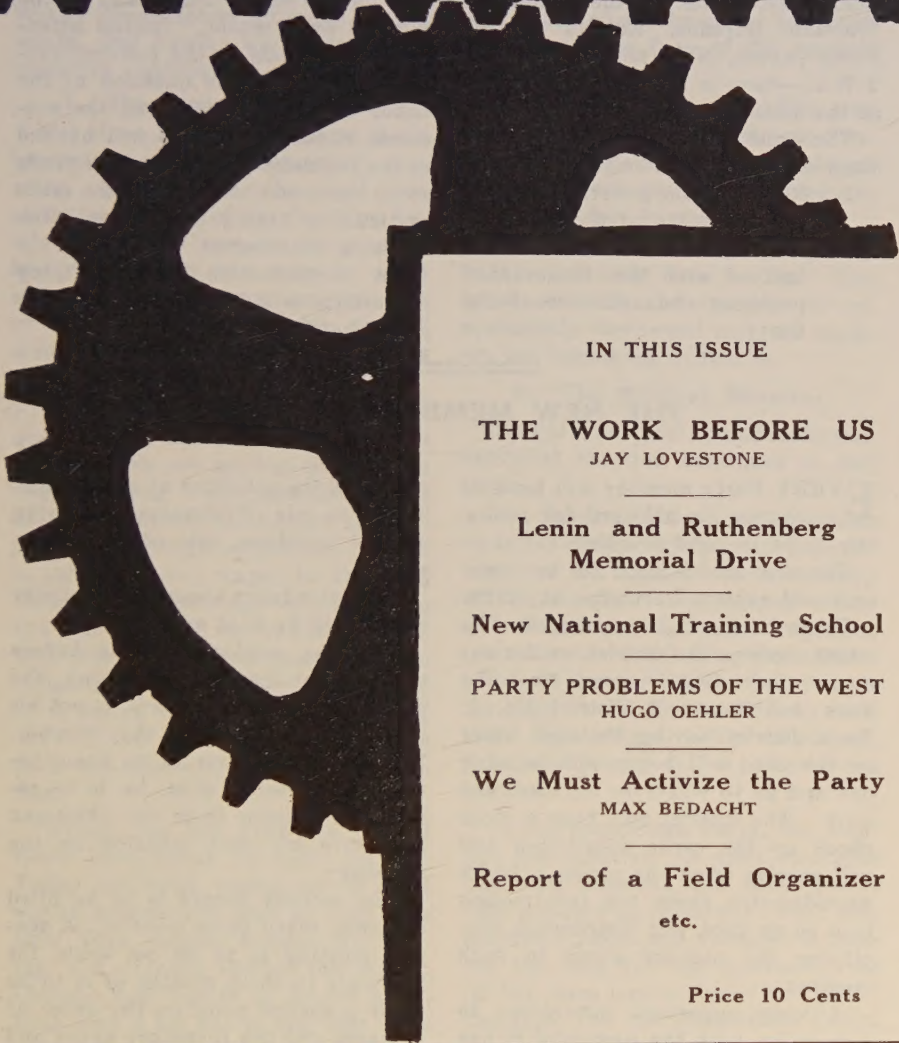


THE PARTY ORGANIZER



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Price 10 Cents

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO HOLD FULL MEETING

THE first meeting of the CEC of our Party since the last Nat'l Convention, will be held in New York beginning February 4th. District organizers of the Party, who are not members of the Central Executive Committee, heads of the Language Fraction Bureaus, Editors of all Party papers, NEC members of the Y.W.L.—have a right to be present at the sessions of the CEC.

The order of business for the sessions of the Committee is as follows:

1. Report on the general situation and the tasks of the Party.
2. Report on the trade union situation and the trade-union problems and activities of the Party.

3. The question of the Trotsky-Zinoviev Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

This Plenum is of especial importance to the entire Party and to the workers as a whole. Special attention will be paid to the political prospects for 1928, the question of the Labor Party movement and the economic situation. Stress will be laid on the problems confronting the trade union movement concerning the crisis particularly facing the United Mine Workers of America.

An Organization and Agitprop conference will be held immediately after the CEC meeting.

THE NEW MEMBERSHIP CARD

EVERY Party member will have to exchange his old card for a new one to be in good standing.

The new card is good for one year only and expires December 31, 1928.

Every book will be numbered. The letter signifies the district, as for example, the letter D means that the book was issued in District No. 4. Each district having its own letter on the card will begin with number one and go to whatever number they have. The district will keep a close check on the cards distributed and will receive from the nuclei a blank provided for them for information how every card was distributed, specifying the number given to each member.

A very important innovation in connection with the new card is one sheet on which is provided a place for the filling out of the attendance of the member at nuclei meetings, section or subsection meeting, trade union fraction meeting, etc. Also a

record of the activities of every member as to sale of literature, securing of new members, sale of pamphlets, etc.

The attendance record and activity record will be kept as follows:

At every nucleus meeting before the member leaves the meeting, the nucleus secretary will have to put his initial in the book of the member. If a member desires to go home before the meeting ends, he is to receive permission from the chairman and have his card initialed by the secretary.

The activity record is to be filled out once every three months. A special meeting is to be set aside for this once in three months or is to be made a special point on the order of business and the literature agent and the organizer together are to ascertain the information required and the organizer is to affix his initials next to the number filled in in the specific column.

The Work Before Us

DEAR COMRADES: In the month that has gone since the last political letter has been sent you by the Secretariat, there have been some new developments in the economic and political situation. We herewith review briefly these factors, examine the party activities and shortcomings in recent weeks, and outline the tasks before the party in the face of the present objective conditions.

1. The Economic Situation

Not since 1921 was there so much unemployment in "prosperous" America. According to the most conservative sources of the Coolidge Administration, at least six out of every hundred workers who were on a job last year at this time, are now out of jobs. At least twelve out of every hundred workers employed in 1923 are now unemployed.

Wage cuts are increasing in frequency. As usual, the New England Textile mills are setting the pace in wage-slashing. The non-union coal fields are not far behind and are preparing new wage reductions. There is talk of lower wages in the steel industry. Rumbblings of wage-cuts are heard even in the building trades. The western railway magnates are refusing to go thru with the award of a paltry wage increase of thirty cents a day given some time ago to their locomotive enginemen and firemen.

Within the last year the payroll totals have fallen by eight percent. Today the total wages are at least eleven percent less than in 1923. The New York lodging houses are "caring" for a record number this winter. Chicago now boasts of longer bread lines than it has had at any time since 1913.

Despite all the loud talk about farm prosperity, the farmers are still in the hole. Tho the crops harvested in the last fiscal year were the largest in the history of the country except

for the years 1915 and 1920, yet there was a drop of nearly six hundred million dollars in the combined value of crops and animal products within the last twelve months.

In short, the Coolidge prosperity bubble and bluff have broken. The trend of trade and industry is unmistakably downward and the workers are beginning to feel it.

2. The Political Situation

Both at home and abroad American capitalist reaction continues in full sway.

The Seventieth Congress has opened in the shadow of the most gigantic lobby of big business in the history of the country. At the head of the splendidly organized biggest capitalist interests now dominating the millionaire and lawyer-ridden Congress is the huge Power Trust. Vicious anti-labor legislation is being considered, particularly against foreign-born workers.

