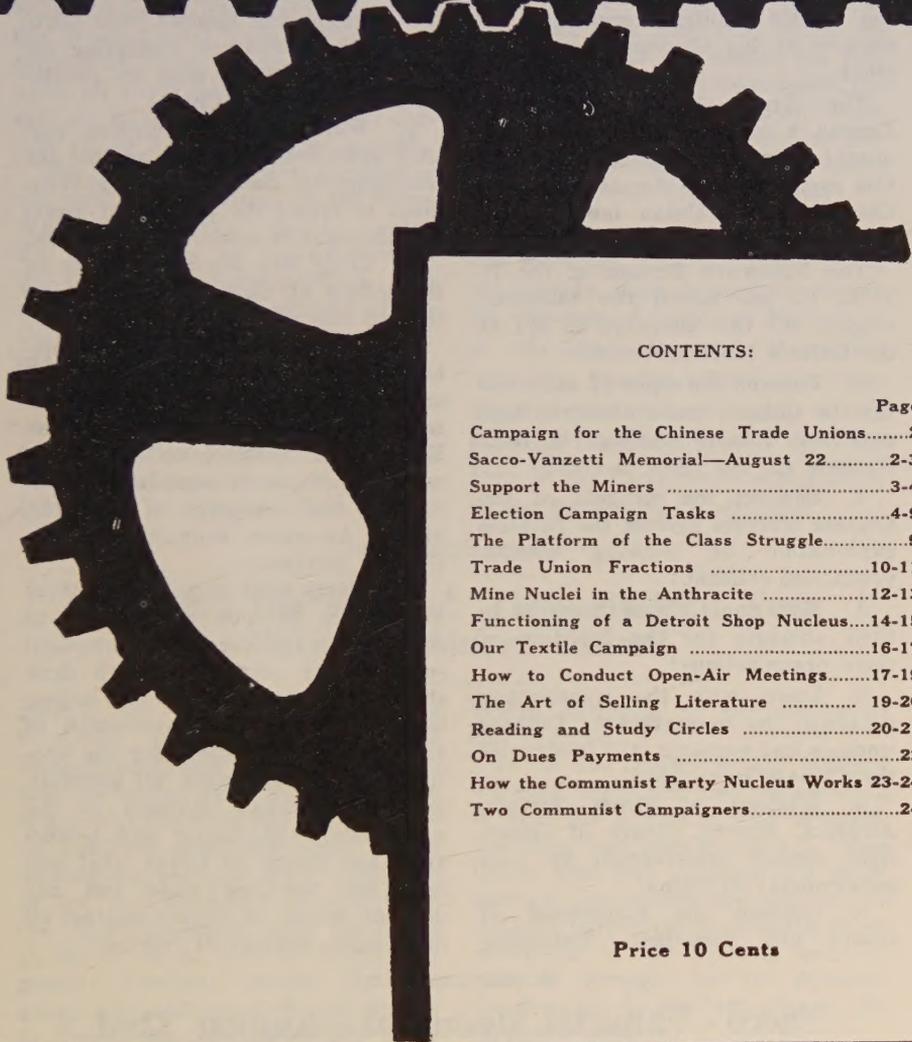


THE PARTY ORGANIZER



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Campaign for the Chinese Trade Unions

THE Trade Union Educational League, as part of the Red International of Labor Unions, is organizing in this country a campaign for support of the Chinese labor movement.

The Trade Union Educational League is drawing in as many labor organizations as possible, to assist in this campaign, and for aid, into the Chinese Trade Union labor movement.

The Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. has issued the following slogans for the campaign in aid of the Chinese labor movement:

1. Demand the right of existence for the Chinese trade unions! Support the Chinese workers in their struggle for the right to strike!

2. Support the struggle of the Chinese workers against the ruthless exploitation of working women, youth, and children!

3. Help the Chinese peasants in their struggle for the freedom of their organizations!

4. Down with the Kuomintang generals, the murderers of Chinese workers and peasants, the traitors of the Chinese Revolution!

5. Workers of Great Britain, America, France, toilers of Japan, fight against intervention by your governments in China!

6. Demand the withdrawal of troops and warships! Defending

China, you are combating the war danger!

