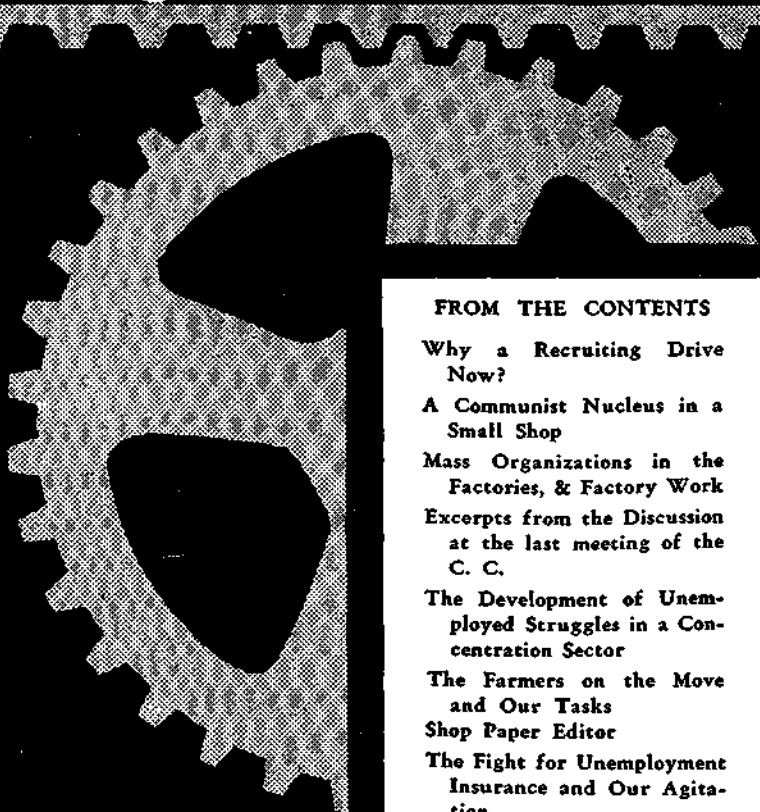


Party Organizer



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PARTY ORGANIZER

Vol. VI

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Why a Recruiting Drive Now?

PARTY recruiting is not a campaign, but a continuous task. But with a correct application of the Fourteenth Plenum line, the election campaign, the local struggles that prepare—and follow—the march to Washington, the rising wage battles, recruiting is a foremost task.

The Org. Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International criticized correctly the last recruiting drive on the following:

“(a) Instead of carrying on any widespread mass work . . . this plan involved weeks of instructions to the Party organizations about how recruiting work was to be carried on—but not a single article showing the masses the importance of the campaign and the necessity for joining the Party.

“(b) Instead of working out the concrete tasks of recruiting in conjunction with local functionaries . . . there was an assignment of tasks, with figures not in any sense well founded . . . arch bureaucratic instructions (to districts) . . . and equally formal and bureaucratic repetitions by the districts.

“(c) Insufficient emphasis of the importance and necessity to focus recruiting work in the big enterprises, the leading branches of industry, among predominant elements of the working class, through factory nuclei, by daily mass work of all members.”

We may add other weaknesses: we did little recruiting from the Kentucky, the anthracite, needle, shoe and furriers' strikes; few members were won from the trade unions; and no lessons obtained for the whole Party from where there were good results.

Now, before new recruiting tasks, we must understand that—even if we correct the above mistakes and failures—we will not be able to *keep* members we win, if we do not strengthen the lower organizations, if we do not, in most cases, *entirely change* the inner life of the units.

We cannot set any quotas, but for the whole Party, estimating from the view of struggles ahead, we should aim to have 25,000

dues-paying members on January 1. But this means we must recruit 10,000 *and not lose any*.

According to facts stated by the E. C. C. I., "The success of recruiting work in one or another organization, must not be judged on the basis of generally increasing the membership, but on the basis of the number of new members who are workers in the *decisive* branches of industry." We must interpret this as meaning to recruit: (1) from factories and industries on which we are concentrating; (2) most active union members; (3) shops where we have nuclei; (4) opposition groups in the American Federation of Labor; (5) the mass organizations; (6) the reformist organizations; (7) Socialist Party branches; (8) the unemployed movement.

Although we must also stress recruiting at mass meetings during the election campaign, this must not weaken the emphasis on the above-mentioned points. We must get into the Party the best *American elements*, white and Negro, from struggles, and insure that the *majority* of the new members will come from the employed, and not from the unemployed masses.

The districts should work out with the sections and units, the tasks of organizing new shop and mine nuclei, and the general tasks of recruiting must be set only by joint analysis of the local conditions and mutual agreement of the lower and higher bodies. A special plan will be worked out for recruiting Negro workers in Harlem and the South, and Latin American workers in Harlem and the Southwest.

On the basis of exchanging experiences of both past and present recruiting, we will learn *how* to recruit. Leading committees down to and including the unit, must follow every little experience and make it the property of the whole Party through the *Daily Worker* and other Party organs. Comrades from the lower organizations are invited to write up for the *Daily Worker*, their experiences in the last recruiting drive, especially bringing out the defects in unit life and how to overcome them.

We have had in the past two years, innumerable resolutions, speeches and articles about fluctuations of membership, and fine suggestions on how to overcome them. But these things have remained on paper—and fluctuation today is as high as seventy-five per cent. Many of these are old members. In the last registration, we found that only around 3,000 members were in the Party before 1930. There are reasons for this. We had begun to look with contempt on old members as "1905-ers" who were no longer of use. The deportation terror had its effect. Then there was little understanding of how to work inside the factories, and many old members were lost by the giving of instructions bureaucratically, without teaching them how to work illegally.

To illustrate the fact that all our "good resolutions" about stopping fluctuations have been left on paper, we see that we

recruited 19,408 members since August, 1931, when we already had 8,030 dues-payers. Today we have about 14,000 dues-payers. We lost over 13,000.

Without giving reasons already made clear previously, we bring forth two basic problems of how to correct fluctuations: (1) how can we strengthen the leadership in the lower organizations?; (2) what immediate steps are needed to change the life of the lower organizations?

As to the first problem, the higher committees, from the Central Committee to the sections, must help those lower to work out plans, and participate in carrying them out. Conferences with the lower functionaries, not only after decisions are made, but before adopting of tentative plans, must be held. These conferences must not become "institutions," but be called only before actions, campaigns or important political decisions of the higher committees.

Still on the first problem: there should be week-end functionaries' classes established on a district and section scale—separately for organizers, agit-prop, org.-secretaries, etc., with special attention to classes of shop nuclei functionaries. These classes must teach the functionaries their tasks, not in a pedagogic way, but by mutual discussion of experiences.

The initiative of the leading committees of the lower organizations must be promoted in all phases of Party life, and it is the duty of higher committees to carefully and constantly follow the methods of work and the results of *individual* members of leading committees, and these methods and activities should be discussed with members of the organization very openly.

As regards the second problem — the inner life of the units: we must put a stop to general orders and instructions from above. We must discuss with comrades the concrete problems of the factory or territory, and we must stop shifting units from one territory to another.

Further, we must create a situation in all nuclei, wherefrom they will become the real political leaders of the masses in the factory or the territory, and will feel responsible to the masses around them for what they do or do not do.

Still more: we must change the narrow organizational approach to every question by politicalizing discussions—but not by abstract and "high-falutin" phrases. We must cut down points on the agenda to *one or two*; and must cut out the habit of mechanically assigning members to tasks.