In the Republican Party, Mr. Hoover, representing the most conscious capitalist interests and whole-heartedly indorsed by Governor Fuller who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, is leading the race for the nomination to fill the place now occupied by "King" Coolidge. In the Democratic Party, Governor Smith of New York who has worked overtime to ruin the garment workers' unions of his state and to shield the most sordid species of Tammany Hall corruption, is setting the pace in the Democratic chase for

the White House. The so-called progressives, the self-styled insurgent group led by Borah and Norris, have deserted the farmers' ship altogether. Especially treacherous has been the conduct of the so-called Farmer-Labor Senator Shipstead of Minnesota who is now registered as a Republican.

Energetic efforts are now being made by the imperialists to extend and perpetuate their domination. A special drive has been launched against Latin-America. Fake goodwill messengers of the type of Lindbergh are now being used to draw Mexico and other countries South of the Rio Grande closer to the United States so that these weaker countries may see and feel the prowess of American imperialism and stop being restive. Pres. Coolidge and his Secretary of State Kellogg are going to Havana, Cuba, on a warship, along with Charles E. Hughes, erstwhile secretary of state and agent for the biggest oil corporations, in order to "lend proper tone and atmosphere" to the Pan-American Union Congress soon to be held.

The silent, economy-loving Coolidge is now yelling for billions for the navy. The antagonisms with England are growing sharper. The bloody hands of Yankee imperialism are extending everywhere. New thrusts are being made by Wall Street in the Near, Middle and Far East. The Chinese militarists and imperialists lickspittles dined and planned with the American Admiral Bristol before they plunged into their barbarous butchery of defenseless workers in Canton and peasants in the provinces.

At the same time, there is developing increasing resistance to American imperialist aggrandizement. Huge cartels are being formed in Europe

to beat back America's invasion of the European capitalist markets. Germany is raising the tariff against American goods. England is again complaining about the burdensome war debts. The developing difficulties for the Dawes Plan are only embittering the European bourgeoisie and decreasing their willingness to continue to pay tribute to Wall Street.

The Situation in the Labor Movement

The whole trade union movement is fighting with its back to the wall. The once-powerful United Mine Workers of America is flat on its back—a victim of the blackest treachery in the darkest pages of the history of our labor movement. Lewis and Company, backed up by Green, Woll and the whole official leadership are guilty of paralyzing what was for many years the most effective fighting force in the trade union movement. Today, these reactionary labor-bureaucrats are criminally holding back the other workers from coming to the aid of the battling miners and are even crippling effective miners' relief by their do-nothing policy in the face of terrorism and outrages of an unparalleled sort being visited upon the starving coal-diggers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

A devastating injunction mania is menacing the workers. The old Palmer and Daugherty injunctions in the mine and railway strikes of 1919 and 1922 are messages of encouragement for the workers in comparison with the injunction against the coal miners in Pennsylvania issued by Federal Judge Schoonmaker and the injunction secured against the subway workers by the New York Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

The program of the capitalists is clear. They are out to destroy even the most conservative, docile craft

unions. They have no longer any need even for such unions. But the reactionary trade union leadership is doing nothing to lead the workers to resistance. On the contrary, they are aiding the employers to crush the most militant fighters, as in the New York needle trades, and are planning an abject surrender of all the rights won by the workers in many years of bitter struggle.

In this treachery the official leadership of the Socialist Party is playing an active and enthusiastic part. These so-called socialists are helping and even leading the expulsion of militants from the unions and are sabotaging every effort to organize a labor party or a united labor ticket for the coming presidential elections.

But there are also growing signs of rising militancy. The heroic spirit of the miners after nine months of struggle shows that there is still plenty of resistance left in the workers. The inspiring determination of the needle trades workers and their left-wing leaders indicates that the workers will fight to the last ditch to save their unions. The increasing sympathy for the Soviet Union in the ranks of the American trade unionists, despite the campaign of calumny and terrorism waged by Green, Woll and Company, is a most hopeful sign. Last but not least, the smash-up of the frenzied high finance schemes of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Banks is throwing a cold blanket even over the most ardent advocates of labor-banking and sundry other class collaboration schemes.

What The Party Has Been Doing

Within the last month there has been a considerable improvement in the working of the Party. Our slogan "Get Down to Work" has not fallen on deaf ears. The Party on the whole responded well in many in-

stances, tho there is considerable room for improvement.

The organization structure of the party and its functioning have made strides in the last weeks. Attendance at units is reported to be improving in many districts. There is more life in the shop and street nuclei. Shop papers are being revived and new ones being gotten out. Mass meetings are better attended, workers' schools are being set up and forums are increasing in number. Several national field organizers are now on the job. There are a number of special organizers in the mine strike area. This is the second consecutive month the Party Organizer is appearing.

In the campaign for a labor party, effective steps were taken by a number of districts toward the setting up of broad trade union committees. The possibilities in this field are good.

The last National TUEL Conference was successful in the face of vicious expulsion campaigns of the reactionary bureaucracy. A number of prominent American trade union militants will certainly develop as a result of the proceedings and deliberations of this historic gathering for the broadening of the left wing and the vitalizing of the trade union movement. On the whole, the Party organization responded well in doing its share for the building of this national conference of the TUEL.

Slowly but surely the Party is mobilizing itself for miners' relief. Today the Party members are the leaders in the whole relief campaign for the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado strikers. In the A. F. of L's November Fourteenth Conference at Pittsburgh, it was only the voice of the left wing which was heard in behalf of the locked-out coal-diggers. In the Colorado fields, despite over-

whelming obstacles, our Party is sinking its roots and working most energetically to lead the strikers to victory.

Today, only the Cleveland District has done good work to meet the growing unemployment crisis.

The smash-the-injunction activities of the Party are going on apace. Nearly half a million leaflets have already been distributed in the industrial centers. In action our comrades have carried out the Party's policy by flagrantly violating every injunction order on test. A number of our comrades have been arrested for distributing anti-injunction leaflets and violating injunctions.

The campaign against the war danger has not developed as well as it should have done. Insufficient efforts, except for a few districts, have been made to organize the increasingly favorable sentiment for the Soviet Union. Until recently there was a dangerous notion in some of our ranks that the war danger has decreased. The bloody events at Canton show the very opposite to be true.

Insofar as the quality of our literature and the Daily Worker is concerned, there is much improvement to be noted.

In the intense educational campaign waged by the Central Committee against Trotsky-Zinoviev Opposition, it was shown, by the results of the discussion and the voting in the principal districts, that the overwhelming majority of our Party is for the line of the Comintern, the CEC, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This campaign has done much to elevate the ideological level of the Party.

Our Main Shortcomings

Our Party has many shortcomings to overcome before it can function

well in the class struggle. We here mention only five of the main and most serious errors and shortcomings of our Party as shown in our recent activities. These are:

1. **THE PARTY SWAMP**—there is still too big a party swamp. There are too many members who do nothing for the Party except merely belong to it and sometimes pay dues. Remember, if you are a member of the Party swamp, you are only a millstone around the Party's neck. No member of the Party is worthy of the name Communist unless he or she is an active member—vigorously active in every Party activity. The work of the Party is falling upon too few shoulders.

2. **THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION**—We are now facing the first serious unemployment situation since our Party was reorganized on the shop and street nuclei basis. If our districts continue to pay inadequate attention to the unemployment crisis, then our units will be severely hit and we will lose many members. First of all, every unemployed Party member must keep in good standing by getting exempt stamps as long as he is out of a job. Secondly, unemployment activities must tie up the organized with the unorganized workers very closely. This means redoubled activities by the entire membership in the trade union work of the Party. Thirdly, as soon as possible, Unemployment Councils should be formed along the line of the one organized in Cleveland.