7. Soldiers and sailors, do not fire a single shot against your Chinese brothers who are struggling for liberty! Fraternize with the revolutionary toilers of China!

8. Workers of all countries, register your ardent protest against the intention of the Japanese government to inflict the penalty of death for propaganda against intervention!

9. Long live the close union of the toilers of China and the toilers throught the world!

The Party calls upon all its members everywhere, in labor fraternal organizations, in the factories, to rally in support of the Trade Union Educational League, to make the campaign of the Chinese labor movement a real campaign of solidarity of the American workers with the Chinese workers.

The Party calls upon its members everywhere to help raise funds to send to the Chinese labor movement so that they can go on with their struggle against reaction and imperialism, and for the continuation of the Chinese Revolution, for the abolition of all oppression, all imperialism and capitalism in China, for the organization of strong and powerful labor unions in China, that will lead the working class and the peasant masses to victory against all oppression, against all reaction.

Sacco - Vanzetti Memorial—August 22nd

THE International Labor Defense has announced that it will hold Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Demonstration throught the country on or about August 22nd.

The International Labor Defense has invited many labor organizations to participate in these demonstrations.

The Workers (Communist) Party

will be represented at these demonstrations and will have a speaker who will represent the Party position at these memorial meetings.

The Party calls upon its organizations in the various cities and districts, upon all Party units, to help the International Labor Defense in organizing these meetings. We call upon all Party members to give full support in the organization of meetings on as huge a scale as possible.

The Central Executive Committee will publish a manifesto on the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial shortly, which will make clear to the workers of this country the Party position. We will also have special editions of the Daily Worker and all other Party papers.

We must utilize these demonstrations, not only to help build a powerful International Labor Defense to defend the class war prisoners, to defend the workers who fight against

capitalism, to defend the textile strikers, mine strikers, needle trades strikers and all other workers engaged in struggle, to fight for the release of Mooney, Billings, the Centralia prisoners and others in jail because of their loyalty to the working class, but also our Party by making clear to the masses the real meaning of American democracy, the real meaning of American class justice, will draw large numbers into its ranks and create a greater circle of sympathizers for the Party.

The Party speakers at the memorial meetings, and the Party in its propaganda, must connect up closely the exposure of American democracy, at the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorials, with the Election Campaign, thus drawing the workers closer to the Election Campaign around the Platform of our Party, and thereby closer to the Party and its struggles.

Support the Miners! Help Build a New National Miners Union!

SOLD out and betrayed by the Lewis machine in a bitter struggle of fifteen months the miners are not laying down in the face of this defeat but have learned in greater numbers that they can expect nothing but betrayal from the agents of the coal operators in control of the now bankrupt and destroyed U. M. W. of A., and are rallying in greater numbers around the left wing, and will meet in convention in Pittsburgh, Sept. 9-16 and build a **New National Miners' Union**, which will become the inheritor of the best fighting traditions of the once powerful United Mine Workers of America, and the leader of the

future struggles of the miners of this country.

It is the duty of all militant workers organized and unorganized to help the miners in this struggle. To help the miners build a New Union that will organize the unorganized and answer the offensive of the coal operators, re-establish union conditions in the industry and engage in struggle for the demands put forward by the left wing in the Miners' Union.

See to it that your organization and the militant workers individually help raise funds to make possible a large representation at the Pittsburgh Convention.

The Miners' National Convention Arrangement Committee has sent an appeal for financial support to the entire labor movement and calls upon all workers to support them.

At the same time the miners must be supported with relief as there are hundreds of thousands of miners and their families actually starving. There are a great number who are completely thrown out of the mines

discriminated against because of their militant fight.

The National Miners Relief Committee appeals to all workers for support and our Party members must see to it that the splendid support given to the miners is continued at this time, particularly when the miners are engaged in building a **New National Miners' Union.**

Election Campaign Tasks

PARTY ON THE BALLOT

THE campaign to place the Party on the ballot is proceeding successfully. Thus far, we are on in 11 states, (of these 11 we were on in only 2 states in 1924. In all we were on in only 14 states in 1924.) Our aim is to be on in a minimum of 30 states and in 35 states if possible. In a number of states we are certain to be on the ballot because we can go on through a convention of the Party or because the requirements on petitions are not so great. On the other hand, there are a large number of states in which the job is a very difficult one and we must proceed in full force to place the Party on the ballot.