On one basic question we must educate our whole Party. That is: what do we expect from a Party member? Up till now, we demanded that each member give all their "spare" time, the time *outside* the factory, to the Party. We have examined and cross-examined them on *that*. But we did not check up so much on their work *inside* the factory, and we helped them in that work still less.

We have had the slogan: "Every evening to Party work." Of course there are problems demanding evenings, attending union meetings, and so on. But what we must now answer is: Has a worker a chance to remain in the Party if he is not ready to give up his present family life? Are we forcing him to leave the Party if he is not ready to give more than one or two nights a week? In short, we must consider whether we gain or lose by making the same demands upon rank and file members that we make upon professional revolutionists. An answer will show that we must develop these members into good Bolsheviks step by step, giving them individual and comradely consideration of their problems in relation to the work.

Membership committees must be established in each district, section and unit, with the special task of taking care of *every* member — not only new members. An advisable plan is to divide the units into small groups of three to six, having in each group those who live near each other. The heads of these groups shall be members of the membership committee. A head of a group is responsible for visiting group members regularly, to discuss Party problems in their homes, help them select literature, aid them to study this so they understand it. He (or she) should also collect Party dues from his group, visit new applicants, and follow up those who may drop out.

By this system we will build a steady contact between leading committee and *all* members, and it will help to make it unnecessary for members to carry their book to unit meetings to pay dues. It will aid in having an eye on every member's activity, and to bring the best elements into leadership.

The acceptance of new members must be made without bureaucratic formalities. They must be quickly examined by the membership committee and assigned to units and to responsible tasks. At the same time, we must check every new member carefully to safeguard the Party.

By investigation of the membership committee into withdrawals, the Central, District and Section Committees must work out means to win back those who have dropped out. By finding out why they dropped out, we must learn how to hold members in the future and we must make the necessary changes to do this, not expecting the dropped-out members to do all the changing, but being ready to change ourselves.

The units must by all means get all new members into a well-prepared class. A simple pamphlet for new members is already proposed.

But all this will remain on paper unless we connect higher committees directly with the work of the units, develop leadership in each unit and develop the unit bureau not merely as functionaries, but as leaders of the masses around the unit.

Last, but not least, an educational campaign on recruitment must be launched in the *Daily Worker* and all the Party press.

A Communist Nucleus in a Small Shop

HERE we have four Communists working in a shop of about seventy workers, mostly young girls. No nucleus is organized in the shop. Why? What are generally the reasons? Not a single one is against shop nucleus generally, but not a single one approved the idea of a nucleus in *this* shop.

One comrade states: "We are doing Communist work in the shop anyway, without a nucleus."

The other comrade declares: "Two of us are leading functionaries in the union, why take us away from union work?"

The third comrade explains: "This is too small a shop. It doesn't pay to take us out of street units where we are doing 'good work' and organize into a shop nucleus where we will not do more than what we are doing at present."

The fact remains that these comrades have not sufficient time to discuss shop matters. They do not divide the work among themselves and establish individual responsibility for certain activities in the shop. They do not plan carefully how to bring in Party campaigns into the shop. They are not taking up every grievance of the workers in the shop, and develop daily struggles through which they could prove themselves the actual leaders in the shop.

After a short discussion with the comrades, we more or less succeeded in convincing them of the incorrectness of their arguments, and we decided to establish a nucleus.

"A Shop Nucleus Is a Good Thing"

It did not take long and we could hear some of the comrades telling us that "a shop nucleus is a good thing. Not only does a nucleus strengthen the revolutionary union, but it becomes the backbone of the union."

These comrades now do not have too few problems in this shop, but the daily problems keep them all quite busy. Through digging in into the troubles of the workers, our comrades begin to feel more individual responsibility to these workers, as Communists, as leaders, as a part of the vanguard of the working class.

The Nucleus Takes up the Fight

The boss was not asleep. He, too, saw that the atmosphere got hotter in the shop. The activities developed by the nucleus among the girls began to bother him. Not only did the Communists carry on work, but more Party girls became also a part of the leadership in the shop. The boss decided to fire the most active workers. A committee of workers went to the boss

to demand their reinstatement. The boss maneuvered, on the one hand, afraid of the militancy of the workers. On the other hand, the militancy of the workers made him determined to go through with his plan. But the workers of the shop were behind this struggle, with the exception of a few professional scabs. Next morning the boss was surprised to see the workers remaining outside the shop, refusing to go to work. The determination of the workers to fight and defend their leaders forced the bosses to give in. The workers won their demands.

Mobilizing for Party Campaigns

The work of the Communist nucleus has borne fruit. Through individual talks, through Party literature and papers, the workers are beginning to be more class conscious. The struggles led in the shop, at the head of which were the Communists, convinced the workers that Communists are practical people and know how to defend their interests. The presidential elections will take place in November. The Communist Party must have its candidates on the ballot. For this reason, thousands of signatures of citizens are needed to place the Party on the ballot. The workers responded to the call of the Communists in the shop to put their shoulders to the wheel. Twenty girls are coming out to help place their candidates on the ballot.

Y. M.

Mass Organizations in the Factories, and Factory Work

The following is an extract from the Pamphlet "Handbooks for Party Workers, Vol. 4. The Organizational Work of the Communist Party of Germany." (This pamphlet contains the report of Comrade Creutzberg, head of the Org. Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany at the meeting of the Secretariats of the Middle-European countries with the Org. Department of the E.C.C.I. in the Spring of 1931.)

WE HAVE the task of developing a large number of mass organizations in the factory: chiefly the factory groups of the revolutionary trade unions. There are not at the moment exact figures on the factory groups of the revolutionary trade unions, because the organizational development of the revolutionary trade unions is still in a continuous state of flux. Aside from the factory groups of the revolutionary trade unions, we have other factory groups of the other mass organizations: for example, those of the International Workers Aid. The Red Aid is also beginning to create factory groups on a large scale.

By collective affiliation of all the workers of a factory, quite large numbers have already been reached. Then we have the factory defense corps of the League Against Fascism, which are now developing rapidly. Also there are the organizations of revolutionary trusted men, the factory councils, the committees of action and the strike committees. These are the bodies which we must develop in the factories.

We now come to the question of how to organize a factory unit when the old unit has been disrupted by rationalization, lay-offs or some other method of the bosses. Well, we have tried—of course with none too great success as yet—to link up our units with the factory groups of the mass organizations; second, we have tried to find trusted revolutionary men in the various departments and factories; third, where even this was not possible, we have found out, by means of conversations with sympathetic workers, where some worker of this particular factory lives, whom we can win over as a trusted man over a shorter or longer period. We then obtained the address of this worker, and sent our comrades of the street units to visit him, according to a systematic plan, until he declared himself ready to give us at least some material, to distribute our leaflets in the factory, or to do similar work. We have also taken other steps. There are, for example, large factories, having workers from many sections of the city; there we have first of all found out in what sections the workers live. Then we got together the workers from this factory living in some particular section, raised some political question or other in order to get to know the people, asked questions to start a discussion, registered the workers, and in a systematic manner attempted again, through them, to reach the factories. There are, of course, other possibilities. In the present situation, in which the individual organizations must fight, we must carefully look into the composition of the unit. We must no longer put the question of mobilization in a general way, but, just as we have done up to now in the leading committees, try to set each comrade in the unit a definite task. Whenever necessary, certain comrades must come out openly and represent the Party line; the others may stay more or less in the background. Then the employer can never break up an entire unit with his various measures. (Interruption by Comrade Vassiliev: Correct!) We have already tried to combine these methods, I believe that we have made mistakes and have not sufficiently taken into consideration our illegal status. But on the other hand, I believe that it is necessary, for the purposes of mass mobilization, that at decisive moments, certain members of the units should come forward and represent the Party policy.

