

Soviet Communist Party Organ Analyzes 13th Plenum Session of the Communist Int'l

World Communist Party Sounds Call for "Soviet Power" in Fight Against Crisis, Fascism, Imperialist War Danger, As World Revolutionary Crisis Matures, Pravda Says

A full analysis of the results of the recently completed 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is given below in the editorial taken from "Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The full text of this important political document follows:

The 13th Plenum of the E.C.C.I., just ended, adopted a number of important decisions on the basis of the perspectives of the proletarian world revolution. The Plenum made a Bolshevik analysis of the fascist process going on in the capitalist countries, of the preparations for the new world war and for the counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union by the imperialists. The Plenum pointed out the tasks of the Communist Parties in the struggle against fascism, against the war danger, in the struggle for the Soviet power, for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The international situation, and the position of the whole capitalist world, is determined by the fact that in the capitalist countries the economic crisis has been raging for five years. When the first Exchange crash took place more than four years ago in the U.S.A. and Germany, the Communist International, equipped with the mighty weapon of Marxism-Leninism, pointed out that the world economic crisis was maturing. This fact it pointed out in face of all the optimistic "prognoses" of the bourgeois economists and politicians, of the social fascist theoreticians and their opportunist renegade satellites. The Communist International was right: "The present economic crisis is the most serious and profound crisis of

all the world economic crises which have ever taken place." (Stalin.)

Era of Capitalist Decay

Three years later at the 12th E. C. C. I. Plenum, the C. I., basing its conclusions on the increasing acuteness of the crisis and the aggravation of all capitalist antagonisms, pointed out the end of the relative stabilization of capitalism. And now, a year later, the objective situation of the capitalist countries confirms the obvious fact that the C. I. was right.

The whole era of relative capitalist stabilization, though awakening pacifist and democratic illusions, was not a characteristic feature of the historical development of post-war capitalism—the "general line" of this development is decay, decline, dissolution.

Under the conditions given by the transition to a fresh series of revolutions and wars, the irregular and rapid development of the crisis has become increasingly marked. In all the capitalist countries the ruling classes are clinging convulsively to all possible measures for creating an artificial economic boom. Credit grants, subventions, and governmental guarantees pour as if from a cornucopia into the pockets of the capitalists, in the hope of conjuring up an industrial revival.

Capitalists Organize New Wars

The production of war materials has increased to an unprecedented extent. The wage robberies, the cutting down of social welfare services, and the rapacious robbery of the toilers in town and country by means of increasing taxation, price policy, and crisis rationalization, continue steadily. There is a feverish

competition going on among the big capitalist countries in the depreciation of their currencies and in the dumping of their goods. And yet all these measures on the part of the capitalist governments not only fail to restore the stabilization, on the contrary, they actually intensify the crisis of the capitalist system as a whole.

The development of war production, and the adaptation of industry and agriculture to the impending war are accelerating the outbreak of that war, and are a heavy burden on State finances. The expenditure for the State apparatus is increasing, especially the expenditure for army and police, in order that the revolutionary indignation of the masses may be suppressed. This means an unprecedented burden on State finances, and swallows up an ever-increasing portion of national income. The increasingly parasitic role played by the bourgeois state has never been so mercilessly exposed to the eyes of the toiling masses as at the present time. Hence the intensification of the economic war among the imperialists, and of all the international antagonisms of capitalism, is such as to indicate "the eve of a new imperialist war." (Thirteenth E.C.C.I. Plenum.)

War Against U.S.S.R.

The Versailles system is cracking at every joint. The Geneva Conference is a corpse. In the Far East the Japanese military fascist clique has already commenced with the re-division of the world. The struggle of the Chinese militarists for Fukien, where the interests of various imperialist cliques clash, is an outpost fight of the approaching struggle for

hegemony of the Pacific. The Japanese imperialists, maddened by the blows dealt by the crisis, smell the loot of war, and offer their services as the advance troops of the war against the Soviet Union.

Hence this intensification of the general crisis of capitalism, bringing with it the growing revolutionary indignation and the struggle of the masses, signifies the maturing of the objective prerequisites for the revolutionary world crisis. The capitalist world is confronted by a fresh series of revolutions and wars. "The world economic crisis is most closely interwoven with the general crisis of capitalism, and sharpens all the cardinal contradictions of the capitalist world to such an extent that a turn may take place at any moment which will signify the transformation of the economic crisis into a revolutionary crisis." (Theses of 13th E.C.C.I. Plenum.)

Crisis Is World-Wide

This is the most important factor of the present international situation. An inequality in the decay of capitalism is observable. But nevertheless the decay is everywhere. The countries varies; but there are elements of fascism everywhere. The crisis in social democracy is unequal, but the elements of the crisis are universal—the whole Second International is passing through a crisis. Communism, too, is growing unequally; but everywhere the indignation of the masses, and the political authority of their Communist vanguard, are increasing.