At the same time, we can only be sure that we will go on in any of these states if in addition to getting the required number of signatures we will build a real Communist campaign in these states, so that the authorities will not dare through various maneuvers and technicalities to rule us off the ballot, so that in the event they do, there will be a mass resentment of the workers against them and they will be compelled to retreat.

It is, therefore, the duty of every Party member to do everything pos-

sible to carry out the instructions of the district organizer and the campaign committee and gather signatures and to place the Party on the ballot, gather plenty of signatures above the required number and then to organize as broad a campaign as possible as an assurance that we will be able to stay on the ballot.

How NOT to Collect Petitions

A document sent out by one of the campaign workers, dealing with collecting signatures, early in the campaign, gave an entirely wrong point of view to the question of gathering of signatures. The document proceeded from the idea that we had to get on the ballot by any method and gave an outline of methods to be used that are not permissible in a Communist organization. The National Office was successful in stopping most of these circulars, but some of them went to the units. We are, therefore, writing to the units on this question, informing the units that the Central Committee has condemned this document and has stated that some expressions as used in that document are foreign to Communism and have no place in our Party. The comrade who wrote the document recognized his mistake, and in all

activity we are carrying on today, we are doing everything possible to overcome any such notions that may still exist in other sections of the Party, as a residue of the old Socialist Party electioneering.

Carry Communist Propaganda

Our object in getting on the ballot is, of course, to give an opportunity to those workers whom we mobilize in support of our platform, the platform of the class struggle, to express their vote against capitalism and for the Communist Party and its candidates. In our efforts to get on the ballot, we must utilize this as a means of spreading the ideas of communism, of spreading our literature, of making contacts for our Party, to draw in new members, and the strengthening of our organization. This is the only way in which we can

not only get on the ballot, but guarantee that we will stay on the ballot. If we do not succeed in creating a broad sympathy for the Party around its slogans and its platform, we have no guarantee that the capitalist politicians will not maneuver in the last minute, even if they accept our petitions, to take us off the ballot.

We, therefore, urge upon all comrades:

1) To mobilize for securing of signatures to get on the ballot.

2) To utilize this means of gathering petitions for the purpose of spreading Party principles, platform, Party literature, our Daily Worker, making contacts for the Party, establishment of new units in cities where we have none, and generally for the strengthening and building up of Party organization.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHOPS

We are out to mobilize the great mass of the workers in the struggle against capitalism in this campaign. It stands to reason, therefore, that if we are to be successful in our work, we must penetrate the factories, workshops, mines and mills in this campaign. All Party units and all Party members generally must, therefore, bear in mind the center of our campaign must be in the workshop.

We must on the basis of our activities in the factories, on the basis of our activity in all other labor organizations, on the basis of the campaign that we are conducting today, among the miners, textile workers, needle trade workers, auto workers, metal workers, and all other sections of the industrial working class, appeal for the workers' support of the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party and support of its candidates. This can only be done successfully if we will do everything

possible to organize these workers right in the shops. We can do that by the following means: 1) By spreading literature in the workshops; 2) By spreading the Daily Worker in the workshops; 3) Through the organization of factory gate meetings everywhere afternoons and immediately after work; 4) Personal contact with the workers in the factories; 5) Raising the Communist campaign and the issues of our Party in the various shop committee meetings, shop meetings, union meetings; 6) Organization of campaign committees in the shops, unions and fraternal organizations.

The election campaign must be utilized as a means of unifying all the campaigns that our Party is conducting at the present time.

Unless we succeed in bringing the campaign into the factories from the very beginning and continue to make our drive in the factories among the great mass of workers,

unorganized as well as organized, our campaign will not be a success.

Our campaign must appeal concretely to the various sections of the working class on the basis of their immediate struggles and issues.

For this reason every district must conduct its election campaign not generally among the working class, although it will do that of course, but must also stress particularly the problems of the various sections and industries from the interests of the workers in these industries in their problems and issues, raise the slogans that will lead toward the greater politicalization of these masses and the gathering of them around the election campaign slogans and issues of our Party.