Experiences of Mass Work

(From the Discussion at the Last Meeting of the Central Committee)

(WEINSTONE)

WE SHOULD emphasize that just because of the rise of the radicalization of the workers, the task of development of the economic struggle, the smallest, the most insignificant struggles become greater than ever before. We view the struggle and we find that there are struggles in various sections, for various slogans, that small demands, comparatively small demands, could rise to tremendous explosions, the demand of back pay of the veterans, demands with respect to the farmers, against the seventeen per cent wage cuts among the Illinois miners, small demands could rise to tremendous movements. Why? Because of the distress, because of the great poverty of the masses. Consequently by seizing hold of the most insignificant demands of the workers, we are able to develop tremendous movements.

The present situation therefore calls upon the Party, the mass organizations, to take up these small economic issues, to attempt to develop the movement, to particularly make them a joint movement of the unemployed and employed, and attempt to draw in the widest strata of the distressed workers. We must emphasize this because in many sections of the Party, this conception does not exist. On the contrary, the idea exists, and this we must stigmatize before the entire party, the idea exists that the worse, the better. That the worse the conditions the workers get, the better for us, and an attitude of passivity develops with respect to this economic situation. For example, in the Philadelphia district, in Baltimore, when the wage cut was put through, what was the attitude of the comrades in the Sparrows Point plant: "I told you so." Not the task of organizing the workers against wage cuts, but: "I told you your situation will get worse, some day you will learn we are correct."

The attitude of "the worse the better," a passivity, sectarianism, DeLeonism, which always existed in the Party with respect to immediate demands, has become the more acute, is sowing confusion in the Party, hampering it from the mass struggles. For that reason, it is necessary to emphasize that because of the rise, of the development of the radicalization, and because of the crisis, it is necessary to seize hold of the smallest demands, because in the present situation it is possible to get the mass movements, to attempt to unify these movements, give political consciousness, political direction to the movement on the basis of the economic struggles, the development of these struggles is the task of the leadership of the Communist Party.

But this is not all, comrades. If we view the strata which has entered into the struggles, we will find that characteristic of the present situation is not only the revival of struggles of the politically developed, revolutionary elements, as the furriers and shoe workers, but the entrance of large masses of new strata who have not gone through political struggles, have no experience of the treachery of the bourgeoisie, and consequently masses who come with many illusions, which, the bureaucrats, and particularly the left variety, are seizing hold of. They come, likewise, with prejudices with regard to the Communist Party, the bourgeois prejudices of one kind or another. This also gives emphasis to the correctness of the statement by Comrade Browder that we have to struggle for these masses, that we have to fight it out particularly with the left demagogues. This also provides a fertile ground for the demagogues of the Musteites, Socialist Party, etc., who are attempting to seize hold of these masses entering into the struggle for the first time.

This is true in the case of the veterans; this is the case of the farmers. Also the case of the railroad workers, of the long-shoremen, the case of these office workers, of city employees, etc. But what conclusions must we draw from that? That he will get the leadership of these masses who can convince them that he really stands for the defense of these interests and is doing everything to concentrate and unite the proletariat in defense of these interests. From that we must draw the conclusion with respect to the united front as the major tactic to be employed in order to get hold of these masses.

And furthermore, from that we must draw the conclusion that the united front is the best tactic in order to expose these demagogic and left maneuvers of the American Federation of Labor leaders, the Musteites, etc., etc.

* * * *

(WILLIAMSON)

IMMEDIATELY upon the lock-out, even before the present developments had taken place, the Party in Illinois had worked out what in my opinion was the correct line of policy, namely calling upon the miners to turn the lock-out into a strike, fighting against any proposals of reducing the wage scale. Second, calling for the election of strike committees in each local union, and coordinating these on a sub-district scale. Thirdly, turning out the officials; fourth, mass picketing; fifth, unity of the employed and unemployed.

We see that as the situation developed, and particularly with the signing of the so-called emergency agreement, an outpouring, outbursting of the pent-up energy of the masses in the mining fields, that the masses of the miners have not been hostile to this policy, but have to a large degree followed this

policy without us in the majority of the fields being unable to have the physical contact necessary to give the proper guidance. It is true we spoke to miners, as far as the policy was concerned, through the medium of leaflets, but only in two sub-districts, Springfield and Belleville, were we able through our forces actually to come in daily contact with the miners. While many of the miners today are even raising the question of keeping the Reds out, some of them saying, "Look at the bonus march, didn't they keep the Reds out?" — nevertheless, the whole outlook, the whole method of struggle, have been along the general lines of our policy. Turning the lock-out into a strike, mass picketing and mass marches, turning out the officialdom, have been taken up with mass enthusiasm. And what is very important for us to understand is that in these two sub-districts where we had Party members in the executive of the local unions as members of the strike committees, that there the miners came out practically one hundred per cent in these two places. Of course, not just because of our few comrades, but this shows the definite contributing factor, where we have our Party members as real leaders of the locals on a local basis.

Ansbury, who has to an extent followed the general policy of Muste, although not organizationally connected with him, has been able through following the typical methods of revolutionary phrases, to seize hold of this movement at the present time. While *we* issued the call for all these definite forms of mass struggle, while *we* even in one local union in which one of our comrades is a leader, brought forward the idea of the mass strike and calling of a rank and file conference, Ansbury immediately on the following day rushed in, printed such a call in the name of himself and a few others — with the result that in one week we had a rank and file conference of six hundred delegates representing every sub-district except two. And he was able on the basis of radical phrases and catering to this sentiment of struggle of the miners, to assume definite leadership there.

We made a failing, in my opinion, at that particular conference and in the mass meeting of 10,000 miners where our comrades spoke. We entered only in the form of denunciation of Ansbury and this certainly was not the proper tactic. We must force Ansbury to expose himself through presenting our definite policy that we are for unity of the miners on the basis of this program of struggle, and that we call upon the miners, the majority of whom are still under the influence of Ansbury, call even upon Ansbury, but having in mind the miners who follow him: we are for unity of miners — do you accept this program of struggle? Are you ready to struggle on the basis of this program? — and in this way either force him to be pushed along by the masses or be exposed at once by refusing. In such a case we do not have much to fear immediately.

Instead of that, while our comrades spoke very correctly, they developed only the attitude of denunciation which Ansbury was able to turn against us: "Here they are talking against me when I am fighting the officialdom against the wage cut."

The Party comrades have too narrow a conception of the building of the revolutionary opposition. They conceive only as a very small hand picked group and not as a broad mass movement which may include even entire local unions if we are able to win them for our policy and to build up and coordinate on a district scale an entire movement comprised of locals, of minorities in locals where we are not able to win influence over all the workers.

* * * *

(HARVEY)

I WANT to bring out one example of Father Cox, a very concrete example. In the last couple of weeks we have developed some methods of rallying the workers. On what basis? The basis that it will bring about a change in our entire movement.

I spoke at a meeting the other night in Homewood to about 1,000 Italian workers. I took up the question of Father Cox in the following manner: First, I told them that two years ago when the city gave out relief they gave \$4.00 for a family and from sixty to ninety cents for every dependent. This has been discontinued for a period of three to four months. Private agencies sprang up. They gave out considerably less than what the city gave relief. The result was that the workers were accepting food from Father Cox and were not making any demands from the city. The city cut down to the extent of ninety cents a day for everybody to the same extent to which Father Cox was giving.

