

Shortcomings of Party Fractions in Language Work

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Reports given by 16 Language Bureaus of the Central Committee uncover many weaknesses in our language fractions. the analysis of the reports show:

1. Looseness. Most of the Bureaus cannot give precise, or any report of how many Party members are in the different mass organizations. Certainly then, these comrades are not organized into fractions!

2. Concentration of Party forces on small organizations.

3. Little participation in general Party campaigns.

Facts on the division of Party membership into language mass organizations are given as follows:

Bureau	<i>Organization controlled by the Party</i>		<i>Organization influenced By the Party</i>		<i>Org. under Enemy leadership</i>
	Members	Party Members	Members	Party Members	Members
Albanian	NO	15	NO	NO	400
Armenian	1,000	150	1,500	10	
Chinese	285	72	105	2	700
Czechoslovak	4,100	?	NO	NO	210,000
Estonian	200	25	20	4	70
Finnish	12,000	1,800	20,000		?
Hungarian	10,000	600	3,000	40	160,000
Italian	1,600	350	NO	NO	300,000
Japanese	100	44			8,500
Jewish [Yiddish]	7,500	750	6,100	460	60,000
Lettish [Latvian]	515	100	NO	NO	1,500
Lithuanian	10,000	280	30,000	130	
Polish	local clubs	?	8 clubs	?	307,000
Russian	1,800	200	2,500	15	1,000
Spanish	75	22	100	20	20,000
Ukrainian	2,500	400	16,000	100	20,000

As it can be seen, the Italian comrades are working in comparatively small organizations, having about 1,600 members altogether. At the same time, there are hundreds of thousands of Italian workers organized under fascist leadership. The Hungarian, Czechoslovakian, Polish, and Spanish

fractions are organized the same way, some of them among large masses. The factions, directed by 16 bureaus and numbering almost 5,000 Party members, control organizations having about 50,000 members. About 800 Party members work among 140,000 workers in organizations in which we have influence. Organizations consisting of over a million members, mostly workers, have no Party members and no influence. These organizations are led by our class enemies.

Such a division of our forces brings about the following results:

1. A comparatively narrow influence.
2. Since the majority of these fractions are working in unnecessarily large numbers in sympathetic organizations, where without any struggle these proposals are carried, they don't develop in the struggles which are carried on only in those organizations which are lead or influenced by the class enemies.
3. Work in small, Party controlled organizations, in which in some cases the Party members are the majority of those present at the meetings, develop a tendency of giving to these organizations almost the role of the Party, at least similar political functions. In these small organizations the Party members do not think it necessary to have fraction meetings. The meetings of these organizations are nearly Party meetings.

A redistribution of forces so that most of the Party members shall be organized in real mass organizations for struggle against reaction, for Party policies and leadership, is necessary. But not going to the extreme, so as to lose already existing bases for work.

More participation in the general campaigns of the Party, TUUL, and other auxiliary organizations is necessary. But the members of the language fractions shall never be overburdened with language work, since their main decisive work is in the Party units.

Edited by Tim Davenport

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