Concretize Campaign

For this reason, special campaign committees will have to be appointed and special literature will have to be issued in the various districts, depending upon the industrial groups that are prevalent. For example, **District 1**, Boston District cannot have a successful campaign unless it penetrates among the great mass of textile and shoe workers of New England. For this reason there must be a special Campaign Committee and special literature must be published. **District 2**, New York District, must, of, course, pay a great deal of attention to the needle trades, organize a special campaign committee there and issue special literature. Also, of course, the traction problem must be given great attention and special literature published there. **District 3**, Philadelphia district, must pay a great deal of attention to mining, textile, metals, etc. **District 4**, shoes, textile, metal, railroad. **District 5**, Pittsburgh district—mining steel. **District 6**, Cleveland—mining, steel, rubber, auto. **District 7**, Michigan

district, automobiles, furniture. **District 8**, Illinois district—mining, packing houses, mail order houses, metal, railroad. **Distr. 9**, Minnesota—metal mining, railroad, flour mills, etc., and, of course, among the working farmers. **District 10**, Kansas—among other industries, must pay attention to packing houses, mining, steel, etc. **District 12**—in addition to all other industries of a prevalent character, must not forget lumber workers. **District 13** must not forget agricultural workers, etc.

We have not, perhaps, mentioned accurately all of the industries in the various districts, but we merely tried to indicate along what lines the districts must organize their campaign.

The Central Committee will probably publish such literature for the mining campaign, but the various districts that have large groups in the various industries, must publish their own literature on a district scale.

Foreign Language Literature

Likewise, must the district stimulate the publication of language literature, by the various language groups in their districts, through the District Executive Committee. From the center, we will see to it that general literature dealing with the campaign in the various languages, is issued by the National Bureaus. But the districts in organizing their meetings and working out publicity for the campaign must bear in mind the language problems.

The center is publishing special Negro literature. A leaflet is already on press now, and a pamphlet will be ready soon. There will also be special literature, dealing with women workers, young workers, etc., and the districts in their campaign, must not forget to pay special at-

tention to these various categories of our working class.

Build Shop Nuclei

The election campaign must be utilized as a means for increasing the number of shop nuclei of our Party. Our Party organization at the present time has only from 10 to 15 per cent organized in factory nuclei. The bulk of our membership is in street nuclei. The bulk of our membership also is not yet organized for the purpose of creating contacts in factories, of getting in new members, of building up shop nuclei where none exist, and of strengthening the existing factory nuclei.

Make Your Unit a Real Live Unit

In this campaign we will get in thousands of new members. The difficult job ahead of us is to make sure that we will organize our work in such a manner that we will retain the great bulk of these new members that will come to our ranks. In order to do this, the unit must become a real functioning unit, carrying on its work in an organized and systematic manner. For this purpose, a good executive committee should be formed in every unit to map out the program of work for every meeting, and that shall see to it that all details shall be handled by the executive and only those matters that have to come up for approval to the unit shall be brought

before the general meeting of the nucleus.

In general, we ask you to take the necessary steps to see to it that your unit becomes a fit one to take in new members and to retain them for the Party. Regular and punctual meetings are a step in this direction.

Work of Street Nuclei

The above also holds good for the street nucleus.

Street nuclei can do a great deal of factory work. Street nuclei must map out for themselves a number of factories in the neighborhood where there are no Party nuclei and conduct Communist activity there, distribute our literature, the Daily Worker, and make contact with the workers, and be instrumental in forming new factory nuclei.

The street nuclei must pay particular attention to the organization and the proper conduct of street meetings. Open air meetings should be conducted on as large a scale as possible.

A mass of material on how to organize mass meetings and open air meetings has been printed lately in the Daily Worker and in the "Party Organizer", and we urge all comrades to save this material and acquaint themselves with it in a thorough manner so that they can improve themselves as organizers and agitators, propagandists for communism.

\$100,000 DRIVE

Party Assessment Stamp

1) The Central Executive Committee has levied a 50c assessment on all Party members to be known as the **1928 Election Campaign Assessment Stamp.**

2) This assessment stamp fund is part of the \$100,000 Communist Campaign Fund for the 1928 elec-

tion campaign of our Party. While we expect to raise the \$100,000 in this campaign through subscription lists, selling of special campaign stamps, mass meetings, income from literature, affairs, and donations from trade unions and other organizations, we must have immediate funds for the conduct of the cam-

paign and we look forward to the sale of these assessment stamps to bring this money immediately.