Therefore I asked them whether they should make demands of Father Cox to raise the relief in general. They agreed that they would make the demands. These are the things that will bring them into struggle.

Experiences in Building the National Miners Union

IN BUILDING the National Miners Union in the Iron River sub-district even to where it is today, I think we can very clearly point to experiences which are of most immediate interest in building our revolutionary unions.

The Iron River local was first organized with *three non-English speaking* comrades, who through their immediate friends, built it up to *thirteen members* and for a period of one year we

only got in five more new members, because the local was merely a minute-writing meeting affair of a few terrorized comrades. The first sign of growth was in the Davidson Mine, where two or three comrades got together every day and discussed what problems they would bring before the members at each meeting. The first step was the starting of the *Miners' Voice*, a monthly bulletin which was greatly liked by the employed miners. In it we had articles of a local character, where we attacked some of the methods of the foremen, the speed-up and general grievances. The miners liked it so much that they talked about it in the mine dry-houses, in town, and everywhere.

This seems to have been a good starting point in activizing the members of the local. We were greatly pleased with the results and everyone seemed to get a different outlook. Material such as articles are now easier to get and everybody seems full of pep. We feel that the first issues were what the miners liked. But although we had the miners talking about our union and our bulletin, no new members were coming in. We started to look for the trouble and at one meeting we had every member explain his method of approach, and we found that we were approaching a miner with a won't-you-please-join-the-union attitude, which did not appeal to the miners. Instead of explaining to a miner why he should join, we begged him to join. This is a habit which is very much in evidence yet among the members of our mass organizations in every part of the country and which must be overcome.

At this meeting the members were taught how to explain to a miner the necessity of organizing and what the National Miners Union really is. The result was that two and three new members came in at every meeting. At the next meetings we were getting more confidence in ourselves as organizers and new tactics were introduced, the arranging of Red Sundays—a Sunday when every member without fail had to turn out at ten o'clock for a membership drive.

The local executive laid out certain mining locations and streets at which comrades were to visit miners. Each one had his own place to go. The first Red Sunday resulted in thirteen new members for our union. We now had a membership of forty-two. Then the Women's Auxiliary was formed with five members, which was a great help to our organization, getting new members and so on.

We have found that the meetings of the unions must be where we discuss how to bring forth struggles, etc. The minute we talk about struggles every member will take the floor in discussion. When we have formal discussions, the organizer and chairman talk, and the rank and filers are asleep. This is our experience in the Iron River sub-district and we hope it will help some other comrades.

B. S.

The Development of Unemployed Struggles in a Concentration Section (Fayette County, District 5)

I WISH to give a brief report on the Fayette County Hunger March, and our present plans to continue the struggle for immediate relief.

There were approximately 2,500 workers in the Hunger March. The preparations for the Hunger March were very weak, the entire Hunger March being organized almost exclusively by our forces. In reality it was not a County Hunger March in the full sense of the word. The workers marched only from four concentration points, in main: Masontown, Brownsville, Republic, and Fredericktown. Large numbers of workers in each of these places who came to participate in the March did not go to Uniontown because of lack of transportation. Such basic centers as Connellsville, Scottdale, and others were not even touched. I am sure that the workers in these places knew absolutely nothing about the Hunger March. Yet it was possible to have approximately 2,500 workers participating.

We had a parade through Uniontown and about a two hours' mass meeting in front of the County Court House. There was no police interference. Comrade Ford led the march, made the key speech, and headed the committee of twenty who presented the demands to the county commissioners. The county commissioners have refused to consider the demands, stating that the "law does not permit us to do so." After the committee reported to the marchers the answer of the county commissioners, the workers protested vigorously and demanded some action. Several workers shouted that we should go into the stores and take the relief ourselves. The committee recommended immediate organization to march to Harrisburg.

All of these proposals resulted in quite a confusion. Finally I spoke and made a recommendation that we should organize a county-wide unemployed conference, and that at this conference we shall make a thorough preparation for a real county hunger march to come back to Uniontown and to remain there until we receive our demands. This proposal was carried unanimously and we are now planning for a county conference.

The Hunger March endorsed, at the end, the election platform and the candidates of the Communist Party. The question of the endorsement of the Party platform and the candidates was wrongly presented, in spite of the instructions to the comrades who were to make the motion. A comrade that was to make the motion to endorse the platform and the candidates of the Communist Party formulated the motion that the Hunger March shall endorse the Communist Party. The chairman of the Hunger March, in putting the motion to vote, tried to cor-

rect the formulation and stated that "all those who will vote Communist in the coming elections, raise your hands."

I will not here go into the positive and negative achievements of the Hunger March. It will suffice to say that this Hunger March has all the characteristics of all of our Hunger Marches. However, this Hunger March has at least two very significant achievements. One, a county unemployed committee was elected to carry on the struggle for relief and, two, the workers throughout the county are discussing the attitude of the county commissioners and the necessity to organize for struggle for relief.

As a result of the Hunger March and in view of the objective situation and the sentiment of the masses we are developing the following plan to continue the struggle for relief:

1. On September 23 there will be a mass conference of the unemployed and part time employed to consider the preparations for another Hunger March some time at the end of October. Comrade Foster is scheduled to speak in Uniontown on that day, and he will address the conference. We are planning to bring about 500 delegates to the conference.

2. We are issuing a leaflet exposing the attitude of the county commissioners announcing the conference, and stressing the necessity of struggle for relief.

3. The basis for the preparations for the conference will be the struggle for relief locally. In every town we will organize mass meetings and demonstrations, sending committees to the relief associations, boro councils, justices of the peace, school boards, the company offices, etc., demanding immediate relief. *Our basic demands in these local demonstrations will be: salt, soap, lard, more flour, and such small things, as the only thing the workers receive now is the government flour. The workers themselves are raising these small demands.*

4. We are organizing about twenty comrades to paint sidewalks, bridges, and every other possible place, to advertise the county unemployed conference as well as the demands adopted by the Hunger March, in order to acquaint the workers throughout the county with the unemployed struggles.

5. We will divide the whole county into sections and assign the necessary forces to work in these sections to organize unemployed committees, develop struggles for immediate relief and to elect delegates to the county conference.

6. Our mass meetings and local demonstrations will not be advertised through leaflets. We are planning to make large signs advertising mass meetings and local demonstrations as well as the demands. These signs will feature the starvation and will be carried by groups of workers, women and children.

7. We are planning to issue a petition list in support of our demands and develop a real signature drive in order to present these signatures to the county commissioners either after the

unemployed conference or at the time of the next hunger march.

8. We are planning to organize special children's demonstrations before the school boards for free food, clothing and medical care of the children.

9. The main emphasis in the whole campaign will be laid on the necessity of building an unemployed organization to carry on the struggle.

10. Fayette County will be the concentration point for the entire district. Special forces of the union and the C. P. will be assigned to direct and carry on this work.

11. This struggle for relief will be the basis for the election campaign in the county. We will link up the demands of the unemployed struggle with the election platform of the Communist Party, and in the course of the struggle we will try to convince the workers of the necessity to vote for the platform and the candidates of the C. P.

I did not go into details even dealing with our plans. I have just indicated the main line that we intend to follow to continue the struggle for relief in Fayette County. There will be a sub-district committee meeting of the National Miners Union to map out a concrete plan. The coming Wednesday the Fayette County Unemployed Committee elected at the Hunger March will meet and undertake officially this campaign. It is self-understood that this committee will be the leader and organizer of the movement with the union taking its role.

All the local unions of the National Miners Union will meet as well as the unemployed groups in order to mobilize them for the struggles. While building the unemployed movement we will carry on a recruiting campaign for the N.M.U.

