

## THE FOURTH ENLARGED PLENUM OF THE ECCI

[The enlarged Executive met for one day (12 June 1924) before the fifth Comintern congress opened, and for two days after it had ended, on 12 and 13 July. On 12 July the Executive dealt with the work referred to it by the congress. Manuisky reported for the Italian commission. MacManus reported that the Japanese commission had been unable to work 'owing to a number of incidents', and the Japanese question was referred to the presidium; the resolution submitted on behalf of the Bulgarian commission was adopted unanimously, but does not appear to have been published. The resolution on Poland, adopted unanimously, confirmed the charge of right-wing deviations among the Polish communist leaders as shown in their attitude to the Russian opposition, to the disputes in the KPD, and to internal Polish affairs; they had systematically obstructed the Polish minority which truly reflected Comintern policy. An extraordinary conference of the Polish party was to be called to correct the line and choose a new central committee. In the meantime the Executive was to appoint a committee of five to take charge. The resolution on the question of the intellectuals was referred to the Executive.

The report of the Swedish commission was given by Thaelmann. Hoglund held the ECCI responsible for the split in the Norwegian party and resigned from that body, but in December 1923, after a conference between representatives of the ECCI and the Swedish party, he withdrew his resignation. The plenum adopted the resolution of the Swedish commission against the two votes of Hoglund and his followers, who described it as a catastrophe. Hoglund, contrary to Comintern statutes, had called a congress of the Swedish party without consulting the ECCI. Asked if he would co-operate in its executive, Hoglund said that if the Swedish central committee thought it possible to continue on the lines of the resolution he would co-operate. The resolution amounted to a vote of no confidence in the Swedish party leaders; Samuelson, for the Swedish minority, and Bukharin said that the central committee majority had always been anti-Comintern. Zinoviev suggested that, to avoid humiliating Hoglund, the discussion and the resolution need not be published, but only circularized to the parties, if they were assured that the decision would be carried out. They did not wish to change the composition of the central committee, but to send an ECCI representative to see that Comintern decisions were carried out. The resolution was published. An ECCI resolution of 11 August 1924 'warned Hoglund for the last time'. He had referred to the resolutions of the fifth congress as a 'Jesuit comedy'. At the end of August he and his followers were condemned by the ECCI as 'renegades and enemies of communism'. Although he carried with him a majority of the Swedish central committee (the opposing faction was led by Kilbom and Samuelson) Hoglund took only a minority of the party with him when the split came.

The plenum approved the formation in January 1924 of the Scandinavian communist federation, consisting of the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Finnish

communist parties, with headquarters in Oslo. It was agreed to set up a standing Negro commission, with representatives of the British, French, and Belgian parties, to organize propaganda among Negroes.]