

councilmen in the city of Buenos Aires, one of whom<sup>34</sup> was removed by the Party for not using his position vigorously enough. The remaining councilman, Comrade Penelon<sup>35</sup>, is a member of the CEC and an able self-sacrificing comrade who knows and utilizes to the full the possibilities of his position. The coming elections will find the CP stronger than ever, with a daily paper in the field and they expect to be even more successful.

From the very beginning the Party had a strong foothold in the trade unions and by a well-defined policy succeeded in strengthening themselves and winning favor in the eyes of the workers. I believe the very fact that there was a strong anarchist and syndicalist movement in Argentine served to keep the Communist party from making the usual mistakes of young parties.

As I already have mentioned, the CP of Argentine assumes the leadership in South America and it is locked up to everywhere. They were instrumental in organizing the CP of Uruguay. The CP of Uruguay has a daily paper "Justicia", and a Communist Senator in their ranks. This comrade was a Socialist Senator who went over to the Communist Party<sup>36</sup>. An Argentine organizer is now a member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies. He is a Communist and carries splendid propaganda. I cannot understand the Chilean movement, not having been there, but I was told that the revolutionary movement there follows the line of the Labor Party of Great Britain, that is, all the workers' political parties are affiliated with trade unions. There is, I believe, no separate Communist Party as yet. In Brazil, the Argentine comrades have sent agent to organize the trade unions and build up a Communist Party. Likewise in the other South American countries. Only a lack of funds prevents them from prosecuting this work more energetically.

During my stay in Buenos Aires I witnessed an industrial struggle which culminated in a general strike which failed very quickly. A series of provocative incidents generated by the "Liga Patriótica" (the Fascists of Argentine) led the anarchist leaders into calling strike after strike which finally culminated in a general strike. The Communists advised the general strike, as at that the economic and political conditions and the industrial crisis and unemployment were such as were bound to make it fail. Besides, there was too

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<sup>34</sup> Juan Ferlini (1892–1940), uno de los fundadores del Partido Socialista Internacional, entonces concejal comunista por la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Se aleja del Partido en desacuerdo con las "21 condiciones" de la Internacional Comunista.

<sup>35</sup> Véase la nota 17.

<sup>36</sup> Frugoni, ver nota 21. Frugoni casi inmediatamente abandonó el PCU para reconstituir el PSU.