We are planning now to develop a genuine unemployed movement in Fayette County, making it as an example to the entire unemployed movement in the country. Fayette County is one of our concentration points.

—FRANK BORICH.

The Farmers on the Move and Our Tasks

THE continuance of the deep crisis in American agriculture, which is greatly sharpened by the general economic crisis of American capitalist economy, has created very widespread radicalization among the farm masses, as demonstrated by the recent strike movement in the Middle and Northwestern states, and the awakening of impoverished farmers in many parts of the country. However, our work among the farmers in many districts has been very weak. In fact there are districts where we have practically no connections with the farmers at all.

As a matter of fact many districts have had no practical experience in this work, and therefore they find it difficult to know how to begin. These difficulties, however, can be over-

come if the beginning is reduced to the simple practical tasks. Therefore, for the districts and sections which have had no experience in this field of work, the first task is the following:

The comrade or comrades who have been assigned to this work should make visits to the farmers, talk with them, find out their conditions, their grievances, distribute our farm pamphlets to them (these can be ordered from Workers Library Publishers), also order and distribute copies of *Producers News*, Plentywood, Montana, and take subscriptions for this paper.

After this preliminary contact, pick up a few farmers who are ready to do something, form a committee of the most active farmers. In these meetings it is easy to find out what their most burning problems are. Then you can help them formulate their demands and mobilize them into action for struggle. The most burning problems for most of the impoverished farmers are the questions of immediate relief, taxation burden, sheriff sales on taxes or debts, the question of robbery by marketing monopolies, etc.

While in many of our districts these beginnings are yet to be made, there are some districts that have already considerable experience in organizing farmers and leading them into many successful mass struggles. There we must strengthen the United Farmers League, we must extend the organization and draw in new elements of unorganized toiling farmers, and we must also take up the work within reformist and reactionary farm organizations, like in the Grange, Dairymen's League, Taxpayers' Associations, Farmers Union, Farmers Holiday Association, and in all kinds of farm organizations which have toiling farmers in their ranks.

What we want to emphasize is that we must become active in helping to organize farmers, to mobilize them into local activities, struggles, by making personal contacts with them by distributing Party literature (especially farm and election literature) and our Party papers, especially *Producers News*, to the farmers. After elementary preparations, in many places it is possible to call farmers' meetings on a county and regional scale, to organize county demonstrations and hunger marches to the county seat, in order to exercise mass pressure in demand for immediate relief, etc. It is also possible to organize mass demonstrations against sheriff sales (in Upper Michigan mass demonstrations of farmers under the leadership of our Party have prevented sheriff sales in many cases).

Farmers National Relief Conference

In connection with the local activities among the farmers and in preparation for election of delegates to the Farmers National Relief Conference, which is being called by rank and file farm-

ers' organizations, and is to be held in Washington, D. C., at the beginning of December, we suggest that the following line of demands be popularized and mass actions developed around them:

Demands

1. Emergency cash relief for all impoverished farmers without restrictions by the government and banks.
2. Exemption of poor farmers from taxes.
3. No foreclosures or evictions for inability of impoverished farmers to pay debts, interest, rent or taxes.
4. No payment of debts or interest owed to the National Land Bank.
5. Funds held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, now utilized to help railroads and bankers, shall be distributed as relief for impoverished farmers and unemployed workers.
6. All money appropriated for war preparations must be utilized to relieve impoverished farmers and the unemployed.
7. All federal, state, city and county relief bodies shall purchase their relief supplies directly from farmers.
8. Abolition of gasoline taxes for impoverished farmers.
9. No discrimination against Negro farmers, tenants and share croppers in distribution of relief.
10. Abolition of peonage and forced labor — particularly as directed against the Negroes in the South.
11. Support Unemployment and Social Insurance for the workers at the expense of the state and employers.

In addition to the demands which we have indicated above, there are all kinds of local demands of the toiling farmers that we must support and rally them into mass action for enforcing these demands.

Local Struggles and the Election Campaign

In connection with activating the toiling farmers in these local struggles for their every-day needs, our Party, through its active help in these struggles, must also link these struggles with our Communist election campaign, exposing old capi-

talist parties, politicians and the social fascist parties, like the Socialist Party, Socialist Labor Party and Farmer Labor Party. We must bring forth the program of the Communist Party, rallying the toiling farmers to support the program and candidates of our Party. The election literature of the Party will greatly facilitate the rallying of impoverished farm masses to our campaign. It also helps to politicalize the every-day struggles of the farmers.

The United Farmers League Conference

In connection with the Farmers National Relief Conference there will also be held an organizational conference of the United Farmers League, for the purpose of strengthening this organization of militant farmers. The call for this conference will be issued by the United Farmers League national office. The United Farmers League must become, by its program and by its activities for the past few years, the leading force in the Farmers National Relief Conference.

For Further Guidance

On the field of farm work, comrades should follow the articles in the Party press and in *The Communist*. Write directly to the Agrarian Department, Central Committee.

We have sent out a small amount of leaflets dealing with the recent farm strike, to all districts and section, also outside of the strike area proper. These must be distributed. If districts and sections can use more of these leaflets, they can be procured by writing to the Agrarian Department of the Central Committee.

—H.P.UHO.

Detroit Tackles the Farmers

WE have one comrade who makes the nearby farm country occasionally. He leaves pamphlets with the farmers, and returns later on to collect for them, and talk things over. He reports fair success.

Note: For the information of comrades who may not know what farm literature the central office has on hand, we list the following:

The Farmers' Way Out01
Communist Call to the Toiling Farmers03
The American Farmer—by George Anstrom (International pamphlets No. 23)10
The Communist Election Platform01



Shop Paper Reviews

THE DOCK WORKER. There is a very serious shortcoming in the article on the front page of the August issue, calling on the workers to demonstrate August First. In an industry like the marine industry, mere demonstration against war is not sufficient. Dock workers should be called upon to stop shipment of munitions and other war materials which certainly must be taking place in Duluth. This should be stressed in the coming issues.

Another big shortcoming in this issue is the failure to popularize the Marine Workers Industrial Union and its program. It is a good thing to call for the organization of dock grievance committees, but you fail to indicate that these committees should be a united front of workers in the I. L. A., the M. W. I. U., and all unorganized workers. It is not sufficient to expose the I. L. A. officials, but keep hammering away at the I. W. W., which is a great danger in Duluth. There is no mention of the election campaign in this issue, which is a very serious shortcoming that should be corrected in all coming issues.

* * * *

THE YOUNG FORD WORKER, issued by the young Ford workers of the Y. C. L.—July issue.

The first issue of this shop paper impressed us as being very close to the needs of the young workers in the Ford plant. One thing noticeably lacking, however, is a sort of concentrated table of demands for young workers, which should be printed regularly in each issue.

A second thing which is lacking is any mention of the Auto Workers Union. From cover to cover there is no word about this union and this should be immediately corrected. Also there is not one word about the election campaign. The election campaign should be handled in all future issues in such a way as to show concretely what the Communist Party program has to offer the young workers as against the hypocrisy of the capitalist program for the young workers.

The article on "Ford Plant Producing for War" was a good way to handle the war question, but there is not enough material on how the young workers should fight war. We are glad

to see that you handled the question of the Bonus March because it is particularly important for young workers to realize the significance of this. We also think that the Trade School Department idea is a good one, and we would like to see this kept up.

There is one other thing that must be taken up in each issue and that is the telling of the workers in the Ford plant of the structure and functions of such organs of struggle as grievance and shop committees.