3. **THE FACE OF THE PARTY**—There is still too much of a tendency in our ranks to hide the face of the Party. Altogether too often do our members participate in such campaigns as the labor party, for the protection of the foreign-born workers, and in the work among the Negro

masses as mere individuals with certain special standing, influence or connection and with insufficient emphasis as representatives of the Party as a Communist Party. That is why we now and then tend to lose the initiative to wavering elements. Particularly must we avoid this danger in the labor party campaign. Our Minnesota comrades must be on special guard to develop a distinct **Party** position and activities in the campaign for a labor party so that the success of the campaign will be best insured, the wavering elements energized, and the traitorous conduct of the Shipsheds effectively exposed. Here also we must mention the need for sharpening the attack on the Socialist Party which, with the death of Debs, has lost the last fig leaf of traditions of militancy, hiding its treachery and sordid opportunism.

4. **THE PARTY PRESS**—The Daily Worker and the language press in particular are not reflecting sufficiently the life of the Party. Our Party press does not participate enough in the campaigns of the Party. They do not push the Party campaigns energetically. They are not sufficiently responsive organs of the Party. Not until the entire Party press is mobilized for the Party activities, will we be able to rally the Party and the masses for the struggle.

5. **FINANCES AND RECORDS**—For many months the Party has not waged any campaign for raising funds from the Party members. Our policy has been to raise funds as much as possible from the broad sympathetic working masses. But the Party members must learn to support more vigorously certain party institutions and activities. We have in mind especially the Daily Worker. Too many of our district organizers and active members look upon selling literature and building the Daily

Worker as little things. This is nonsense and very dangerous for the Party. It is just these so-called little things that will go a long way towards building a real big Bolshevik Party in the United States.

Our Party does not buy enough literature. Our members should read and study more. Our members must learn to pay for the literature they get. Otherwise we cannot print and distribute literature.

Dues must be paid more regularly. Today only about sixty five percent of our Party membership pays dues regularly. This is an impermissible condition. The unit organizers must learn to keep after every member to be in good standing. Unit records of finance and activities must be kept up regularly. The district organizers and various district department heads should follow the same advice.

Clean Out the Party Swamp

We need more members and we need better members. This is the best way to reduce the large turnover in Party membership. There is plenty of work to be done. The opportunities for building our Party organization and influence are many. The labor movement is in dire need of militant leadership. If our Party should fail, then there is no hope. But our Party will show its capacity for leadership in the present grave crisis confronting the American labor movement. Our membership will redouble their activities. Every Party member must become an active Party member. This is his communist duty.

The Central Executive Committee expects every Party member to do his or her duty.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER ON THE JOB!

LET US CLEAN OUT THE PARTY SWAMP!

Jay Lovestone.

Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial Membership and Daily Worker Drive

5,000 NEW MEMBERS—10,000 NEW READERS

THE Central Executive Committee has decided that the entire Party shall devote itself to a campaign to increase the Party membership and the circulation of the Daily Worker, beginning with the Lenin Memorial and extending to the Ruthenberg Memorial—from January 22nd until March 2nd.

Our aims in this drive are:

(1) To secure five thousand new members for our Party;

(2) To secure ten thousand new readers for the Daily Worker;

(3) To raise the ideological level of the Party membership, and

(4) To activize the Party membership.

This drive is not to be an abstract campaign for new members and new readers, but is to be based on and result from the following activities of our Party:

1. Campaign for Miners' Relief and to save the miners' union.
2. Fight against the injunctions.
3. To fight for the protection of the foreign-born.
4. Fight against unemployment.
5. Struggle against war and for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.
6. For a Labor Party or at least a united labor ticket in the 1928 election campaign.

This drive can only be successful to the extent that our Party will participate in the above activities and make conscious efforts to gain organizational results from these activities.

Mobilization for the Drive

District Executive Committees must arrange for section membership meetings in the largest cities and city membership meetings in the smaller cities to discuss ways and means of how to conduct this drive, for distribution of literature, application cards and other material for the drive that should be passed down into the hands of every member of the shop and street nuclei. At these mobilization meetings the representative of the District Executive Committee should make clear the aims of the drive, the methods to be used, etc. Every Party committee from the district down to the various nuclei executives is to have a special comrade appointed as director of this drive. These directors may in the higher committees organize a subcommittee to aid them in this work. Special meetings of functionaries should be held for the purpose of mobilizing all the leading comrades in the drive.

Meetings of trade-union fraction secretaries should be held to mobilize for the drive in the unions. The language fraction secretaries should be called together and their part explained to them in this drive. Each district and city shall work out its activity for the period of these six weeks the drive will last to suit the local situation with special appeals concentrated in different industries and territorial divisions. The report by the director of the drive shall be on the order of business of every meeting of the district committees, city and section committees, etc.

The drive should utilize the following means in its course:

1) Regular shop recruiting and securing of readers in the shops and open educational meetings of shop nuclei.

2) Section and city mass meetings arranged on the various issues in the locality and on the Party campaigns enumerated above. At these meetings special efforts to recruit new members and to secure readers for the Daily Worker.

3) Conference of Daily Worker readers and readers of all other language papers to be conducted by the language bureaus.

4) Special drive at the Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial meetings that mark the opening and closing of the drive.

5) Recruiting at all open forums, mass meetings, and other affairs arranged by the Party organization or sympathetic organizations.

6) Special efforts to recruit Party members from sympathetic organizations and such organizations as T.U. E.L., I.L.D., Women's Councils, etc.

7) Special recruiting by street nuclei in their neighborhood, canvassing for readers.

8) Utilization of all lists of readers of Party papers in the drive.

9) All leaflets distributed must have appeal for readers for Daily and membership, giving address of Party headquarters.

10) Special appeal in all shop papers for members and readers for the Daily Worker.

11) Special local Editions of the Daily Worker to be followed up for regular readers and recruiting for the Party.

The drive shall utilize and emphasize special appeals to:

(a) Negro workers.

(b) Women workers.

(c) An especially worked out appeal to attract native American elements to the Party.

(d) Efforts to secure young workers to join the Young Workers League under the general slogan: "A League Unit Wherever There Is a Party Unit".

(e) The building up of the children's movement—The Young Pioneers.

The committees and departments in charge of these activities are to work out material and supervise the special appeals in each case and see that they are utilized thruout the drive.

Methods of Recruiting

1. Every member shall at all times carry with him application cards.

2. Every member should at all times carry with him one or more copies of the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Party, What It Stands For, and Why Workers Should Join".

3. Recruiting must not be approached in an abstract manner. As a rule when a comrade tries to recruit new members, he thinks of the whole working class—at least of his entire union or shop, with the result that he embraces the whole working class and succeeds in getting none into the Party. Comrades must learn to approach this question in a concrete manner. Namely, the comrades in the factories, unions, fraternal organizations must make a list of the various sympathizers to be approached for membership. Some are not yet ready for membership and should be approached only with literature and for subscriptions to the Daily Worker. Those that are ready for membership should be divided up among the comrades in such a manner that those that have the best possible contacts with certain sympathizers shall be assigned to go after

these sympathizers. Sympathizers and those who are ready to join the Party can be found out thru the selling of our literature, pamphlets, discussions in the factories on current questions of interest to the workers, etc. Every Party member is to concentrate on one or more individuals, learning all about the personal life, his prejudices, his illusions, so that he can overcome these prejudices and illusions and know what prevents the said worker from joining the Party and try to overcome it.