3) We, therefore, expect that every Party unit will call a special meeting at which the election campaign will be taken up and each member asked to pay for his campaign assessment stamp, and the money forwarded immediately to the district office, so that the district can forward it immediately to the National Campaign Committee.

4) You will receive your stamps from your district organizer.

5) We urge all units to make good the assessment stamp for all those who are unemployed. The National Office has for a long time furnished all districts with any quantity they desired of exempt dues stamps and also exempt initiation stamps for new members who were unemployed or on strike. We ask, therefore, that the Party membership support those who are on strike or unemployed by collecting in the various units sufficient money to pay for the assessment stamps for any such comrades who are unable to pay themselves, because of unemployment or being on strike.

6) We also expect that all units will make a special effort to draw members who have become lax in their activities and in dues payments, back into Party life and Party activity.

7) For this purpose, we ask every unit to immediately elect or appoint a special visiting committee which shall visit all members who are on the books of the unit and who are not active, do not pay their dues and do not attend meetings, and urge them on the basis of the activity that our Party is conducting today, on the basis of the election campaign, to come back to the Party, their Party,

the Party of the class struggle in the United States and take their place as soldiers in this great struggle.

Campaign Stamps

A half a million "Vote Communist" stamps have been issued and are ready for distribution and will be distributed through your district organization. The stamp was designed by a noted proletarian artist Fred Ellis, and is a very attractive stamp which will be used throughout the campaign. The stamps are just about the size of a special delivery stamp. This will form a wonderful medium of propaganda for they are gotten out with the object that they are to be posted on envelopes, programs, shop papers, bulletins and all other printed matter and stationery gotten out throughout the campaign.

From now on to the end of the campaign, no letters should be sent through the mails without one of these stamps. Everything must carry our election campaign label. We must induce tens of thousands of workers to buy these stamps and use them whenever they send letters to their friends, to their fellow-workers, etc., and this will be a great means of propaganda for our Party and its candidates.

These stamps sell in quantity lots, 55 books for \$50.00, 90 books for \$75.00 and 125 books for \$100.00. **They are otherwise, \$1 per book and each book contains 80 stamps; 10 pages, 8 stamps on a page.** They can be sold, of course, in the factories in large quantities. No worker will refuse a dime for a page of 8 stamps which he can use on 8 different letters and thereby promote the communist campaign.

This number, half a million, is just to start with. We are hopeful that as the campaign progresses, we can distribute millions of such stamps and will form a medium of propa-

ganda heretofore never practiced by our Party, reaching millions of workers through this means.

Election Campaign Buttons

The "Vote Communist" button is now ready. It is in three colors, a very beautiful design, specially worked out also by Comrade Ellis.

The prices are as follows:

5¢ in lots of 100 or less, 4¢ in lots of 100 to 1000, 3¢ in lots of 1000 to 5000, and 2¢ in lots of 5000 or more.

Both the stamps and the buttons, are excellent devices for bringing the Party to the attention of the masses as a political party of the working class, and we ask you, therefore, to give these the greatest possible support.

Party Platform

The Party platform is already off the press. The platform this year certainly is a great achievement for

our Party. The platform was adopted at the National Nominating Convention, after it was approved by the Central Executive Committee. It is printed in pamphlet form, 64 pp., well designed and will retail at 10c. Large orders, of course, will be sold at a discount.

Every unit must send its order for buttons, the campaign stamps, and pamphlets immediately to the district organization.

In the event that any of the districts are lax and do not supply the units immediately with any of the above material, the units are asked to please write directly to the national office and order their material and it will be sent to them, but of course, our object is to work thru the district organizations, as we believe this will be the best means of distributing the largest quantity possible of all our campaign material and literature.

All literature, printed matter, shop bulletins, etc., must carry a special advertisement for the campaign:

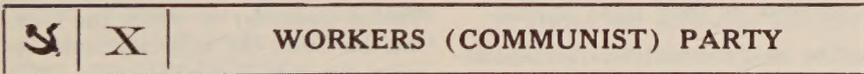
For President

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

For Vice-President

BENJAMIN GITLOW

Vote Communist



THE PLATFORM OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

64 pages of smashing facts

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Price 10 Cents Each

30 Per Cent Discount in Lots of 100 or More

NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

43 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y.

