardly ended when under a Labour Government the trial of thirty-one active workers in the left-wing workers' movement was begun at Meerut; the prisoners being accused of being connected with the Comintern, of the organisation of a Workers' and Peasants' Party, and of attempting to overthrow the sovereignty of the British King over India. In Egypt British imperialism is supporting the régime of dictatorship, in Morocco civil war has again broken out between the Moroccans and the French occupants, in Tripoli a fight is going on between the Italians and the native tribes, and so on.

But the antagonism which has shown the greatest intensification is that between the capitalist world and the U.S.S.R. The work of surrounding and of preparing for war on the U.S.S.R. is being carried on with extraordinary persistence. The enormous five-year plan for developing Socialist construction in the Soviet Republic is now being successfully realised owing to the enthusiasm of the proletariat and the firmness of the leadership, and despite the great economic difficulties and despite the vacillations and waverings of the unstable right-wing elements in the party. And this fact is inciting the world bourgeoisie to accelerate the beginning of the war on the U.S.S.R. and to reduce the period of "breathing-space." This is testified to by Britain's provocative policy in Afghanistan, and by a number of new military agreements—

the Polish-Roumanian, the Roumanian-Hungarian, and so on—the coming to power of the Polish adventurist “generals’ government,” and many other symptoms. The Anglo-French agreement also was of considerable service to this preparation. Finally, the realisation of the Young Plan, the agreement with Germany on the reparations question—concluded with the direct participation of German social-democracy—represents Germany’s latest step in the direction of a “western orientation,” a new step towards Germany’s inclusion in an anti-Soviet *bloc*, although, of course, this does not exclude the possibility of Germany manœuvring in regard to the U.S.S.R. in the immediate future.

THE advent of a Labour Government in Britain creates the semblance of a change of the situation in this sphere also. But it is only a semblance. Not only the working masses, but considerable sections of bourgeois business circles have declared in favour of renewal of relations with the U.S.S.R., doing so in the interests of British industry, which has great need of markets. The leader of the Liberal Party, Lloyd George, has also expressed his expectation that the Labour Government will immediately correct the profound mistake of the Arcos raid and will restore diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. The slogan of restoration of relations with the U.S.S.R. was one of the Labour Party’s chief slogans in the struggle with the Conservatives during the election. The official programme of the Labour Party, adopted at the last congress, spoke of an immediate renewal of relations. And the official election programme of the Labour Party, published on May Day and signed by MacDonald, Henderson and Clynes, also said the same thing. Despite all this, on coming to power MacDonald began to delay his decision on the question: and apparently MacDonald will consider the question of relations with U.S.S.R. jointly with Hoover during his visit to Washington. According to the statement of the London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, MacDonald wants to take the position of intermediary between the U.S.S.R. and the capitalist world, counting on having influence with

Russian Communism and on making it more moderate in doing so. It rather looks as though the old fox MacDonald was from the very beginning intending to use the question of recognition of the U.S.S.R. in order to forge a united front between Britain and the U.S.A. with a view to economic pressure on the Soviet Republic. It was never any secret to us that he would shamelessly trick his electorate. We shall not attempt to guess the result of the discussions between MacDonald and Hoover, but one thing is clear: no matter what their result and how the question of renewal of relations with the U.S.S.R. is decided, the “pacifist” Labour Government, retaining the link of continuity with the Conservative Government, will openly or secretly prepare for war on the U.S.S.R. As we know from experience, the presence of a diplomatic representative in Moscow not only will not hinder, but may even in certain regards be of advantage to this “benevolent” task.

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THE Sixth Congress of the Comintern spoke of a leftward trend of the working class. Since then that leftward movement has made swift strides, although the process is not proceeding at an equal rate in all countries and in all the sections of the working class. The parliamentary elections in France, Germany and Poland in the spring of 1928 all indicated this leftward trend. Then the great wave of strike movements which spread all over Europe, America and India witnessed to the same process. Not a year has passed since the Sixth Congress of the Comintern and the Fourth Congress of the Profintern, but during that period the working class of Germany has passed through a series of large economic struggles. In Poland there has been the general strike of 100,000 Lodz workers, in France mass economic conflicts are breaking out everywhere (amounting to not less than 100 strike conflicts monthly over the last few months). In Austria we have had strikes for the first time against rationalisation, in the U.S.A. an elemental strike movement has developed (especially in the Southern States). Particularly noteworthy are the innumerable sectional strikes since the beginning of 1929 in Britain, where the depression

in the strike movement since the defeat of the working class in 1926 has been at its greatest; and also a number of strikes of agricultural workers in Europe (Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, France) which acquired a sharply political character. Finally, the peculiarity of the present phase of development consists in the circumstance that this intensified strike struggle has passed to the colonial and semi-colonial countries also (the strike of 140,000 textile workers in Bombay, the general strike of the banana plantation workers in Columbia), acquiring dimensions and ruthless forms hitherto unknown in those countries. All this witnesses to the fact that the leftward movement of the working class is being accelerated and is acquiring an international character.