How to Regain Old Members that Dropped Out during the Party Reorganization

Many members who dropped out during the reorganization can be taken back into the Party. These comrades dropped out because of language difficulties or because they could not understand the reorganization, and for other reasons. They can best be gotten back thru the language fractions and trade union fractions because most of them belong to clubs together with other Party members and in the various trade union groups. Our language fractions and trade union fractions must pay particular attention to the drawing in of these members who dropped out, by personal visits, thru personal conversations, and other methods to be worked out.

Propaganda Work of the Nuclei

1. The first three weeks of the drive shall be utilized by the nuclei for the discussion of the life and work of Lenin. Special discussions on the life and work of Lenin should be arranged by the nuclei. Non-Party members should be invited to these meetings and these meetings shall be utilized to spread the ideas of Leninism among our Party and among workers that can be attracted to these open meetings of the nuclei.

At these meetings suitable literature shall be sold and every effort made to draw the sympathizers into the Party.

2. The remaining three weeks shall be utilized for open educational meetings to discuss the life and work of Comrade Ruthenberg, explaining his role in the American labor movement and the American Communist Party. Special literature suitable to these meetings shall be sold and here too every effort should be made to draw the sympathizers into the Party.

Literature For The Drive

Below is a list of literature for the various campaigns to be used in connection with the drive. The literature should be obtained by the Districts from the Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 125th Street, New York City, and by the units thru the District and City Committees.

1. Lenin Memorial

Lenin, by G. Yaroslavsky.

Lenin, by Lozovsky.

And the following pamphlets by Lenin:

1. State and Revolution.
2. Imperialism.
3. The Infantile Sickness of Left Communism.

2. Ruthenberg

Ruthenberg—His Life and Work (Now in Preparation).

"The Workers Communist Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join", by C. E. Ruthenberg.

3. Russian Recognition & Defense Campaign

The Tenth Year, by J. Louis Engdahl.

Questions and Answers to American Trade Unionists, by Stalin.

Report of First American Trade Union Delegation.

Report of First American Rank & File Labor Delegation.

Pamphlet on Russian Opposition—Bertram D. Wolfe (Now in preparation).

4. Labor Party

1) Labor Party—Jay Lovestone (Now in preparation).

2. Coolidge program—Jay Lovestone.

3. The Government Strikebreaker—Jay Lovestone.

4. Al Smith—Wm. W. Weinstone (Now in preparation).

5. Wrecking the Labor Banks—Wm. Z. Foster.

6. Misleaders of Labor—Wm. Z. Foster.

5. China.

Civil War in Nationalist China—Earl Browder.

China and American Imperialist Policy—Earl Browder.

Awakening of China—Jas. H. Dolson.

China—A Survey—By Seng Sin Fu.

China In Revolt.

This does not mean that this is the only literature that should be sold. Other literature shall be sold and shall be at the disposal for all meetings, both of the nuclei, section mass meetings, and other meetings for the workers. However, these are the main pamphlets related to campaigns of the Party and should be concentrated upon.

The Ruthenberg and Lenin Stamp

Every Party member who will secure a new member or a subscription to the Daily Worker, or both, will receive a specially designed stamp of Lenin and Ruthenberg to be pasted in the membership card. This will serve as a permanent record of the activity of the member for the Lenin-Ruthenberg drive.

Let Us Build Our Party

With the present crisis in the labor movement, with the drive to destroy the very trade unions of this country, with the unemployment that is becoming more acute, with the naked imperialism that is spreading out to every corner of the earth; our Party has a great task to perform. Our Party is the only force in the labor movement today that defends the interests of the workers—that leads the way.

In order that our Party may be able to carry out the task, that our Party may be able to mobilize the masses for the coming struggle it is necessary for us to extend our base and our influence. The present drive to increase our membership by five thousand and to gain ten thousand new readers for our Daily Worker is therefore an immediate necessary step in this direction so that our Party may be able to mobilize larger masses in the present struggle.

Comrades, let us honor the memory of our great teacher and leader, Lenin, by carrying forward his work and spreading the ideas of Leninism, by gaining new recruits to the Party of Lenin in America.

Let us honor the memory of Ruthenberg by our untiring efforts in the struggle of the American working class and by extending the influence of our central organ, the Daily Worker.

Let us gain five thousand new members in this drive.

Let us make every effort to secure ten thousand new readers for the Daily Worker in this drive and we will go a long way towards laying the foundation for a real, fighting mass Communist Party in the United States.

Org. Dept.

NEW NATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

IN order to train new district organizers and other leading district officials, the Party is opening a national day training school on February 1, at the Workers School in New York, to run for a period of three months.

Every district will be expected to send its one outstanding comrade capable of further development to the Workers School for this three-months period. The districts are not permitted to send more than one, because the Central Executive Committee is anxious to have only outstanding comrades, and no district can afford to weaken itself by sending more than one of its first-line comrades for so long a period as three months.

Out of this training course, it is hoped that material will be created both for work in a leading capacity in the district, from which the comrade came, and also new timber for district organizers in other districts, particularly in new districts which the national office hopes to be able to create.

The work will be of both a theoretical and practical nature. Special attention will be paid to the problems before the American working class and the Party. Opportunity will be given in connection with the course to attend sessions of the Plenum of the Central Executive Committee, of the Political Committee and Organization Committee, of union fractions, model nuclei, cooperatives, etc. Each worker student will be routed to meetings of various kinds according to his special interests and the special direction that training should take. Thus a district sending its agitprop director will be given special supplementary training in agitprop work and the functioning of the

agitprop committee and sub-committees, teaching methods, factory newspaper work, etc. A comrade whom the district wishes to specialize in organization work will have corresponding specialized training in organizational work.

The best Party instructors at the Workers School for this special type of work are being selected to give the courses, and the political committee has made a decision that these comrades will not be permitted to go on tours or to undertake any other work that will interfere with their teaching dates during these three months.

The instructors are:

J. Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Jack Stachel, H. M. Wicks, Alex Bittelman, Max Bedacht, Alexander Trachtenberg, D. Benjamin, Bertram D. Wolfe Art Shields, Carl Brodsky.

The last two have been selected for special subjects, Workers Correspondence and Public Speaking, which are the only courses that will be given in the evening. All other courses will be given during the day.

The courses that are offered are the following:

Marxism-Leninism. Three times a week for three months. Instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe.

History of the United States and American Political Problems. Twice a week for three months. Instructor, Jay Lovestone.

Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism and Special Trade Union Problems. Twice a week for three months. Wm. Z. Foster.

Party Organization, Theory and Practice. Three times a week for three months. Jack Stachel.

History of the International Labor Movement, and of the Party. Three

times a week for two months. Max Bedacht. Bittelman first month, 3 times a week.

Marxian Economics and Advanced Marxian Economics. Twice a week for three months. H. M. Wicks.

Methods of Research. Six hours only. Alexander Trachtenberg.

Methods of teaching in workers classes. Six hours only. D. Benjamin (Assistant director of the Workers School).

Public Speaking. One night a week for three months. C. Brodsky.