Make checks and money orders payable to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Treasurer.

Trade Union Fractions

By O. PIATNITSKY

Head of the Organization Department of the Communist International

The article printed below is from the pamphlet "The Organization of a World Party," written by Comrade Piatnitsky. It is the concluding section of Chapter V, "Communist Work in the Trade Unions." Every active Party-member and every reader of the "Party Organizer" should secure a copy of this pamphlet. It contains 94 pages of valuable material that will help us to solve many organizational problems. It is a review of the organizational work of the most important Communist Parties since the 5th Congress of the C. I. in all its phases. It treats shop and street nuclei, shop papers, recruiting, trade union work, Party apparatus, etc. It contains much material taken from the work of our Party. Send orders to Workers Library Publishers.—EDITOR.

What is to be done in order to organize Communist work in the trade unions?

In my opinion, the following measures must be put into effect:

(a) All Communists must join the trade unions of their given trades and form fractions in them.

(b) The Communist fractions must be under the leadership of comrades who work in the trade union movement.

(c) The Communist fractions in the trade unions must deal chiefly with those questions which concern their trade unions.

The meetings of the Communist fractions should, as a rule, be held before the meetings, conferences and congresses of their trade unions.

The local committees, district committees and central committees of the Communist Parties (through their trade union departments) decide on the policy which must be adopted by the Communist fractions at the meetings, sessions, conferences and congresses of trade unions; they must call together the Communist fraction executives and functionaries of the respective trade unions before the trade union congresses and conferences in order to discuss the most important questions and elaborate the necessary material on

the basis of which the comrades should act at those sessions, conferences and congresses.

(d) Special meetings of the Communist trade union fractions called periodically and simultaneously (trade union days), with a uniform agenda to discuss questions of general interest to all trade unions and the entire Party, are inexpedient and injurious.

Such questions should be discussed at the Party organizations and committees (factory group meetings, local aggregate and district meetings etc.), and only after these questions have been discussed by the central or district committees.

(e) The local trade union organizations (trade union branches and Trades Councils) in which the Communists form the majority must become the basis for good trade union work in the given trade union throughout the district and the whole country. In order to be able to perform the functions here enumerated it is necessary to establish good contact between the Communist fractions within each union.

The respective Party committees must devote serious attention and render the greatest possible support to the Communist fractions which have majorities in the trade union organs.

(f) Firm contact must be established between the trade union department of the C. C. and the trade union departments of the district committees, and between the latter and the trade union departments of the town committees.

The trade union departments of the Party committees lead, control and direct the work of the fractions in the trade unions, without, however, themselves performing that work for them.

(g) The factory groups must take every measure to win the trade union delegates in the enterprises regardless as to the tendency of the trade union (Amsterdam, Catholic, Christian, National Socialist, etc.), to which they belong. The Communists must actively perform the everyday detailed work of the trade union delegates in order to satisfy the demands of the workers; they must not restrict their activities to criticizing the trade union bureaucracy.

Only through sincere, persistent and skilful daily work can the Communist trade union delegates win the confidence of the workers in the factories. If we carry out correct trade union work in the factories the reformists will not be able to expel active Communists from the trade unions for their trade union work as they have done hitherto.

The groups, the Party committees and local committees must render energetic support to trade union Communist delegates.

(h) The Communists must organize their fractions in the red trade unions not only in the managing boards and Presidiums, but in all branches of the organization, just as in the other trade unions. Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above apply to the red trade unions.

(i) In those countries where there are red trade unions (Czecho-Slovakia, France, Holland, etc.), and where Communist work in other trade union organizations (reformist, Christian, Catholic and National Socialist) is weak, it is necessary that the Party members should be shifted by the Party committees to the latter trade unions, even if they must withdraw them from the red trade unions.

(j) The Communist Parties of the capitalist countries must recruit members not only for the red, but also for the reformist trade unions. The more members they have in the unions, the greater their influence in the respective unions.

(k) The groups, locals, section and district committees must divide their work between the Party members in such a manner that some members should not be over-burdened while others are free altogether; the latter distribution of Party duties undoubtedly interferes with the proper organization of Communist work in the mass organizations, including also the trade unions.