* * * *

THE ILLINOIS STEEL WORKER — Illinois Steel Unit of the C. P., District 8 — July.

The most noticeable thing about the July issue of the *Illinois Steel Worker* is that there is plenty of shop news. This should be continued in each issue.

The application blank printed on page two is very badly worded. It reads as follows: The Communist Party has recognized the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union as a revolutionary union and therefore we appeal to you to join it.

This is not the basis upon which workers are urged to join our unions. They are urged to join them on the basis of the fact that revolutionary unions fight for the every-day demands of the workers.

Throughout the issue the impression is given that the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union was already in existence. Also there was no mention of the fact that out of the Metal Workers Industrial League Convention a Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union would be formed. In calling upon the workers to prepare for this convention no directives as to how to prepare for the convention, such as holding mass meetings, etc. were given.

It was an excellent idea to call upon the workers to read *Labor Unity*, but in many cases the workers do not know what *Labor Unity* is and it would be well to announce some of the contents of *Labor Unity* in the next issue of the *Illinois Steel Worker*.

The Warren Steel Strike and the Shop Papers

IN THEIR defeat of the wage cut the workers of the Trumbull plant of the Republic Steel Company in Warren, Ohio were led to a signal victory by the newly organized Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Blazing the trail for the steel workers, as it did, the victory of the Warren steel workers and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union must be made popular among all steel and metal workers. The shop papers in these industries must take the lead in making the achievements and lessons of the Warren strike known to the workers in the shops.

The strike was won despite the assurance of the American Federation of Labor fakers that no strike can be successful during a period of crisis. Green's statement to this effect on Labor Day was certainly shown up by the results of the Warren strike. The shop papers must utilize the victory of the Warren steel workers to show the workers that they can win strikes in the present period, that the unemployed will not scab.

The Republic Steel workers struck not only against the bosses but also against the bureaucracy of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Tin and Iron Workers, the American Federation of Labor fakers who wanted to put through a wage cut in accordance with their notorious "sliding scale" scheme. The role of the Amalgamated Association officials was that of strike-breaking, active cooperation with the bosses and their police agents. This must be blazoned forth and thoroughly exposed in every steel and metal shop paper.

The victory in the Warren strike was made possible by a whole chain of preparations. Yes, there were mistakes made and they had their weakening effect on the strike. But the work in the departments of the Republic mill, the raising of demands based on day to day grievances show the shop papers that these things must always be stressed in the shop papers. In every issue of every shop paper the every-day grievances of the particular shop must be raised. The forms of organization in the mills and their functions must be discussed in the shop papers, using the work in Warren as an example.

For a long time the work of developing fighting oppositions inside the Amalgamated Association locals was practically ignored by the Metal Workers Industrial League. When this work was serious begun in Warren, and the nearby steel town of Niles, results began to happen fast. Most of the best and most sincere elements, native born workers in the Amalgamated there, came over to the revolutionary union. This was one of the factors in the Warren strike. In how many steel and metal shop papers do we ever see anything printed in respect to the building of oppositions in the reactionary unions? Almost none. How often do we see exposes of the reactionary steel and metal union officialdom? Never! This is another lesson for the shop paper from the events in Warren.

In an editorial in the *Daily Worker* of September 6 on the Warren strike, in which some of the shortcomings are pointed out, it is stated that "there was hesitation on the question of the role and attitude toward Negro workers." We seldom see the question of specific demands for the Negro workers raised in the steel and metal industry shop papers. The weakness pointed out in respect to the Negro workers hampered the development of the strike to its fullest possibilities. Now is the time for the shop papers to begin taking up, steadily, the specific demands and problems of the Negro workers, and

to continually agitate for solidarity of white and Negro workers.

Another factor which hampered the strike was the weakness of the unemployed movement in Warren. The shop papers seldom deal with the activities, the problems, the tasks in connection with the unemployed workers. The part-time workers are almost entirely ignored in the shop papers. Their specific problems and demands must be stressed.

The Warren strike showed that wage cuts and speed-up can be fought effectively in the steel and metal plants by rallying the workers around the program and leadership of the revolutionary union through united front action, built up around the day to day conditions and grievances of the workers.

The strike brought to the fore the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union as the fighting leader of the steel workers in their struggle against the attacks of the bosses and the reactionary union misleaders. All these facts must be brought to the workers' attention through the shop papers.

N. H.

Will the Comrades Explain?

WE WOULD like to know the cause for the disappearance of certain shop papers which appeared more or less regularly in the past, but have not been issued for at least four or five months.

Districts 1, 3, 4, and 5 have had no shop papers since June. What has happened to *The Tubular Rivet Worker*, *The Textile Voice*, *The Sparrows Point Worker*, *The Randolph Miner*, *Steel Struggle*, *The Blawnox Steel Worker*, and the *McKeesport Tinsplate Worker*?

District 2 appears to have lost half of their shop papers. *The Rex Worker*, *The Uneeda Workers' Voice*, *The Hattie Carnegie Worker*, *Live Current*, and the *Sing-Sing Rebel* have not appeared for the last several months.

District 6: What has happened to the *Malleable Worker*, *The Willard Fighter*, and the *Gum Worker*?

District 7 has lost one shop paper, the *Ternstedt Workers Bulletin*, and gained one, *The Young Ford Worker*.

District 8. There were ten active shop papers in this district six months ago and today there are only five. What has happened to the *Allis-Chalmers Worker*, *The C. and N. W. Worker*, *The Forgings Worker*, the *Youngstown Worker*, the *Decker Worker*, *The Harvester Worker*, and the *Nash Worker*?

District 9. *The Copper Miner*, *The Agnew Ore Digger* and the *Packing House Worker* have not appeared for six months.

District 13 had four shop papers and has lost two of them, the *C. H. Scrapper* and the *S. P. Worker*.

District 19. Another *Packing House Worker* lost.

Shop Paper Statistics

District	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	6	7	2	3	4
3	1	1	0	1	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	3	2	2	1	1
7	2	2	1	—	2	1
8	7	7	3	2	3	1
9	4	4	1	3	2	1
13	2	1	3	—	2	1
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	2	1	1	—	1	1
<i>Total</i>	24	25	18	10	14	10

New Papers — July — *Young Ford Worker*, District 7; *Railroad Worker*, District 19.

The tremendous decline in shop papers for the past six months — particularly in the last three months, seriously reflects on our shop work. The decline in shop papers is also in a very large measure due to a lack of personal attention on the part of District Organizers to the individual shops where shop papers are published as well as lack of individual attention to the publication of shop papers in the concentration districts. For example, Pittsburgh did not have one single Party shop paper for the past six months, though some union papers made their appearance irregularly.

In other concentration districts, like 6, 7, and 8, there has been a decline since June, and in District 8 there was a drop from seven papers in both March and April to only one in August.

We want to emphasize again that while the drop in shop papers is undoubtedly a reflection of weakening of shop work in a number of districts, the specific reason for the decline is that there is no serious sustained personal attention given by the districts to the regular appearance of the shop papers.

Aid for Shop Papers

In the past the Labor Research Association received many requests, which they always answered promptly, which was quite a help to the groups working on shop papers. The L. R. A. can give you any information regarding company profits, working conditions in a particular company, working hazards, etc. You can write to the Labor Research Association, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Agit-Prop Work

The Fight for Unemployment Insurance and Our Agitation

IN THE last issue of the *Party Organizer*, in an examination of some of the August First leaflets, we already stressed the point that more care should be taken in the proper raising and explaining of the main Party slogans.