Workers Correspondence. One night a week for three months. Art Shields (In charge of the New York branch of the Federated Press.)

In addition to the above courses, there will be a few special lectures on outstanding problems before the Party, and it is hoped all students will be given the opportunity to attend the Plenum of the CEC of the Party, which will be held a few days before the opening of the course.

Problem of Finances, Railroad Fare

The outstanding difficulty in the selection of the right kind of student will be the problem of their maintenance for three months, during which time they will not be able to earn any money. To meet this problem, the following procedure has been worked out by the Political Committee:

Railroad fare.—Every district is expected to provide the railroad fare for the student selected. This must be done by arranging a send-off for him in the form of a dinner or a dance or both. The proceeds of this affair are to go to the payment of the fare of the student and where possible and necessary an additional sum toward his maintenance.

Maintenance and Text-Books

The students are also expected to raise such sums as they can by loans,

and the national office will make an effort to supply those students who require it with the sum of \$10.00 a week for expenses.

Lodging, breakfast and in some cases supper will be arranged at the houses of comrades of the New York district who volunteer to supply these necessities.

Comrades who are able to contribute money to help in the payment of the ten-dollar a week contribution to the expenses of the students or who can help in the purchasing of text books should communicate at once with the Workers School telling what sums they are prepared to contribute.

Return Fare

The district is expected to raise the round trip fare and not merely the fare one way.

The above arrangements for the from 12 to 15 students which are expected mean a budget for the Workers School of about \$5,000, and therefore contributions from comrades and sympathizers capable of aiding with substantial donations are urgently needed. For example, a donation of \$300.00 will provide the most necessary text books for all students. A donation of \$120 will provide the \$10 a week maintenance money for a single student. The donation of \$10.00 will keep a student for a week, and a donation of \$25.00 will provide him with text-books.

Each district should try to get one or more comrades in the district to supply the funds to meet all the needs of their chosen representatives at the training school.

Questionnaires are being sent to all districts for filling out. The DEC of each district is empowered to make the selection of candidates, whose names and qualifications and records will then be submitted to the national agitprop and organization

departments for final selection. Comrades should be selected on the basis of the following qualifications:

1. Activity.—This should take first place because it is not the aim of the Workers School in general or of the Party Training School in particular to give information and education for their own sake, but for the sake of their use and application in the class struggle, and a comrade who has been inactive, however studious and well read he may be, is unfitted for study at the national training school.

2. Previous training and previous reading.—While the major emphasis is laid upon activity, still all comrades selected will have to have a certain minimum of previous training if they are to benefit from a course of this nature. Comrades once they are selected will be immediately given a reading list for further study, so that when they come to the training school all comrades will be expected to have a certain amount of basic reading already accomplished.

The courses will upon a brief examination of the students based upon this minimum reading, and comrades whose preparation is obviously inadequate, so that they will not be able to keep up with the work, will not be admitted to the school.

Nevertheless, every point will be stretched in favor of the active comrades without great theoretical preparation as against theoretically prepared comrades who have not done the requisite amount of activity and who have not the requisite experience.

Districts should keep this in mind in making their choice.

Further information on any of the matters involved can be gotten by writing to Jack Stachel, National Organization Secretary, or Bertram D. Wolfe, National Agitprop Director.

Inquiries concerning funds, fare, maintenance, and the duties of the districts and the individual in this connection, should be addressed to Comrade Stachel. Inquiries concerning preparation, courses, bibliography, etc., should be addressed to Comrade Wolfe.

Agitprop Dept.

LENIN ON DISCIPLINE

Upon what rests the discipline of the revolutionary Party of the proletariat? How is it tested, controlled? How is it reinforced, strengthened? Firstly, by the consciousness of the proletarian vanguard and by its devotion to the Revolution, by its steadiness, spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism. Secondly, by its ability to mix with the toiling masses, to become intimate with, and to a certain extent, to fuse itself with the proletarian masses primarily, but also with the non-proletarian toilers. Thirdly, by the soundness of the political leadership, carried out by the vanguard, and by correct political strategy and tactics, based on the idea that the workers from their own experience may convince themselves of the soundness of this political leadership, strategy and tactics. Without all these conditions, discipline in a revolutionary party, really capable of being a party of the advanced class whose object is to overthrow the bourgeoisie, is impossible of realization. Without these conditions all attempts to create discipline result in empty phrases, in mere contortions. On the other hand, these conditions will not arise suddenly. They are created through long, painstaking labor and hard, bitter experience. The creation of these conditions is facilitated by correct revolutionary theory, which in its turn is not dogmatic, but which forms itself in its finality only through close connection with the practice of the truly mass and truly revolutionary movement.

LENIN.

TWO IMPORTANT PARTY UNITS FORMED

The two most important Party units formed in the last month are in Reading, Pa. and among the striking miners in Colorado. The Reading unit is significant because of the election of a Socialist municipal administration. The importance of the Colorado unit is obvious.

We feel certain that we will soon hear much from our Party organization in Reading and Colorado.

DISTRIBUTE ANTI-INJUNCTION LEAFLET. UNEMPLOYMENT LEAFLET COMING

We still have about 50,000 leaflets left of the "Down with Government by Injunction" issue.

Districts are urged to order more immediately so that we can complete the half million distributed, before we start the distribution of the Unemployment leaflet, which will be off the press in a few days.

OUR PARTY AS THE CREATOR OF MASS MOVEMENTS

By H. PURO

Member of the Central Executive Committee and Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

NO, this is no longer an empty phrase. Our Party is becoming involved in many forms of mass work. Recently I attended a subdistrict Fraction meeting in Upper Michigan, where a district meeting of the Finnish Workers Clubs was also held, and was astonished at what I saw. The delegates to these meetings were composed of workers of the Iron & Copper mines, lumber workers and poor farmers who formerly worked in the mines and lumber camps. Many comrades in the Eastern industrial centers hardly know what Upper Michigan is. They probably think that it is a very small isolated town. This is due to the fact that our Party lives very much in the East only and thinks that west of Chicago there is some boundless Northwestern Territory where some scattered Party activities exist.

This is a great mistake, but what can we do when Americans, our Party comrades included, are so very poor in geography. Upper Michigan is very wide territory, part of District Nine, altho it should be an independent District and in the future will be. This District consists of numerous Iron and Copper mines surrounded by lumber camps and farms.

Both, the miners and the lumber workers are highly exploited and poorly paid. They are unorganized. At one time they were strongly organized into the Western Federation of Miners. They fought bitterly during 1913-14 against the mine owners in the Copper Country strike, but were defeated and their organization

destroyed. Many workers were blacklisted, could not get work in the mines, and went to the farms, this being their only means of existence. They began to till the soil from which all lumber had been removed. It has been a hard fight to make a bare living for their families in this cold climate where nature does not yield much. Part of the year they still work in the mines and lumber camps. In this hard, bitter struggle for existence the miners, lumber workers and farmers have not forgotten the lessons of their earlier struggles. There have been enough reminders. During the last year there were two big mine disasters, one in Ironwood and one in Ishpeming. In Ironwood the miners were rescued by the heroic efforts of their comrades after being buried alive for 48 hours. In Ishpeming, however, over 50 miners were drowned when the bottom of the river dropped into the mine. In addition about a month ago several workers lost their lives in the copper mine disaster.