In taking the measures enumerated above, with the purpose of improving Communist work in the unions, the sections of the C. I. will be able to prevent the reformist trade union leaders from betraying the workers, including joint agreements with the employers, or during strikes, and in this manner they will free the working masses from the influence of the Social-Democratic, Catholic, Christian, National-Socialist and Fascist parties.

Mine Nuclei in the Anthracite

By EMIL GARDOS
SUB-DISTRICT ORGANIZER

Altho the Party reorganization was carried thru in the fall of 1925 up to the time Comrade Gardos was elected as Sub-district organizer of the Anthracite, not a single mine nucleus had been formed. In a period of less than three months Comrade Gardos has been successful in forming six mine nuclei and there are good prospects for many more.

Altho there are a large number of mine nuclei in the Districts of Pittsburgh, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas, the first mine bulletin "MINERS' BLAST" was published in the anthracite.

This work shows how great are possibilities for the formation of factory nuclei, and it should inspire all comrades to greater efforts to complete the reorganization of the Party thru increasing the number of factory nuclei and changing the composition of our membership.

In the anthracite, where in the past we have suffered from too much work from the top and too little actual building of our forces from below, the formation of mine nuclei offers the best guarantee that the Party will overcome the mistakes made by the local comrades in the past and will win over the miners to the program of the left wing and to the leadership of our Party. It is a sure sign that we will begin to exert a mass influence in the anthracite.—EDITOR.

THE hard-coal miners living in North-Eastern Pennsylvania, and numbering over 160,000, are losing more and more of their former privileges. Wage-cuts, speed-up, unemployment mark the onslaught of the operators, and the betrayal of the labor bureaucracy. The anthracite miners are facing big struggles for the preservation of their union; a struggle in which the leadership will come from the Communist Party and the left wing.

Not very long ago, our Party in the Anthracite Subdistrict showed a picture of small language units, hardly changed by reorganization. With some exceptions, the comrades did not participate in the struggle of the workers. They might have been working in the same mine, belonging to the same local union, without even noticing it. Party-work consisted mostly of language affairs for the party-paper, work in the society, isolated from the rest of the miners.

Form Six Mine Nuclei

Since the stabilization of the Sub-district organization, coming as a consequence of the participation in

the mining campaign, the face of our membership was turned more and more towards the place of work. After carrying out the industrial registration and quite some ideological campaign, 4 or more comrades working in the same colliery were assigned into nuclei. **During the last three months, six mine nuclei were organized.**

The membership of these units varies from 4 to 11, working in mines employing 400-1800 miners. They meet once a week, with a representative of the Subdistrict Committee present at their meeting, who sees to it that besides the problems of the mine and the union, all other Party matters will be dealt with. At the present time much attention is being given to the Election Campaign. They have an Executive of three, secretary-organizer; industrial organizer, in charge of the left wing block and an Agitprop—literature agent who is also responsible for the spreading of the Coal Digger through the block.

Nucleus Also Union Fraction

Because all the workers in the mine belong to the same local, the

nucleus functions at the same time as a fraction, where the problems of the union are discussed. Beside the national issues, the fight against the Lewis machinee and for election of delegates to the national convention, for the formation of a new Miners' Union to be held in Pittsburgh, Sept. 9th to 16th, 1928, the every day grievances of the miners, the slow but steady offensive of the coal-operators against union conditions are also taken up by the nucleus, in order to introduce them before the union.

Build Left Bloc

The fight against the operators and their agents is carried on together with the sympathizers, organized into the left blocs. Experience has proven that the best local-blocs in the tri-district are the ones formed and led by the mine-nuclei. Thanks to these groups, the left wing candidates accomplished quite some success during the last local elections. In spite of the great difficulties, the lack of preparation, they received a great number of votes, the machine defeating them in some cases with a small and faked majority. With more work in the mine and union, with more experienced and stronger nuclei and left-wing blocs, the leadership of the hard-coal miners will be wrested from the hands of the reactionaries. The developments in the industry, the worsening of the conditions will help us in that direction.

