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## The Results of the VI. Congress of the Communist International.

Leading Article of the "Pravda" of September 4th, 1928.

The VI. Congress of the Communist International has finished its work. The resolutions of the Congress are of immense significance for the international proletariat and in regard to world revolution. It was a decidedly historic congress. Its resolutions penetrate the million-masses of the proletarians, they will be studied point by point by the proletarian revolutionaries and incorporated in living reality and daily work. These resolutions are beginning to encompass the masses and to convert them into a gigantic material power, which is tearing down the capitalistic order of society. The resolutions of the Congress are all the more significant as they represent an historic section, a new demarcation in the revolutionary world movement, and open up a broader range of tasks and a fresh stage of development.

Like a scarlet thread there runs through all the resolutions passed by the Congress a real, actual, essential fighting character. These are real resolutions for the warriors of the proletarian army. At the same time the resolutions of the Congress relate to a grand historic horizon; through deep Marx-Leninist analysis, they present specific tasks and directives for years to come, they illuminate with powerful torches the future path of the proletarian fight. The Congress explained the complicated network of the present world forces, it solved the burning and essential question of the revolutionary move-

ment, subjected the present stage of international development to a Bolshevik diagnostic examination, gave a decided answer to the question of the so-called "stabilisation", weighed on the precision balance of the scientific-Marxist analysis the perspectives which are opening, showed how capitalism, which in a number of countries is increasing its productive power, is producing on an extended basis tremendous contradictions, how the irrefutable logic of capitalistic development and of the development of the revolutionary fight is leading to an accumulation of inflammable material, pregnant with inevitable catastrophes, wars and revolutionary crises. Under such circumstances it is particularly necessary to make a thorough survey of the fight, to ponder the forces engaged in this fight: the forces of imperialism, which depends chiefly upon counter-revolutionary Social Democracy, and, on the other hand, the forces of international Communism. It is necessary that there should be a ruthless intensification of the fight against Social Democracy, a close-knit united front of the proletarians and of the oppressed nations against imperialism which is constantly becoming more insolent, against Fascism and against Social Democracy; it is necessary that we should carry through the tactical conversion already begun by a number of important sections of the Comintern and that a more determined fight should be waged against all opportunistic mistakes of the Right.

It was not by mere chance that the colonial question and the question of the danger of war took up such a great part of the work of the Congress. The historic process thrust these questions into the foreground. The Congress did not stop at merely pointing out the danger of war; it gave precise, concrete directives for the practical, every-day, revolutionary fight against the danger of war and war itself. The fight against the danger of war was treated by the Congress as the central slogan of the present period. The question of the revolutionary fight in the colonies and in semi-colonial countries was thoroughly elaborated by the Congress, whereby it should be remarked that the results of the discussion concerning the questions of the great Chinese revolution were co-ordinated and the so-called "Indian" problem was explained in all its detail. In regard to both groups of questions there was such fruitful discussion that its rich material will serve these problems for years.

The adoption of the programme of the Communist International was undoubtedly a fundamental resolution of the Congress, a resolution, which marked the Congress as a great historic stage. The programme incorporated a mighty collective thought and the fighting experience of the international revolutionary proletariat; it is one of the most valuable products of the revolutionary history of post-war times. The vanguard of the proletariat of all countries have long been waiting for this programme, and now they have got it. In it they have acquired a document which constitutes "a law unto millions" and it is not only a first-class weapon in the ideologic-theoretic fight against all the enemies of the workers, but also an excellent educative instrument for the barricade fighters of the proletarian revolution. To carry this programme to the masses, to the broad masses of the toilers, to explain it, to popularise it, to work conscientiously in this sphere, and not for one year only — that is one of the most important tasks of all sections of the Communist International.

The whole work of the Congress was carried out with unanimity and determination. The resolutions were passed unanimously. That is a fresh striking answer to all enemies who count upon a split in the ranks of international Leninism. It should be specially mentioned that all the representatives of the brother parties approved the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. To all the Bolsheviks of the Soviet Union, who are working under the present difficult circumstances, this brotherly, comradely approval of the Congress will serve as a fresh impetus in the energetic, intensive work on all sectors of the broad front of Socialist construction.

The Congress passed a number of important resolutions concerning organisational questions and questions relating to individual Communist parties. It was the endeavour of the Congress to consolidate the Bolshevik leadership of the parties, to raise their theoretic-political level and their recruiting power among the masses. The statements of the Trotzky oppositional groups were unanimously rejected by the Congress.

The Congress energised the fight against the social traitors and thereby executed the tactical conversion: it naturally devoted serious attention to the purity and the Bolshevik determination of its rank and file and to the Rightward tendencies in the Communist parties due to the influence of opportunism. The Comintern is waging a most resolute fight against the danger from the Right, and will continue to do so in the future.

There are, of course, a few small-minded people who will be inclined to say: How quickly the Brussels Congress of the II. International got through its business, and how long the World Congress of the Communists had to sit! The fact that the Brussels Congress disposed so quickly of its shady business does not change the disgusting poverty and political debility represented by the sessions of the ossified bureaucrats and Jesuits of Socialistic opportunism. Even in their short common sessions the leaders of the II. International were unable to keep out "the scandals which arise in the best of families". On the other hand, the work of the VI. World Congress was distinguished throughout by its rich content and fruitfulness; every line of the documents accepted by the Congress was welded in the fire of the methods of revolutionary Marxism. The bold tramp of the international proletarian battalions found its echo in the hard work of the Congress.

The Leninist Comintern is faced by gigantic class events. The perspectives which are opening before it are undoubtedly favourable. "The mole of history burrows wonderfully!" is the way it is put in the "manifesto of the Communist International. It is now a question of energetic revolutionary work to bring to fulfilment the resolutions of the Comintern. Therefore:

All the resolutions of the Congress must be carried deeper into the broad masses!

It is with this thought, with this slogan, that the representatives of the revolutionary parties left the Congress.