We wish to add a few more striking examples. The call for the Pennsylvania State Nominating Convention left out completely our first main slogan in the election campaign — unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers. This leaflet does not seem to be, however, one isolated case in the district. The August First leaflet issued in North Philadelphia raises among the main war slogans the demand "for the immediate payment of jobless relief." Now, what is meant by it? Do the comrades have in mind our central demand for unemployment insurance? If so, why is it not stated or explained in the leaflet? If the demand as stated in the leaflet is meant to be a local demand for some immediate relief it should have then been more specific and concrete.

A leaflet issued in Kentucky raises the demand "Fight for relief at the expense of the operators and their government." Here an attempt is made to improve upon the main Party slogan instead of raising clearly our demand for unemployment insurance, and also explaining what we mean by it.

Practically all of our leaflets which had raised the demand for unemployment insurance do not explain what we mean by it — how we expect the government to raise the funds to pay unemployment insurance. It is important to discuss our program on unemployment insurance, the ways and means of raising the funds for it in such a manner that we concretely expose some of the local politicians and the Socialist Party who also speak of unemployment insurance. This becomes especially important now since the American Federation of Labor leadership, as a result of the pressure from below and our activities within the local unions, is also beginning to speak in favor of "jobless" insurance.

We should in our leaflets and general agitation, explain to the workers that the billions of dollars which the national government is giving to the bankers in industries (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) to save their profits, should be used as part of the fund for unemployment insurance. As against

the direct sales tax, our demand should be to tax the exploiters to create funds for unemployment insurance.

In each locality we must discuss very much in detail the various proposals for unemployment insurance on the part of the bourgeois demagogues, the social fascists, the American Federation of Labor leaders, and expose their proposals by concrete discussion of our demand for unemployment insurance. Whatever there is "practical" in the demand for unemployment insurance as voiced by our enemies is for the purpose of placing the entire burden for raising relief funds on the shoulders of the toiling masses. As against this, we must in a practical and popular manner explain what we mean by saying that "unemployment insurance should be raised at the expense of the state and employers."

Our demand for unemployment insurance must not be raised in such a manner as if we were opposed to local relief. It should be done in such a manner that "the Party should not create the impression that it calls upon the distressed workers to refuse benefits even of entirely inadequate charity relief, but as against the starvation it is necessary to energetically put forward the demand for *unemployment insurance*. To make this counterposing of insurance to charity clear to the workers, the Party must by means of *concrete facts* actually expose the complete insufficiency of charity (using the numerous recent statements of the charity organizations), the rotten food, and the methods of raising funds—threat of discharge if the workers refuse to give." (From the October, 1931 Central Committee Resolution on Unemployment, printed in full in the pamphlet *Toward Revolutionary Mass Work* and in the October, 1931 issue of *The Communist*.)

S. D.

A Revised Edition of the New Members' Pamphlet

The text book for classes of new members, *The Communist Party in Action*, will have a revised edition. In printing the revised edition of the pamphlet we would like to make a number of changes based on the experiences of the new members' training courses. In order to really meet the requirements of such a pamphlet we ask the comrades to send in suggestions on how to improve this special pamphlet for classes for new members.

The opinions sent in by the comrades will be taken very seriously and we hope on the basis of the criticisms and suggestions that will be sent in, the revised edition of the pamphlet will really be an improvement over the first one.

Please send your letter to the Central Committee Agitprop Department, Post Office Box 87, Station D, New York City.

A Workers School in Every District

WHILE political education of the members of the Party and the hundreds and thousands of workers outside of our ranks has been an important problem in our Party for a long time, it has received particular prominence since the Fourteenth Plenum of our Party. The Communist International and our Central Committee have stressed in the various resolutions the importance of raising the political level of our members and the spreading of the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the broad strata of the toiling masses in the United States. The deepening of the crisis and the consequent sharpening of the class struggle creates a greater desire on the part of the working class population, also on the part of the intellectual elements, to know and understand more about the Communist movement. The propaganda work of our Party must be further intensified and broadened. This can be done through the organization and the establishment of Workers Schools.

The Workers School in New York, which is now entering the tenth year of its existence, has, under the guidance and leadership of the Central Committee of our Party, developed into one of the most important Marxian institutions. From a mere handful of forty-six students at the inception of the School in 1923, it has reached a registration of 3,200 students for the year 1931-1932. More than fifty per cent of these were workers and other elements who came in contact with the Communist movement for the first time through the Workers School. The School therefore serves as an instrument of reaching the masses and popularizing the theory of Marxism-Leninism as well as the practical work of our Party. The School also serves as a recruiting ground, since many of the enrolled students sooner or later join the ranks of the Party.

How to Organize a Workers School

The problem of organizing Workers Schools in each District has been raised several times in the National Agitprop Department, but with the exception of Chicago, San Francisco and Detroit, we have not been successful in establishing Workers Schools functioning more or less regularly. Sporadic attempts have been made in Philadelphia, Boston and other districts, but with very little success. There is, however, no strong reason why Workers Schools should not be established in each district on a suitable foundation. It requires but little effort. The problem of forces for the school can also be easily solved. It depends a great deal on how the School is organized.

First, we should start modestly with about two or three classes at most. Of course, in bigger districts, like Chicago and San

Francisco, we can have a number of courses. In smaller districts, where Schools have not as yet been established, we should start with two or three classes: a class in Principles of Communism, one in Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, and perhaps a third one either in History of the American Labor Movement or in the History of Class Struggles. A class in the Organization Principles of the Party should be organized for Party and League members only.

In the beginning the only equipment required is a room with chairs and a blackboard. This room can be used each night for a different class.

No matter how busy our comrades are in the districts with the practical work, they can put aside an hour and a half once a week to teach a class. This will help not only to develop our young comrades but also the outsiders who will register for these courses, and will also help the instructors, since it requires some preparation on the part of the instructor to teach a class, and this helps him to develop his own political knowledge.

The District Committees should assign two or three comrades to plan the work; publicity should be gotten in the local press if possible, or by means of leaflets widely distributed; the date for the beginning of the course is to be announced and blanks prepared for registration. A small tuition must be charged.

In the small towns a fee of \$1.50 to \$2.00 for each course of eight to ten weeks would be sufficient. Later on, when the School grows, both the period of the term and the fee can be extended. The income from the tuition fees will usually be more than enough to cover the expenses, and in many cases may even help towards the maintenance of Party quarters. But of course the main emphasis is not to be on the financial part of the School.

A School thus established would attract many elements who otherwise would not come in contact with us, it would raise the prestige of the Party in the particular locality, and as mentioned before, it would help to raise the political level of the workers inside and outside of the Party.

The Workers School in New York can be and should be utilized by the comrades of other districts for advice, outlines, etc. It is in our opinion a very essential problem at the present time. The Fall is usually a good time to start a school because people return from their vacations, the weather is much cooler, and everybody is anxious to do something and is making plans for various activities for the Fall and Winter. Therefore the District Committees should discuss this problem immediately and begin preparations at once.

—A. MARKOFF.

Preparations for the 15th Anniversary of the October Revolution

WE SUGGEST that in the second week of October, not later, special functionaries' conferences should be arranged, at which a discussion take place on the lessons of the October Revolution and our agitation and propaganda among the masses, utilizing the lessons of the October Revolution and the achievements in the building of Socialism in the U. S. S. R. The discussion at the functionaries' conference should be followed with a discussion in all Party units. It is particularly necessary to arrange such conferences in the small industrial towns located outside of the District headquarters. Our experiences in the past show at best that functionaries' conferences and discussions in the units are held in the leading District cities. This must be changed.