In the light of these experiences and fighting against the iron and copper mine owners and against hard unyielding nature, these miners and farmers have learnt their lessons. Especially since the Party reorganization they have created many forms of mass activity. They have organized Workers Clubs in almost every town and village. They have established Cooperative Stores. They have organized Women's Sections. And around all these our Party is rooting itself, established nuclei here and

there. The Young Workers League is growing stronger as is also the Young Pioneer movement. The growth of the youth movement is especially due to the Women's Sections, which have worked hard collecting money and helping to organize the youth. The cooperative movement is strong and is ever growing as are the Clubs. These are real movements, not mere paper organizations.

These educational and propaganda organizations offer a very good basis for our Labor Party campaign. Already there is a strong participation in the school board elections and municipal elections in the various communities. In these activities, these workers and farmers are gaining experience for independent political action of the workers and poor farmers. The result is that they are very anxious to organize a Farmer Labor Party.

In all these activities our Party is the guiding spirit, altho Party units are numerically small. Participants of these movement look toward our Party as the leader of their movement. And one is really amazed to find what our Party has taught these workers and farmers. One farmer-comrade told me a story of how they learnt the value of the Party. He said the Ku Klux Klan were going to drive them out of the

local cooperative creamery and were also trying to wrest control of the local Cooperative Store. They called in one of the subdistrict organizers of District Nine, asking his advise. He told them to use their Party apparatus and to organize a fight against the KKK. Our comrades did this and the result was that they came out victorious in the struggle against the Klan.

The foregoing is proof that our Party can and is becoming a greater and greater factor as the creator of mass movements amongst the industrial workers as well as amongst the poor farmers. I have also tried to prove that we would make a very great mistake were we not to pay more attention to the outlying districts where important heavy industries exist and where tens of thousands of poor farmers live. These workers and farmers can be brought close to our Party. District Nine, consisting of the state of Minnesota, North Wisconsin and Upper Michigan is due to these growing mass movements our third, if not second, biggest district.

Every Party member must study these mass movements in District Nine in order to apply the experiences gained there in building up our Party elsewhere.

SOME PARTY PROBLEMS OF THE WEST

By HUGO OEHLER

Comrade Oehler is the District Organizer of the Kansas District, which includes the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, and Iowa. Comrade Oehler has recently been jailed in connection with his activities in the Colorado Strike and is now out on bail.

In the West there are a few factors that must be given thought by the comrades in order that our Party may be built; problems that are inner Party and do not face the comrades in the Eastern section. In the past,

to a great extent, the comrades of the West have been isolated. Press arrives late, activity is not so great and groups are small. They often live under the cloud of isolation and think that they are treated as a

colony of the Party. A colony to be exploited for relief drives for strikers, press, etc. This is not true. However, there are many who have this impression. The reason they have such ideas is because the major part of the activity has been relief for just such campaigns. And the reason they have a wrong conception is because they have only been functioning in one avenue of expression of Party activity and have a lopsided program.

In the East they carry on as much of this kind of activity as we do, if not more, but with this they also carry on the most important activity in mass organizations, strikes, etc., giving them a well balanced program. We must carry on this work as before but we must see that the real work of local issues and participation in workers needs and strikes bring to the fore the important activity that will give us a correct outlook. Many of the comrades seem to be in a rut, carry on this first activity, and when local opportunity of leading strikes or participation is mass activity locally comes to us we do not recognize it because we think and act as automatons instead of Marxians. If we realize that the following of the line of the class struggle in our section and doing our share where the fight is the sharpest and the need of clear thinking is the keenest, we will also realize that by such activity we do not lessen the former activity we were conducting. The success of such participation in the class struggle in our section only heightens the other activities all down the line.

Another important condition is that we often take instructions from the National Center and do not apply the instructions to local conditions. That is—we should keep a uniform policy but often need other tactics to obtain

the results and the carrying out of the policy. Such is the case only on special occasions, for most tactics are adaptable, but when such conditions do arise we must meet the situation as communists and not take the attitude that nothing can be done.

These misconceptions combined with the process of reorganization and the language faction misunderstanding are the basis of many local factional fights of many of the cities of the West. Of course the subjective factor—personalities, enter into the fights more so than the factional fights on a national scale, discoloring the true background of differences.

The comrades of the West will never build a powerful section of the Party unless they right themselves on these and other issues. The West has the potentialities that if unshackled will build a section of the Party that the world proletariat can be proud of. We will not build that if we don't have confidence in this section and our forces. We must push in the background the faultfinding attitude and push to the fore activity. Build the structure that will eliminate that which made you a fault-finder with shortcomings.

Ben Gitlow, member of the Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee is now on a western tour visiting the Party organizations in the various districts, helping them in their work. The CEC is planning to devote a great deal of energy towards the building up of the Party organization in the west. In this connection it is planned to bring a number of comrades from the districts in the west to the National Party Training School to help develop leadership in the West.

In the next issue we hope to have a report of Comrade Gitlow on the situation in the West as to the status of the Party organization with particular reference to the Labor Party campaign. Comrade Gitlow is devoting a great deal of attention to the stimulation of the Labor Party campaign and the coming elections generally.

HOW WE MUST ACTIVIZE OUR PARTY

OUR slogan is "The face of the Party must be toward the masses" We have had this slogan since we extricated the limbs of our Party out of the dwaddling clothes of its infantile diseases of leftism. We are not so proud of those diseases; but we are proud of the inner health and ideological power of our Party which allowed it to extricate itself. We have still a long road to travel. We decided to direct the face of our Party toward the masses and now we have the task of giving a face to the Party.

As long as the life of the Party is almost exclusively internal and as long as the external life consists only in the statements and decisions of the CEC, and in the work of our fractions, our Party's face is lacking an important organ. One of the most effective means of showing its face to the masses is the creation of real external political life of our Party units. The Party fraction in a non-party labor organization is there to act as a substance of revolutionary fermentation amongst these workers. The raising of class issues of the workers, the proposal of methods of solving problems for the workers, all agitational and propagandistic activities of those fractions have as their final aim the revolutionizing of the minds of the working class members and the establishments of ideological leadership of the Communist Party over them. The very same principle applies also to street and shop nuclei.

In the shop nuclei we have carried on our work in the past pretty much on the basis of this principle, but the street nuclei are far from being what their name implies; nuclei of communists within a certain territory to act there as communist agitators, pro-

pagandists, as a substance causing revolutionary fermentation among the workers. The reason for this is the absence of independent political life in our street nuclei.

The great task to be performed by the Communist Party in the United States is the winning away of the proletarian masses from their adherence to capitalist ideology. This task can be performed only if we adapt our Party to the execution of political activity based on the understanding and ideology of the American workers. Our big demonstrations and mass meetings are altogether too much confined to events that appeal only to the revolutionary and more progressive worker who, after all, is the exception in the American working class. We rally thousands for revolutionary celebrations of one sort or another. That is very good and necessary, but it is not sufficient. These affairs appeal only to such workers as ours, already under the influence of revolutionary ideology, but the practically unsophisticated masses of American workers cannot be reached by these mass meetings and mass demonstrations. **They can only be reached by discussions of problems and issues which they understand and recognize.** Capitalism, unfortunately, is not yet an issue with them, nor is it a problem of theirs. However, many manifestations of capitalism are issues with them. In Chicago, for instance, we are confronted with a number of problems which the masses of workers of Chicago recognize as problems even though they do not understand their nature. We have the traction problem, the miserably mismanaged school system, political graft to the point of open cash and carry political

favours, favoritism toward rich corporations in property assessments, injunctions against labor, unemployment, etc. We communists see in all of these problems only one base; capitalism. The masses of workers however, do not see that basis, but they do see the problems.