IT is characteristic of the present strike movement that the unorganised workers are displaying great activity. This is a sure sign of a growth of the prerequisites for a revolutionary situation. It was this activity of the unorganised workers which enabled the Polish comrades in Lodz and the German comrades in the Ruhr to head the strike movement and to break through the united front of the State machinery—the employers and reformist unions—despite the sabotage of the “Rights” and the conciliators in their ranks. The extraordinary activity of the unorganised masses also enabled our parties in Germany and Poland to take a step forward in strike tactics by comparison with the instruction laid down at the Fourth Congress of the Profintern (the organisation of strike committees elected directly by all the workers in the factories). A strong increase in the activity of the unorganised workers enabled our German comrades to obtain a number of great victories over Social-Democracy in the largest factories during the election of the factory committees, and this despite the fact that the campaign was not sufficiently prepared. Our party’s successes in the elections to the factory committees have aroused the strongest alarm among the bourgeoisie and especially the Social-Democrats. The *Rhenische-Westphalische Zeitung* of 11th April wrote: “Today a stronger hand is being stretched out to the throat of the State and is unconditionally

declaring to the whole world: ‘at the decisive moment we shall transform the Lein factory into a centre of the proletarian insurrection.’” The *German Foundry Works Newspaper*, which is the leading organ of German heavy industry, wrote: “Consequently we are here confronted with an extremely serious problem. Yes, we are not afraid to say yes: the most serious problem in Germany. Here we have a party which almost from day to day is growing stronger in regard to adherents and achieved successes, a party which is consciously and proudly placing itself outside the fatherland, outside co-operation in the work of satisfying its needs and of its restoration, a party which is consciously and proudly declaring itself the servant and instrument of a foreign Power and whose aim is the overthrow of the State system in favour of a foreign Power. . . .”

“Moscow sees its sole salvation in the transformation of Germany into a country of proletarian dictatorship, into a Communist and Bolshevik State of Soviets. Such is the problem. The German State is through Moscow’s activities put in a position in which it must defend itself against this terrible, menacing danger. It must apply itself to this problem and must resolve it”

The growth of a militant mood among the proletariat found clear expression on May Day, when despite the threat of armed suppression a workers’ demonstration 200,000 strong flocked on to the streets of Berlin and defended itself from the hounds of Zoergiebel by erecting barricades in Neukölln and in Wedding; and when in Paris 80 per cent. of the metal workers, 100 per cent. of the builders and woodworkers, and 45 per cent. of the chemists struck work. It is characteristic of the latest phase of the growth of the workers’ movement that in certain countries not only industrial workers, but also employees in the State enterprises and the peasants are beginning to participate. In the Western Ukraine an extensive strike movement of agricultural labourers developed, intense in its struggle and taking the form of a political movement. In June there was an enormous strike of 30,000 agricultural workers in Czecho-Slovakia, against which the whole police and military machinery was directed. During the May Day

demonstrations in Poland some thirty thousand peasants participated, and in more than a score of towns they demonstrated with their own red banners, joining with the workers in their resistance to the attacks of the fascist police. At the present time there is a strike of the postal workers in France, and at a protest meeting of ten thousand State employees a resolution was adopted to consolidate the united front and to struggle against the State as an employer. And in France also on May 23rd there was a demonstration of reservists, singing the "International" and shouting "Hurrah for the Soviets!" On May 20th there was a similar demonstration of 800 reservists in Bourg St. Maurice, who approached the military division to which they had been assigned, singing the "International," and obtained the release of six arrested reservists. There is not a directly revolutionary situation in Europe as yet, but we see that all the prerequisites for such a situation are developing.