During the months of October and November special forums should be arranged in the sections on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Working class organizations should be visited to arrange discussions on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

The circulation and distribution of literature on the October Revolution and the achievements of the Soviet Union, and on the first and second Five-Year Plans should be considered as one of the most important weapons in the mobilization of the masses in the celebration of the Russian Revolution.

Special attention should be paid in organizing lectures and discussions in the trade unions and mass organizations.

The lessons of the October Revolution and the achievements of the Five-Year Plan can and must be brought to the attention of the unemployed. Propaganda meetings with special leaflets should be held at the gathering place of the unemployed.

Our shop papers should in a concrete manner discuss and take up the Fifteenth Anniversary.

Self-Criticism from Rochester

LITERATURE was taken to all street meetings and most indoor meetings, but sales were small. Little has been done to activize mass organizations and there has been no house-to-house canvassing except that election pamphlets are taken by most of the comrades while collecting election petition signatures.

Unit literature agents form the committee, but do not function. This can be overcome by selecting a few comrades who see the importance of increasing the distribution of literature and who are energetic enough to work consistently at the task, for only by every-day efforts can we hope to accomplish anything.

J. H., Rochester, District 4.

....**"SAVE THE ANIMALS OF THE ZOO"**....
SAYS MAYOR MOORE

**BUT WHAT ABOUT THE STARVING
UNEMPLOYED?**

What is going to be your answer, Workers of Phila?

Today the State Legislature, after meeting for seven weeks, has refused to provide a single cent for relief of the unemployed. Now they

are attempting to tax the employed and unemployed by levying a tax on cigarettes and other things of life.

***Make the City Council provide immediate
Unemployment Relief***

RELIEF is cut off in the city since June 25. Even milk for starving babies is no longer given out. Workers, their wives and children are starving. Suicides increase. Workers are thrown out of their homes. **STILL M A Y O R MOORE, WHO CAN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS TO SAVE THE ANIMALS OF THE ZOO, DOES NOT LIFT A FINGER TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.**

The City Council and the

Mayor can be compelled to provide relief only when thousands of unemployed and their families will force them to. Come in thousands and back the delegation of unemployed who will come to the City Council on August 25th, to present the demands for immediate relief. **G I V E YOUR ANSWER IN CLEAR SHARP T E R M S, THAT YOU REFUSE TO STARVE WHILE THERE ARE MILLIONS TO PAY TO THE BANKERS.**

COME TO THE REYBURN PLAZA

(Opposite City Hall)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th, 2 P. M.

BACK THE DEMANDS OF THE COMMITTEE:

1. That the City give out immediate relief out of the \$20,000,000 loan until relief is forthcoming from the state or federal government with no discrimination against single persons, Negroes, or young workers.
2. That the shelter be reopened at once for homeless people, and for people forced to live on the dumps.
3. No evictions for non-payment of rent. Vacant homes to be used for unemployed families. These homes to be maintained by the City.
4. Against the levying of any additional tax by the City Council upon places of public amusement and articles of mass consumption.

**Philadelphia Conference for Unemployment Relief
called by Unemployed Councils
230 S. 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

This is a good example of an unemployment leaflet. Study and compare it with some you have issued and send in your opinions.



Self-Criticism from Detroit

THROUGH the Org. letter and also by special statements which are attached to the Org. letter the entire Party has a much closer contact with our literature apparatus than before. But still there is a dangerous underestimation of the outstanding importance of literature. The members of the Party, with few exceptions, are not yet "literature conscious" to the extent that this consciousness would reflect itself through our sales. Some of the language organizations have bought a little, but here again we can notice that our fractions in these organizations are not on the job in introducing our literature at the meetings of these organizations. For four days I have found a good comrade who takes care of the book shop when I have to do other Party work. Otherwise I think one comrade could handle the book shop and all work connected with it by making a special effort.

There are good possibilities of doubling our literature sales in Detroit and throughout the state, but we can only utilize these possibilities when not only the Party members in the units, but also the entire leadership of the Party gets more seriously on the job, bringing the whole question of literature to the comrades in such a way that comrades will feel how close revolutionary literature is linked up with all other activities the Party is conducting. It is not clear to many comrades how valuable a pamphlet can be in our personal contacts in the shops as well as on the outside, especially in the light of the Fourteenth Plenum decisions. I have been in quite a number of units and in most of the cases found that literature did not play any role in whatever discussion the unit was involved in. Nevertheless, I am trying hard to overcome this bad situation by issuing every week a statement outlining what should be done, giving figures and suggestions.

F. B., Literature Director, District 7.

Overcoming Financial Chaos

Milwaukee, District 18, writes:

As far as financial responsibility of the Literature Department of our District is concerned, we are, as you know, a new District and we are now faced with the problem of reorganization; however, I want to state that we are installing a system of bookkeeping that will insure us of the strictest check-up in regard to both literature and *Daily Worker*. A serious attempt will be made to wipe off all back debts and I am sure that with the cooperation of the District here and the Center, this can and will be accomplished, in as short a period of time as possible.

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Cleveland, District 6, writes:

Our plan will be to hold a raffle in each section, on a set of Lenin's works, and in this way help to wipe out the old debt. and build a big literature fund, and place a set of Lenin's works in the hands of a worker.

Another plan was worked out in Section 1: a set of Lenin's works was raffled off and each unit that sold 125 tickets (ten cents each), received a set of Lenin's works, the balance being used for the raffled set, and the tickets. In this way we placed five sets of Lenin in the workers' hands.

J. F., Cleveland.

Proper Handling of Literature in the Units

THE method used in speaking on literature should contain the telling, in a few words, of the contents of each pamphlet, as the worker picks it up and turns it face towards the meeting. And if the agitprop will stand up while he speaks, he will be gratified at the added attention that will sub-consciously be paid him. If order is not kept as he speaks, he should demand it, and point out to the comrades that if they ignore literature, they are slipping up on one of their most important duties, since literature plays a vital role in organization work.

B. S., District 2, Section 1.

Salt Lake City Activizes the Units in Literature Distribution for the Election Campaign

THE Salt Lake City section of District 19 has been assigned a certain quota of election campaign literature to be sold before November 8. Our quota has been set at 15,000 national platforms, 2,000 each of other campaign pamphlets, and 50 copies of Comrade Foster's book, *Toward Soviet America*. This means that we must make a serious attempt to develop a real system of literature sales.

Now we propose that each unit of the section be responsible for a certain quota in proportion to their membership. In order to fill our quota we must sell 1,500 platforms each week from now to the election. Each unit should be able to handle at least 100 platforms per week and other campaign literature in proportion.

In order to help the units to have this literature on hand at all times we will extend credit for the first order, with the understanding that the bill must be paid within a week from receiving the pamphlets. And to save time we are sending all units a quantity of campaign literature on credit, to be paid for before the next unit meeting, when more literature should be ordered.

The best way would be for each unit to have a standing order of so many pamphlets each week and assign one comrade to call for them at the Party office and hold him responsible for getting the unit quota each week.

The next step will be to so organize the literature sale in the unit so as to be able to sell the largest possible amount from week to week.

As methods for distribution of the literature we suggest:

House to house sales.

Sales at all meetings and gatherings of workers.

Sales outside all unit concentration points.

Sales in connection with Red Sunday activities.

No meeting of any political group without Communist campaign literature.

Literature

THE Community Educational Club of Van Etten, N. Y., has decided to establish a Workers Library at the Finnish Hall, Van Etten, to be available for the English-speaking workers who frequent this hall at dances and entertainments.

We will therefore in the near future place an order for various pamphlets and other kinds of literature.