The establishment of independent political life of our street nuclei must be accomplished by taking-up these problems in neighborhood meetings and other methods of neighborhood propaganda, to discuss these problems with the workers in their territory and help to establish a connection in the minds of the workers between these problems and capitalism. That is revolutionary activity because it revolutionizes the minds of the workers.

By doing this we also eliminate one of the most effective reasons for the great turnover in our Party membership. By supplying work for the Party members we inspire them, we encourage and fill them with the understanding of their importance in the scheme of work of the Party, we convince them of their indispensability in this scheme. As long as the street nucleus has no other but routine life such a feeling of importance of participation in this life by the individual member cannot be created. On the contrary, the member comes to the conclusion that the Party can live without him; and the unfortunate fact is that this is so. Namely, that as long as the Party units do not carry on political work, the participation of the individual member in the work of the unit becomes unimportant, is of little value to the Party, and contributes little to the revolutionization of the working class.

Comrades, let us apply our energy to the general activization of our

Party. Let us put upon the shoulders of our Nucleus Executive Committee the duty to organize all the forces of the nucleus into a machine of political propaganda and agitation within the territory assigned to our nucleus; then let us cooperate with our nucleus executive to help it to make a success of this job. The leading committees will devote themselves to the accomplishment of this transformation of our Party into an effective organ of political leadership of the working class of America. And with your help, comrades, it will succeed.

Max Bedacht.

OUR PARTY ACTIVE IN PITTSBURGH-OHIO COAL FIELDS.

A Negro, Italian, Hungarian and South-Slav Organizer have been placed in the Pittsburgh-Ohio coal fields for Party activity.

Also Comrade Grecht, National Field Organizer, is spending the second month organizing in this district.

The Party is facing some important problems in this area. Our comrades have been unemployed for some time, and are the first hit from the terror of the coal barons. Now most of them are on strike. Many of our units are compelled to function secretly.

The organizers placed by the Party in this district have a difficult but important task.

DISTRICTS SEVEN AND TEN SHOW BEST RECORD OF ACTIVITY FOR LAST TWO MONTHS

Districts Detroit and Kansas-Colorado show an all around best record of activity for the months of November and December.

In dues payments, distribution of leaflets, and general tightening up of the Party organization as well as in general activity they are doing a good job.

Districts 12 and 13 have, probably, been last in the last few months in dues payments, literature sales, leaflet distribution and general activity, except for the Los Angeles subdistrict which is carrying on good work, as it seems, even in spite of the inactivity of the District.

PAGE FROM REPORT OF A FIELD ORGANIZER

PAT DEVINE, National Field Organizer, reporting

Comrade Devine, National Field Organizer of the Party has had extensive experience in organization work, and has done much to "pep-up" the work in the Philadelphia District in his month's tour. Comrade Devine was formerly the District Daily Worker Agent in New York and is a member of the Political Committee of the New York District. Comrade Devine will now work for the next month or two in the Chicago District.

THE following is a report of the lower anthracite.

Dec. 13—Luzerne. 28 members. 20 present at meeting. Good meeting. Almost everyone took part in discussion. Labor Party enthusiastically taken up. Question of mine nucleus taken up. Up to date nothing had been done. The meeting after discussion unanimously decided to organize mine nucleus and set about preparing for publication of mine papers. Considering classes in English and Fundamentals. Decided to begin Daily Worker Drive. Sold \$11.00 literature.

Dec. 14—Wilkes-Barre. 13 members present. Same enthusiasm as above. Concentrating on mine nucleus. Forming Labor Party committee. One new member. Sold \$1.00 literature.

Dec. 15—Pittston. New unit of 5 members. Spirit very good. Set organization in motion. Very good meeting. Splendid possibilities. Sold \$2.40 literature.

Dec. 16—Scranton. 18 present. Prevailed upon comrades to reorganize. Labor Party possibilities good. Made good contact with group of Scotch miners. One new member—two more at next meeting.

Dec. 17—Mass meeting in Luzerne. 50 present. Very good meeting. raised good Labor Party sentiment. Likely to get some new members at next Party meeting. ILD meeting afterwards. Many new members.

Dec. 18—Pittston, at 2:00 p. m. Miners Relief Meeting. 83 present.

Fine response and splendid possibilities for building good committee.

Hanover, 7 p. m.—Mass meeting. 60 present. Many Socialists. Very good questions. Well received; expect many new members. Sold \$2.80 literature.

Met with members afterwards. Just newly formed unit. Received a very necessary impetus. All were enthusiastic at the treatment of Socialists who had previously been causing trouble. Comrades optimistic about future and determined to do big things.

Luzerne, 9:00 a. m.. Meeting with with comrades to set about forming mine nucleus. Two comrades left in charge of each of 5 mines with instructions to form nucleus at each one. Also decided to act at once and prepare for factory paper. Question of classes also taken up and plans made for future.

Dec. 19—Lucerne. Mass meeting for women. Over 500 leaflets distributed at mill gates. About 30 present. First women's meeting held in district. Chief of police in attendance... was called on phone and advised to be present. Very good meeting. Prospects of a few joining our Women's Club. (Am sending special report of this to Daily).

Recommendations

a) If subdistrict is to function it must have a subdistrict organizer. With one or two exceptions all are in favor of such action.

b) Two or three comrades should be colonized in order to give foreign

speaking units an American outlook and guidance. Such comrades should be prepared to work hard.

c) Definite instructions should be sent to all units on function of our members in fraternal and auxiliary organizations and clubs. This because much of our activity is dissipated in the above organizations without any results for the Party. In fact in many places instead of these organizations helping the Party they in many instances "kill" many of our comrades, because of their continued appeals for financial assistance. This is a burning question in many units.

d) Ensure that all organizers sent out by language bureaus first of all report to Party units for information on activities of their language comrades in units. This is necessary because many of such comrades just attend to language work in clubs to the exclusion of all other Party work.

e) Do something regarding the work among women. Many of our comrades still have the idea that woman's place is in the kitchen. Women's Councils or such like should be propagated with a view of starting work among the numerous girls in mills around this section.

f) So far as miners' union is concerned, the Italian Bureau should try to give more attention to this section which is thickly populated by Italians.

g) Unemployment as a problem should be tackled organizationally. Most of the miners are working half time.

h) The role of the laborer in the

union should be emphasized. In many places I found a tendency among the laborers for a new union for themselves. The situation is that miners hire laborers at about \$6.00 per day whilst they secure in many cases twice as much. This is causing dissatisfaction. Something concrete on this question should be sent to the comrades here. Slogan "Equal Rights"... bearing in mind not to antagonize the miners.

Special Note: Polish situation here. Polish organizer when last in Anthracite, made many good contacts and secured many subscriptions for Polish paper. He did good work and was invaluable to comrades for work among his language workers. The Polish and Italian dominate the situation. An effort should be made to have some Polish comrade come to work in the mines here. Such comrade should receive all contacts made by the Polish organizer. In any event the contacts should be sent to the subdistrict for working purposes.

My general remarks in previous report also apply here and should be attended to as tightening of connection, etc., etc.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT—BEST IN TAKING UP LOCAL ISSUES.