THE leftward movement of the working class is not proceeding at an equal pace. That leftward trend is particularly in evidence at the present moment in Germany. It is much more fluctuating in Britain. A strong depression set in among the worker masses in Britain after the defeat of the general strike and the miners' lockout. The strike wave fell lower than it had been at any time over the previous thirty years. A strike movement has recently shown signs of development. And it is noteworthy that here as on the continent the unorganised have been very active in the movement and that the strikes have occurred despite and against the will of the trade unions. But in general the rise of the movement of the British proletariat is proceeding not in a direct line but indirectly; the British working masses are moving forward, gropingly. The dissatisfaction of the working masses of Britain found expression in the recent election through the great defeat suffered by the Conservative Government. But the working masses who voted against the Conservatives could not bring themselves to vote for the Communists. The Communists, who put forward candidates in twenty-five out of over 600 constituencies, obtained only 56,000 votes, despite the fact

that the election meetings organised by the Communists were well attended by the workers, and despite the fact that the Communists were received sympathetically at those meetings. The immense majority of the workers did not vote for them because they were afraid of splitting the workers' vote and thus against their will allowing the Conservatives to return to office, and also because they wished once more to see whether, after receiving a considerable increase in seats and coming to power, the Labour Party would alleviate their situation.

Undoubtedly the Labour Party's victory will ultimately serve to clear the minds of the British working class and speed its revolutionary development. The Labour Government will speedily show the working class that it is impotent to realise even that extraordinarily modest liberal programme which the Labour Party put forward at the elections. Whilst MacDonald, finding himself at the helm of State, continues to lull the working masses with smooth talk of "industrial peace," the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations have decided at a meeting in Manchester to follow the example of owners of the spinning mills and to propose to their members that they should insist on an immediate 12½ per cent. reduction of wages. Thus there is a threat of reduction in wages for 500,000 workers in the Lancashire textile industry, and that is merely the first move. The British working masses will speedily be convinced that the real objective task of the Labour Government consists in lightening the bourgeoisie's task of introducing capitalist rationalisation at the expense of the workers, so as to draw the imperialist cord still tighter around the necks of Britain's colonial slaves and with clever manoeuvres to close the ring of the anti-Soviet *bloc*. Some of the workers already realise this. It is a small but significant fact that the tiny British Communist Party was able to enrol six hundred new members into the party during the elections, when it was going against the current. It foreshadows that the coming to power of the Labour Party will assist our C.P. to transform itself into a mass party, if it carries out thoroughly the independent policy under the slogan of "class against class" which was laid down at the

Ninth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., and is not afraid for a certain period to sail against the current.

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THE Sixth Congress of the Comintern recognised that during the past period Social-Democracy had acted in the rôle of the last reserve of the bourgeoisie, as a bourgeois "Labour Party." At the same time it recognised, despite the declarations of the conciliators, that the fascist methods adopted in the struggle with the revolutionary movement are to be found in a rudimentary form both in the practice of many Social-Democratic parties and in the practice of the reformist bureaucracy. Since then, international Social-Democracy has made another considerable step forward in this direction, being gradually transformed from a Social-Imperialist into a Social-Fascist party. In this regard also, events have absolutely confirmed the correctness of the policy of the Sixth Congress, and the shortsightedness and cowardice of the conciliators, who, afraid of "isolation" as the result of the introduction of the "class against class" tactics, maintained that the Social-Democracy had not suffered any change during the post-war years, that it remained the same as it had been in war-time and during the years immediately after the war, that the Social-Democrats serve the bourgeoisie with bourgeois democratic methods, and that those methods are fundamentally different from the fascist methods. The ridiculousness of these theories of the "Rights" and conciliators was shown, when fear of the growing wave of the workers' movement aroused the bourgeoisie in "democratic" Germany to raise the issue of the establishment of a dictatorship régime, and when the leaders of German Social-Democracy hastened to express their readiness to undertake the accomplishment of this task in order to deal with the growing revolutionary movement. Grzesinsky and Muller announced that when "the interests of the republic" require it they would put those interests "above the interests of party." That was not only a miserable but a profoundly false and hypocritical declaration. There is not the slightest contradiction between the interests of the bourgeois republic and the interests of the Social-Democratic

Democratic parties. When Zoergiebel gave the order to fire on the workers he did so not only as a police official of the republic, but, as he stated, with the knowledge and consent of the Social-Democratic party and the Reformist unions.

It is nothing new for the Social-Democrats to shoot down the workers and to support an imperialist war. Scheidemann's movements during the war and the sanguinary steps taken by the Noskes and Severings during the revolutionary crisis will never be erased from the memory of the proletariat. But the new factor is that the Social-Democrats are now shooting down the workers, not only at a moment of revolution which had overtaken them in confusion and plunged them into panic, but are themselves making planned preparations by provocation to give the workers a blood-bath in order to shatter the advance-guard of the working class and to forestall the revolution. That was the purport of Zoergiebel's manœuvres on May Day, and although the Social-Democrats were not successful in that manœuvre, although the bullets of the Zoergiebel police hounds only intensified the indignation of the workers and their sympathy for the Communists, the Zoergiebels have not in the least renounced their provocation plan. This is evident from the conference of Social-Democratic leaders which has been exposed in a letter written by a Social-Democratic worker to the Congress of the C.P. of Germany, showing that Zoergiebel has withdrawn the prohibition of demonstrations only in order to establish a more favourable situation for a further provocation.

