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MILITANT INTERNATIONALISM,
PRINCIPAL FEATURES AND
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PRINCIPLES OF ORGANISATION.

First of all it is necessary to bear in mind the very character of our organisations as mass organisations. Not to shut ourselves up within the narrow limits of individual groups or committees, but to go to the masses of workers in the factories and the villages, and there incessantly advocate the idea of international proletarian solidarity—that is our task. Is it now being performed? The following table shows that only in a number of large capitalist countries have we anything approaching mass organisations, while in a number of others, particularly colonies and semi-colonies, the task of creating mass "Red Aid" organisations is still as acute as ever. In this sphere both our organisations and the unions and amalgamations affiliated to the RILU have a boundless field of work in front of them.

In all, we have in 51 countries (apart from the USSR) 411,616 individual members and 2,397,467 collective members, a total of 2,809,083. In the USSR on October 1, 1929, there were 4,015,098 members in 58,034 groups.

We see that collective membership constitutes a considerable proportion of the whole. This is to be explained

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explained by the conditions of work in capitalist countries. The solution of the problems facing the International Red Aid in the capitalist countries requires the extension of the toilers' front, the attraction of not only workers who are class-conscious and ready for struggle, but also unprepared and backward sections of the proletariat, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. This is achieved by recruiting collective membership, in the form of trade unions, co-operative societies, various cultural educational and sports organisations, societies, etc. This does not mean, however, that in our practical work we have abandoned the systematic application of the principle of individual membership. On the contrary, our recent International Conference April (1932) emphasized that all organisations must pay particular attention to strengthening the International Red Aid (MOPR groups) in the factories and the widest possible recruitment of individual members.

The scheme of organisation of our fraternal sections in capitalist countries is as follows:

1. All basic units of the organisation, namely (a) factory and workshop groups, (b) district residential groups, organised on a territorial basis, (c) initiatory groups of members of the "Red Aid" (in the trade unions, cultural and educational organisations) and (d) collective members, are united in the local group, town, district or village. Thus the local group is the territorial amalgamation of all forms of units of membership. In large cities the local groups are united in wards (i.e. in Berlin).

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2. The local groups at a regional conference elect a regional committee.

3. At the national congress or conference there is elected a Central Committee, which directs all the work carried on in the particular country.

Thus, as distinct from the USSR, where we have the industrial principle of organisation, on the basis of individual membership and groups in the factories and offices, in capitalist countries we have the combined principle, both industrial and territorial, with the latter aspect dominant. The structure described above exists, in the main, in the large organisations, and particularly in those working legally, (Germany, France) while in many others (Bulgaria, Persia, Brazil, Spain) there are only individual committees with a very small number of members.

The social and Party composition in a number of large organisations may be quoted as follows:

Germany—49.4 per cent members of the CP and YCL,
0.7 per cent Social Democrats, 49.5 per
cent non-Party and 0.4 per cent petty
bourgeois parties.

Great Britain—20 per cent Communists, 80 per cent
non-Party.

Czechoslovakia—92 per cent Communists, 3 per cent
Social-Democrats, 5 per cent non-
Party.

On an average, in the capitalist countries, we
have 43 per cent members of the Communist Party and
Young-

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Young-Communist League and 58 per cent non-Party and members of other parties.

The social composition, on the average, is: workers 77 per cent, peasants 10 per cent, employees 8 per cent, youth 13 per cent.

These generalised data give a clear illustration of the main weaknesses in organisation of our fraternal sections in capitalist countries: weak influence in the countryside, insufficient penetration into the non-Party working masses, and insufficient percentage of youth and women. Particularly unsatisfactory is the development of our work in the colonies. Our fraternal organisations are at present devoting the most earnest attention to the elimination of these defects.

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**International Red Aid--mobilizes the toiling masses
for the fight against White
Terror and fascism.**

" " " --trains reserves of new
revolutionary fighters for
the proletarian front.

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