The Cleveland District for the past period shows the best response to local problems. In this connection the outstanding achievement of Cleveland is the activity in connection with unemployment.

Also Cleveland is tackling the problem of amendments to the City Charter.

Districts 8, 7, 9 and 1 follow in responding to local problems.

Other districts are still very weak in this field.

We cannot build up strong local organizations unless more attention to local issues is shown by our Party.

DISTRICT QUESTIONNAIRE

National Organization Department

DISTRICT NUMBER TEN

The answers to the questionnaire below give a good picture of the work in District 10. In the future we hope to print such reports from the different districts regularly so that the Party as a whole will know what is being done in the various districts and utilize the experiences gained by the comrades in all districts. All districts send in such reports on the average three times a year.

1. How many shop nuclei are there in your district? 9.

2. How many street nuclei? 9.

3. How many new units formed since September 1, 1927? 1.

4. What is the total membership in your district?

155 Good standing; 19 Arrears.

5. How many of your members are in shop nuclei?

55 Good standing; 6 Arrears.

6. How many of your members are in street nuclei?

100 Good standing; 13 Arrears.

7. How many of your members are in non-reorganized branches?

None.

8. How many members have joined the Party in your District since September 1, 1927?

Sept. 2; Oct. 8; Nov. 3; Dec. 9.

9. How many members have left the Party since September 1, and why?

Two members. 1 broke with our movement; 1 disappeared.

10. What have you done to increase the membership in your district?

District Organizer carrying on propaganda at strike meetings in Colorado mining camps. Party units have organization committees that visit prospective members, selected from Party mailing lists. Appeal for new members at party mass meetings. Daily Worker agents solicit new members from the subscribers, after same have been O. K'd by city or district committee. Send out invitations to

sympathizers, in outlying districts, to join the Party.

11. What have you done to improve attendance at meetings?

Have eliminated the habit of always begging for money at nuclei and committee meetings by taking up one or more collections. Distributed party work among all members so as not to antagonize the outstanding active members by overloading them with work. Always having some new and interesting Party work to discuss at each meeting, or another phase of Party work.

12. What have you done to develop more and better Party functionaries?

Are holding study classes in Advanced Economics, Elementary Economics, Public Speaking, etc.

Are holding class in Party Organization work.

Sent out 5-page circulars to units. (Copy attached hereto).

13. Specify what have been your greatest difficulties with functioning of the units in your district?

Lack of leadership in the lowest Party units.

14. What suggestions can you make to the National Office for improving the functioning of the units?

Make it possible to have organizer or other competent party member visit each of the units, in outlying territory, at least once each two months, to develop leadership in those units, and pep-up the rank-and-file members, and to obtain new members

for units functioning in "Company towns" where members are afraid of being discharged and blacklisted, if they are caught soliciting members for the Party, or teaching Communism.

15. How many shop papers are published in your district?

None at present.

16. What papers went out of existence since September 1, 1927 or thereabouts?

Our shop papers went out of existence in July and August and were as follows; The Packing House Worker, The Oil Worker, the Railroad Worker.

17. What papers were started since Sept. 1, 1927?

None.

18. Do the shop and street nuclei report regularly to you?

60 percent of our units report regularly, and 40 percent of them irregularly. Improvements in reporting are being made at this time.

19. What are the principal questions considered by your street nuclei?

Increase in membership. Have all members pay up their dues. Building units of the Y.W.L. and Pioneers. Raising coal miners' relief. Farmer Labor Party. Unemployment. Sustaining the Daily Worker. Financing Party work in the district.

20. What are the principal questions considered by your shop nuclei?

Beginning the publication of Shop Paper. Also the questions listed under the question 19.

21. How many thousands of leaflets did you distribute since September 1, 1927?

About 30,000 of all kinds.

22. How many pamphlets did your district sell since September 1, 1927?

About 200.

23. What other literature sold?

Scott Nearing's books—about 6; Lyons, Sacco-Vanzetti 2; Bogdanoff's books, about 12; Russia after 10 Yrs. 4 books; Lenin's Collected Works Vol. 13, 2 books; Bucharin's Historical Materialism, 3; Lovestone's, Government Strikebreaker, 5.

24. Is your Org. Department functioning, and how?

D. E. C. functions as the organization department on important questions, and organization secretary handles routine organization work with the assistance of 3 members drafted from the various nuclei in district city.

25. What other departments are there in your district?

Agitprop, Trade Union, Anti-Imperialist, Youth, Literature, Parliamentarism.

26. What have been principal activities in which your district has been engaged during past four months?

Colorado coal strike, Protest meetings, Raising miners' relief, Hands-off China meetings, Earl Browder's H.O.C. tour; Stanley Clarks' propaganda tour of Wyoming and Montana, Hugo Oehler's tour, showing motion pictures. (Breaking Chains, etc.).

27. What suggestions do you have for improving Party organization?

National office to allow district 10 a subsidy, so the district will be able to keep a paid organizer in the field continuously. Also as stated in answer to question No. 14 of this report.

28. What cities in your district participated in the last election campaign? State briefly results in each?

Only one special election held in this district this fall, in Denver, Colo. F. L. P. candidate receive about 263 votes.

HOW OUR SECTION MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE WORKS

By S. BOURGIN

Chairman of the Bronx Section Membership Committee, New York District

THE Bronx Section Membership Committee consists of a membership director and one delegate from every nucleus in the section. These delegates from the various nuclei are at the same time the chairmen of the nuclei membership committees. There are in all seven members on the Section Membership Committee. The following are the activities we are now doing:

1) Visiting delinquent members. That is, all those who are absent three consecutive meetings from their units without any excuse.

2) To get new members by sending committees to all public meetings arranged by the Party.

3) Appealing to the Party members and all the units to give to the committee the names and addresses of sympathizers in the shops where our members are employed and from among their friends, acquaintances, etc.

4) Visiting fraternal organizations, clubs, Workmen's Circles, women's councils, etc., with the idea of obtaining new members from these organizations.

As to visiting delinquent members, we divide the section into neighboring centers thus giving each of the visiting committees territory to be covered in their own neighborhood.

As to the fraternal organizations, delegates are sent to obtain from the secretaries of these organizations the names and addresses of sympathizers.

The chairman of the Membership Committee keeps a file of the names and addresses of all the sympathizers and they are sent literature regularly and also announcements of meetings and lectures arranged by the Party.

From time to time some of these sympathizers are visited by members of the Membership Committee or others assigned by the Membership Committee for this work.

If we compare the conditions of our units immediately after the reorganization with the state of affairs of the units at the present time, the results are more or less gratifying. Attendance has increased. We do not see any longer comrades hanging around the headquarters of the section looking for their membership cards, hunting for their transfers, or hunting for the secretary of a unit and trying to locate their own whereabouts and where they belong. Of course, there is still plenty of room for improvement. There is not yet sufficient cooperation on the part of the unit organizers and the section committees.

In the period of nine months from March to November, 1927, the Section Membership Committee has assigned 270 new members, including 125 comrades who were taken in in a very short period during a membership drive. In addition to this many transfers from other sections passed thru the hands of the Section Membership Committee.

If the Section Membership Committee were to be made a regular institution of the Party and the unit organizers were informed that they must give the necessary cooperation to the Section Membership Committee and that all new members should pass thru the hands of the Section Membership Committee, much more progress could be made in the proper placing of the comrades and drawing them into Party work immediately.