

Zinoviev Shows Communist International Transforming Into World Communist Party

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

Chairman, Third (Communist) International.

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International made a gigantic stride on the way to the transformation of the Comintern from an alliance of separate parties into a really united International Communist Party.

The Fourth Congress has most successfully defined the tactical resolutions of the previous congresses, especially of the Third Congress, and has determined the manner of their application to the present situation. It has further dealt with communist tactics in each separate country, with the variation of the work in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the various countries. At the same time the Fourth Congress undertook the first great step towards formulating the general program of the Comintern.

This was the chief task of the Fourth Congress.

The Comintern has greatly increased in extent and power. At the Fourth Congress 65 delegations were present (at the Third Congress 52). The greater mass of the work was done in the commissions and sections.

Three quarters of the essential activity of the congress consisted of conferences held by the various parties, in the presence of representatives of the most important brother Parties, for the discussion of their internal affairs, and for the passing of resolutions founded on the experience of the advanced workers of the whole world.

The greatest work of the Comintern lies in having accomplished this. It marks the essential character of the Fourth Congress.

The United Front

The Fourth Congress conclusively formulated the views of the Comintern with regard to the united front tactics in general and the workers' government in particular.

The Third Congress merely opened up these questions in a general form, and issued the watchword: "To the masses!" The Executive Committee and its two enlarged sessions first called into existence the tactics of the united front.

The Fourth Congress has overcome the last obstacles in the way of successfully carrying out these tactics, and characterizes the united front as a slogan for the whole period.

The united front tactics encountered the greatest opposition in the Latin countries, in France, Italy, and Spain. The traditions of the labor movements in these countries at first caused the real nature of these new and complicated tactics to be incomprehensible.

The Fourth Congress noted with much satisfaction the declarations of the Spanish, French, and Italian comrades, from which was to be seen that the United Front tactics are beginning to achieve notable results in their countries. After the Fourth Congress the Comintern is in a position to carry thru "as one man" the united front tactics—the tactics forming the key to the present situation—in complete comradeship and on the international scale.

Unity in Trade Union Movement

The Fourth Congress emphasized with special stress and decision the importance of unity in the trade union movement. Altho at one time there were many comrades, embittered by the treachery of the Amsterdamers, who let their feelings run away with them and who declared: "We are not afraid of a split in the trade unions", the Fourth Congress now distinctly declares to the contrary: "We fear the split in the trade unions, we do not want it, we shall not permit it". It is the leaders of the Amsterdam and Second Internationals who want the split. Objectively considered, they fulfill the special task of the bourgeoisie with their eagerness for a split. The Amsterdamers and the leaders of the Second International feel that the ground is slipping from beneath their feet. They know that the future belongs to the communists. And before they leave the trade unions, before they abandon their places to the communists, they at least want to slam the door behind them with such violence that all the window panes rattle. They want to leave nothing but the debris of the trade unions for the communists. Therefore the Comintern must exert every effort to save the unity of the trade unions. At the Fourth Congress Comrade Rosmer said that the Comintern saved the labor movement in the year 1920 when it successfully opposed the "left" tendencies to leave the trade unions. This is correct. In our opinion the Fourth Congress has saved the international labor movement for the second time by issuing the slogan: "Maintain the unity of the trade unions under all circumstances".

The Fourth Congress brought about an approach to nearer relations with the best elements of syndicalism: with the French communist syndicalists, and the elements closely connected to them. The Fourth Con-

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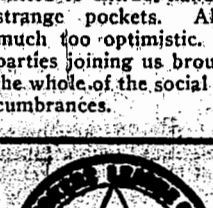
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gress made slight organizational concessions to these syndicalists in consideration of the fact that they represent considerable masses of really sincere and revolutionary French workers. These are at present prevented, by the old French traditions, and by the weakness of the French communist party, from adopting the correct attitude in the question of the relations between party and trade unions. If we stand for the united front, we must do our utmost to preserve the unity of the best syndicalist elements. This has been attained, and is another point of no little value which has been gained by the Fourth Congress.

Purification of World C.P.

The Fourth Congress was obliged to spend much time in liquidating the relics of social democracy, for all parties belonging to the Comintern have not yet succeeded in getting rid of these. No doubt much malicious joy will be felt in some quarters, that after the Comintern has existed for four years, we are still obliged to occupy the time of our congress with such a question as that of freemasonry.

At the time of the second congress of the Comintern, Serrati proposed that we should include, as a 22nd condition, one forbidding members of our party from being free-masons. At that time I replied to Serrati that we are just as unable to include such a special condition in our statutes as we are unable to make special mention of the fact that it was not permitted to extract handkerchiefs from strange pockets. Alas, we were much too optimistic. Some of the parties joining us brought with them the whole of the social democratic incumbrances.



With the
Young
Workers

Brooklyn Young Workers' Forum

The Young Workers' Forum, 1844 Pitkin Ave., near Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce Friday evening lectures as follows:

FEB. 9. — Joseph Freeman, editor, "The Liberator," on "The New Spirit in Literature."

FEB. 16. — H. M. Wicks, "The Theory of Marxism."

FEB. 23. — J. Louis Engdahl, editor, "The Worker," "Journalism Misused."

MARCH 2. — Ludwig Lore, editor, the Volkszeitung, "The Versailles Treaty and Its Consequences."

Liebkecht Meetings in 35 Cities

Liebkecht meetings under the auspices of the Young Workers' League of America were held in thirty-five cities in the United States and Canada. In several places meetings were held in several languages.

Socialists Re-Murder Liebkecht.

It was left to the so-called believers in Socialism in America to attribute Karl Liebkecht's death to his "own emotions" and his "uncompromising spirit" in a black-bordered "Memorial," which appeared in the Chicago Socialist, Jan. 13.

This definitely lines them up with the betrayers of the revolution in Germany—Scheidemann, Noske, Ebert and the rest. They too laid the blame for Liebkecht's death on himself, when as a matter of fact they had connived at the murder.

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