Social-Democracy, which has closely fused with trust capital, is not merely conscientiously accomplishing the task of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie, but is accomplishing it enthusiastically and proudly. The chairman of the Social-Democratic party, Wels, declared at the Magdeburg party day that if anyone has any right to "save the republic," to set up a dictatorship against the revolutionary working class, "that right belongs definitely and above all to social-democracy."

In this Social-Fascist company the most loathsome rôle of all is that played by the "left wing" Social-Democrats. In practice

they completely approve and support every shameful step taken by the right wing Social-Democratic leaders. But, seeing the growth of dissatisfaction among the Social-Democratic working masses, who are beginning to abandon that treacherous party in thousands, they seek all ways of making fools of these workers with "left wing" phrases, prostituting Marxism in the most unconscionable fashion, whilst swearing by its name. These "left wing" Social-Democrats are the most dangerous of all the enemies of the proletarian revolution.

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A DIRECTLY revolutionary situation does not yet exist in Western Europe. But the prerequisites for that revolutionary situation are developing, and it is already evident that when that directly revolutionary situation arrives, the first fight in the civil war will, in a number of countries, be waged between the revolutionary proletariat, marching under the banner of the C.P., and the labour aristocracy and bourgeoisie, marching under the leadership of Social-Democracy; just as during the October revolution the first fights took place between the Bolsheviks on the one hand and the Mensheviks and Social-Revolutionaries on the other. For Social-Democracy is now the advance-guard of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie. The success in those battles will depend on which side the working class takes, and the best preparation for this consists in winning here and now the decisive sections of the working class while the movement is developing. That task is possible now, for the objective situation is very favourable to the C.P.s. The achievement of this task is only possible in the process of a developing class struggle under the leadership of the C.P.s. But there must be an intelligent co-ordination of the construction of illegal machinery with the leadership of various open mass demonstrations—street processions, economic strikes developing into political strikes, and the breaking-down of the police and trade union legalism. Further, there must be an intelligent co-ordination of the initiative in every movement with the policy of the united front from below, with the tactics of drawing the mass reserves into the demonstrations of the advance-guard.

But, above all, in order to achieve this task the C.P.s must tighten up and reconstruct their own ranks.

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TAKING into account the development of large class struggles and the proximity of the war danger, and seeing how the unstable elements in the party were taking fright at these revolutionary prospects, the Sixth Congress of the Comintern recognised that the greatest danger at the present time is the right-wing danger and the conciliatory attitude to that danger. As a result of this decision, it issued the slogan of a ruthless struggle with the "Rights" and conciliators. On this issue, the events of the last few months have completely justified the Sixth Congress's estimate of the situation and its slogan. Immediately after the Sixth Congress an internal party crisis developed in Germany, and then in Czecho-Slovakia, on the basis of a struggle with the "Rights" and conciliators. Immediately after the Sixth Congress there developed the struggle with the right-wing danger in the C.P.S.U., and subsequently in all the sections of the Comintern. In all these cases a timely struggle with the "Rights" strengthened the parties extraordinarily, increased their fighting powers and aided them within a brief time to achieve great successes. This has application particularly to the German C.P. and the C.P.S.U., and then to the French C.P., the last congress of which foreshadowed a considerable advance in its bolshevisation. The experience during the period which has elapsed since the Sixth Congress shows that in order to prepare for the coming class battles the openly opportunist right-wing elements, who have concentrated into a faction, must be thrown out of the ranks of the Comintern; that the conciliatory elements must be subjected to an iron party discipline if they wish to remain in the ranks of the Comintern, that they must be presented with an ultimatum to subject themselves to the decisions of the central party organs and must carry those decisions into force; that the central leadership of the C.P.s must be homogeneous in composition, and that the party cadres must be freshened by the attraction of new elements tempered in battles and free from

Social-Democratic traditions. The most important sections of the Comintern have already set out along this road.

Such is the situation in which the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. meets, such are the changes which have occurred since the Sixth Congress of the Comintern. The two tasks which it will have to decide upon—the

strategy of the economic struggle, and the methods of struggle against imperialist war (in particular the celebration of the International Red Day)—will be discussed in the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Sixth Congress, and as a result of a careful estimate of the changes which have taken place in the world situation since that congress.