

# The Results of the Session of the Enlarged E. C. C. I.

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The work of the 6th Session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International has come to an end. It had to answer a number of extremely complicated questions, which arise out of the peculiar nature of the present historical era and the specific features of the position of the International Labour Movement to-day. The Enlarged E. C. C. I. summarized the results of the way which lies behind us, drew up the balance of the achievements of all sections of the Communist International and pointed out the main lines for future work.

If we want to estimate the present situation, to mark the general prospects and the concrete tasks of the individual sections, we must undoubtedly start from the characteristic feature of stabilisation. The question of the stabilisation of capitalism is the question round which, as round an axis, all the other general and special questions of the revolutionary fight of the international proletariat and its leading staff, the Comintern, revolve; and the Enlarged E. C. C. I. recognised and affirmed once more that we must carry on our work under the conditions of stabilisation. This stabilisation is of a relative nature, but it nevertheless exists and our brother parties must adapt their tactics to it. This stabilisation is, at bottom, based on the power and solidity of the capitalism of the United States. The latter are becoming more and more the imperialist dictator of the present day. The United States are partially "reviving" capitalist Europe which has become senile, by means of credit "injections" and are taking it in tow.

It should not, however, be forgotten for a moment that there are very considerable breaches in the general line of stabilisation. The state of affairs in the East, in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the world represents a defeat on an extremely important section of the front. The great success of the Kuomintang party is undoubtedly connected with this. Stabilisation has also

suffered defeats on the European Continent; the state of affairs in Poland and in France bear eloquent witness to this.

In England the processes of disease, of decay and disintegration are slightly less intensive but all the same evident enough. It is not surprising that British capitalism manages to keep on its feet in spite of having lost the hegemony in the world market, in spite of its antiquated apparatus of production, in spite of the economic opposition of the Dominions, in spite of British coal-mining having fallen into a rapid decline. British capitalism is ready to crumble but is still a powerful organism. Furthermore the British bourgeoisie is more experienced, farther-sighted and cleverer than the bourgeoisie of many other countries. Nevertheless the British Communists are meeting with great success. The Communist Party of Great Britain, though small in numbers has managed to gain considerable influence. It has given an example of how necessary it is to combine with the masses, to work in the trade unions, to carry out the tactics of the united front practically and successfully; it has given the British reactionaries many a sleepless night.

The work of Bolshevising the Parties which belong to the Comintern has made great strides. Bolshevisation has been and is being carried on successfully, in spite of the objective difficulties of the situation, in spite of the fact that our brother parties have not the same long historical tradition of Bolshevism as has the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The process of Bolshevisation has proceeded at a quicker rate in some countries, in those which — like Germany and Italy — have got so far as to become the arena of great revolutionary battles and class wars. In other countries — such as France and Czechoslovakia — progress has been slower and fraught with more difficulties. But even now it can be said that all communist parties are far

riper for Bolshevism than they were. And just for this reason the question of drawing all communist parties into the most active work of the E. C. C. I. has now become more urgent than ever. All our parties must take a most active share in the leadership of the Communist International.

The fact that the 6th Session of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. had to carry on a decisive fight against deviations in the ranks of the sections, is by no means contradictory to the success of Bolshevisation. Deviations are inevitably bound up with the growth and the Bolshevisation of the communist parties. The complications of the present situation, the difficulty of party work, the difficulties in party leadership must find expression in individual parties in the form of unsound symptoms. The Comintern will combat these deviations with great determination. It must help the sections to overcome these deviations. How was the question of the fight against these deviations put at the Enlarged E. C. C. I.? Which deviations does the Conference consider as more dangerous, those to the Right or to the Left? The Conference gave no answer to this last question, because an answer is impossible. The Conference pointed out that the question of the fight against deviations must always be put concretely, that it be dependent on circumstances and on the situation of the country and party in question. In France, the deviation to the Right is the more dangerous and it is therefore at this that the blow should be aimed; in Germany on the other hand, fire should be concentrated on the Left deviation, for there the deviation of Scholem and others is incomparably more dangerous.

In spite of the external contrast between them, both deviations have something in common. Both the "Right" and the "Left" disease in the international communist movement are based entirely on insufficient confidence in the power and possibilities of the Communist International, on scepticism with regard to the prospects of the work of their own parties, on a lack of faith in the socialist possibilities of the Soviet Union, and an inability to understand that the Soviet Union is a point of support for international socialism. This accounts for the idle talk about "Asiatic" elements in the line taken by the Comintern, for the superfluous pseudo-revolutionary nervousness and arrogance, this accounts for the gossip to the effect that preparations are being made for the Soviet Union to join League of Nations. This also accounts for the zig-zag movements, at one moment to the Left, to blind "Left" recklessness, at another to the "Right", to chaffering with the Reformists.

The Comintern has successfully carried on the fight against both deviations and will continue to do so. To the horror of the international bourgeoisie, it will master these deviations. Our brother parties left the 6th session of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. with their ranks as Bolshevik combatants closer and more consolidated than they were before.