

Ramirez<sup>1321</sup>, Stirner<sup>1322</sup> and myself. I pointed out that, while large sections of the workers and peasants were radically discontented, they were not united for action; that while certain sections of the workers were for armed struggle, the majority of the workers were against, and thus the workers were not in harmony; that If the new "revolution" was to be a workers and peasants affair, it was doomed to bloody disaster, which would break up what little organized movement already existed in Mexico; and that the situation was just as bad if not worse should the new "revolution" be an affair of the generals and the politicians. I insisted that the party should concentrate on peaceful constructive labour organization activity and propaganda, and offer the workers a program of immediate activity and measures on which they could be rallied. This standpoint I incorporated in a resolution, which after being revised was adopted by the Congress. This new "revolution" business is a real and serious danger, and if after getting the fuller report you could in some way issue a statement about it, it would be of great value.

3) Comrade Katayama<sup>1323</sup> and myself<sup>1324</sup> have all along been emphasizing the necessity of the party making it its chief business for the time being to agitate and organize for the unification of the labor unions In Mexico. aa you will have seen from my report on the unions, there are not only two national labor federations, but verymany independent unions. As it is now, the Mexican labor union movement is pitiably weak: but if unified they would nave a respectable strength. At first some of the comrades opposed our standpoint, insisting that the party should concentrate on strengthening the (Syndicalist) C.G.T. But the workers themselves are forcing the issue, and the delegates to the Congress were unanimous in urging that the party should be for the unification of the labor unions in one national federation. This is, moreover, the most effective immediate way for the Communists to fight both the Syndicalists and the yellows, who each for their own reasons are opposed to unity. It was decided that the major activity of the party should concentrate itself upon the campaign for labor union unification, and I feel that this is perhaps the most fruitful decision of the Congress.

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<sup>1321</sup> Manuel Díaz Ramírez. Véase la nota 1304.

<sup>1322</sup> Edgar Woog. Véase la nota 47.

<sup>1323</sup> Sen Katayama. Véase la nota 40.

<sup>1324</sup> Louis Carlo Fraina (1892–1953). Socialista y luego comunista estadounidense. Editor en jefe de la revista *Internationalist* (publicada en Boston desde 6.1.1917, después en Nueva York como *New Internationalist*). Secretario internacional del PC de América (1920). Fue delegado del PCA al II Congreso de la Comintern (1920). Miembro del Buró Panamericano de la Comintern. Abandonó la actividad política en el otoño de 1922.