

IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Session of the Enlarged Executive.

Moscow, 22 February.

** The session of the enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International opened on the 21st of February in the Kremlin in the same hall in which the Third Congress held its

sessions. Over thirty countries are represented. Delegates are also present from the Red Trade Union International, the Young Communist International, the International Women's Secretariat, the International Cooperative Secretariat and the International Union of Red Proletarian Sport Clubs.

There are present 92 delegates from the following countries:—

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| America | Finland | Latvia |
| Armenia | France | Lithuania |
| Australia | Georgia | Norway |
| Austria | Germany | Poland |
| Bulgaria | Holland | Russia |
| China | Hungary | South Africa |
| Constantinople | Iceland | Spain |
| Czecho-Slovakia | India | Sweden |
| Denmark | Italy | Switzerland |
| England | Japan | Ukraine |
| Esthonia | Jugoslavia | |

After the opening of the session by Zinovieff, the Presidium was elected, containing among others, Zinovieff, Clara Zetkin, MacManus and Valetzki. Rakoczy reported for the Credentials Commission. Four committees were elected: On the French question (7 comrades), on the English question (5 comrades), on the Youth (7 comrades) and on the Hungarian question (4 comrades).

An order of business was adopted, containing 21 points, as follows:—

- 1— Report of the German Communist Party.
- 2— Report of the French Communist Party.
- 3— Report of the Czecho-Slovakian Communist Party.
- 4— Report of the Italian Communist Party.
- 5— Report of the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- 6— Report of the Communist Party of America.
- 7— Report of the Polish Communist Party.
- 8— Report of the Communist Parties of the Balkan countries.
- 9— Report of the Executive Committee.
- 10— The united front.
- 11— The fight against new imperialist wars.
- 12— The trade-union movement.
- 13— The economic policy of the Soviet government.
- 14— The famine and economic relief for Soviet Russia.
- 15— The condition of the labor movement in France.
- 16— The Communist press and the "International Press Correspondence."
- 17— Proletarian Youth, its economic demands and the fight against its impoverishment.
- 18— The Hungarian question.
- 19— The inner organization of the Third International.
- 20— Preparations for the Fourth Congress of the Communist International.
- 21— Election of the Presidium of the Executive Committee and of the secretary.

Under the first point on the order of business, Comrade August Thalheimer reported on the economic situation in Germany. He stated that the condition of the working-class has in the last year gone from bad to worse. The "prosperity" of German industry due to the depreciation of the mark and the dumping of German goods in the markets of the world, has begun to vanish. The Communist Party has been at work since the Jena Convention to put into practise the tactics outlined by the Third Congress. The efforts of the Social Democrats and the trade-union bureaucrats to make political capital out of the so-called "revelations" of the Berlin "Vorwärts" has met with practically no success. The Communist Party lost merely a group of leaders, but the masses' confidence in the Party was not affected and is growing day by day.

Clara Zetkin spoke on the political significance of the recent railway strike in Germany. She declared that the objective conditions for the proletarian revolution are ripe, yes overripe, in Germany. What is lacking are the necessary subjective conditions—the readiness of the German proletariat. The railway strike forged a firm bond between the Party and the masses of the workers and had tremendously increased the prestige and influence of the Party.

Marcell Cachin pictured conditions in the French Communist Party. He pointed out that numerically the French Communist Party is the most important political party in France. Its central organ, "Humanité", has the largest circulation and the greatest influence of any working-class journal in France. The Party has concentrated its agitation and propaganda campaign upon the fight against militarism, imperialism and war.