The firm line and the inflexible militant determination of the Communist vanguard are "becoming an ever greater factor in the trend of

the masses." (Lenin.) The classes and parties proceed more and more to open action.

Growth of Revolutionary Crisis

The Plenum devoted special attention to the problems of fascism. It regarded fascism as the open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary chauvinist and imperialist elements of financial capital, and on this basis rejected the social fascist estimation of fascism as the alleged dictatorship of the petty bourgeoisie, as defeatist viewpoints of Comrades Remmele and Neumann in their appraisal of the perspectives of development in Germany. Precisely the intensification of the revolutionary crisis and the indignation of the masses have created a situation in which the old parliamentary methods become a hindrance to the bourgeois dictatorship, to the carrying out of civil war against the proletariat of the country, and to the preparations for the war for the redivision of the world. Fascism is seeking to create a mass basis for the dictatorship of monopolist capital among the petty bourgeoisie of town and country, to consolidate this dictatorship, and to exploit for this purpose the declassed elements in the towns. But the policy of fascism in possession of power exposes of itself its national and social demagoguery. Fascism is a dangerous enemy of revolution, but it is not only this: At the same time it accelerates the revolutionary development. The rule of the national socialists in Germany has already aroused the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the petty bourgeois masses; enormous forces of indignation are accumulating in the masses; a fresh wave of revolution is already rising.

This analysis by the Communist International is confirmed not only by the profound convulsions shaking capitalist conditions, and not only by the crisis of social democracy, but by a large number of important events in the sphere of the international revolutionary movement. It is confirmed above all by the heroic struggle of the C.P.G. against the fascist dictatorship.

Soviet China is developing into a real leader of the social and national emancipation of the whole country, and to a factor in international policy. In the Chinese Soviet districts a new Soviet State is being rapidly built up. The membership of the Communist Party has increased by one hundred thousand in one year.

In Japan, where the forces of counter-revolution are gathering, the forces of revolution are growing at the same time. This country is on the eve of great class struggles. Fascism is growing, and with it the daring of the militarist fascist cliques. But at the same time the "dangerous thoughts" are growing too, making the ruling classes tremble. The C. P. of Japan is growing, and is carrying on exemplary Bolshevik work and a heroic struggle against war.

In Poland we place on record not only mass strikes of the workers, but great revolutionary actions in the rural districts. In Spain the struggle between the forces of revolution and of counterrevolution is in full swing.

Decay of Social Democracy

These examples might be multiplied. The maturing of the revolutionary world crisis is accompanied by the decay of international social democracy, a decay representing a part of

the total crisis of the whole capitalist system. The decay of social democracy is taking place along two lines: Along the line of antagonisms on an international scale (war approaches), and in each separate country on the question of the methods and the rate of fascism. The crisis in the Second International is openly revealed, above all, by the historic treachery of German social democracy.

The lesson taught the world proletariat by the events in Germany consists of the object-lesson in the manner in which the fascist dictatorship grows out of bourgeois democracy, how the policy of the social democrats prepares the way for fascism, and how the Communist Party is actually the only party which is fighting for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and for the unity of the working class for the struggle for the proletarian revolution.

The attitude adopted by German social democracy is a model example for the attitude of all the parties of the Second International. Nothing but the unity of the working class, under the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party, can prevent fascism from coming into power. The leaders of social democracy, jointly with such counter-revolutionary renegades as Trotsky, Brandler, and Guttman, jointly with such panic-mongers and opportunists as Remmele, try to hold back the working class from active resistance against fascism, and from the preparation of decisive revolutionary struggles of the proletariat, and put forward for this purpose the theory of the "epoch of fascism and reaction."

For this purpose Otto Bauer has created the theory that the victory of German fascism signifies international reaction, bringing with it long years of the defensive for the proletariat—a theory which is being accepted in one form or another by all renegades and opportunists.

Prepare for Soviet Power

The Communist International sets the Communist Parties the task of preparing rapidly for decisive revolutionary struggles. This means that the Communist Parties, in their agitation and propaganda, are to place the question of power in all its greatness before the masses of the workers, and must show them concretely the revolutionary way out of the crisis for the working class. Here the magnificent victories of socialism in the Soviet Union are of enormous importance for the struggle for the proletarian world revolution. It need not be said that the masses can only be led to decisive struggles for power on the basis of a concrete mobilization of their forces for their day-to-day interests, their partial demands, accompanied by a ruthless struggle against opportunism and against social-democratic panic-mongering.

The Thirteenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I., in sharp contrast to the Second International, has shown unshakable Bolshevik unity. This guarantees that the proletarian vanguard, firmly welded together in the fire of revolutionary struggle during the 15 years of the history of the Comintern, will be able to lead the working masses in the victorious decisive struggles for the Soviet power, for the proletarian world dictatorship.