Mine Nuclei Show Results

The advantage of the mine-nuclei over the territorial units is also shown in the drive for new members. During the last few months, many good militants were taken into the Party thru the work in the mine. Mine-nucleus No. 1, Wilkes-Barre, organ-

ized in a mine employing 1800 workers, started with seven members, taken out from two international branches. Today, after one month of existence, they have 11 members, including one former comrade who rejoined thru the work of the nucleus. Thru systematic personal approach, thru the distribution of Party literature, especially Pepper's pamphlet: "Why Every Miner Should be a Communist," the best, most militant miners will join the Party, favorably changing its composition.

First Mine Bulletin in Country

The first mine-bulletin, published by the nucleus in the Stanton colliery will appear in a few days. It is going to be the result of a long ideological campaign together with the gathering of the material. Today, all the comrades are convinced about the importance of the mine-paper. From the interest shown by the other units, it is very probable that the "Miners' Blast," our first experiment in publishing mine-bulletins, will be followed shortly by other papers.

Subdistrict Conference Shows Progress

The Conference of the Anthracite Subdistrict, held July 29, devoted quite some time to the discussion of our experiences with the mine-nuclei. While pointing out certain shortcomings, due to inexperience, the transformation of the territorial branches into mine-nuclei was greeted by the comrades.

Thru rooting the Party into the mine, thru the formation of more nuclei, all remnants of language branch spirit will be wiped out, the influence of the Party will be increased and the leadership of the miners will be won by making the mine a Communist fortress thru the mine-nuclei, and make our Party a mass Party.

Functioning of a Detroit Shop Nucleus

By VERA BUCH

THE nucleus in question, one in a large and important automobile plant, has 25 members, of whom 19 are in good standing.

Within the past six months certain changes have been effected which have greatly improved the functioning of the nucleus. This nucleus was previously in rather poor shape, with few comrades attending the meetings which were dull and unproductive.

The first step in the revivifying of the group was the creation of the Executive—the nucleus bureau. The Executive had made an abortive attempt to exist about a year ago, but had collapsed. It took only a few weeks, however, to elect a new Executive representative of departments of work (Organizer, Industrial Organizer, Women's Work, Agitprop, Negro Work, and Shop Newspaper) and to make it function. The Executive now meets once a month and maps out the program for the two monthly meetings which the nucleus holds,—one business and one educational meeting. The business meeting takes up not merely routine business but discussion of party program as well. The educational meetings take up discussions of more general topics, such as "The Backwardness of the American Working Class, "Work Among Women," etc.

The functioning of the Executive at once brought about an improvement in the conduct of the nucleus meetings. The organizer now comes prepared with an order of business, worked out in digested form by the Bureau. The Executive goes thru all communications, disposing of

many without even bringing them before the nucleus. This eliminates the endless fumbling about with papers, wondering what to do with them, which is inevitable when communications come directly before the nucleus. The meetings arranged by the Executive have a snap and an orderliness which cannot be attained in any other way.

Departments have likewise been stimulated by the Bureau meetings. Heads of departments are called upon to report first to the Bureau and then to the nucleus meeting. They are obliged to function in order to be able to make their report. The industrial organizer, who formerly was an expert in presenting excuses for his non-functioning, for example, has been brought to life, and is now taking up the question of trade union membership. A registration showed that only three comrades of the nucleus were trade union members. Pressure was brought to bear and a few more have joined. Of course, department work in the nucleus is closely linked up with the departments in the District. If the latter are not functioning the nucleus heads find themselves at a loss. On the other hand, a live agitprop or women's work head in the nucleus can stimulate a district department into action.

Long CEC communications, programs or other long documents are assigned by the Bureau to one of its members who prepares a digest of it and is given five or ten minutes of the business meetings to present it for discussion to the nucleus. This is better than reading long letters

which is conducive to weariness and lack of attention.

While this nucleus has improved, much is yet to be done. Attendance is now about 12 (it was formerly 8). Non-attending member must be brought out or dropped. Promptness in starting meetings has not yet been achieved. Daily Worker and literature work are weak. Rarely does the nucleus meeting see literature, (not to speak of the workers in the factory seeing any!). "Daily Worker" work is confined to taking a collection among the comrades now and then, when there is a crisis. This is a serious deficiency. The non-functioning of the section in which this nucleus is located has been a handicap.

The most essential problem of the nucleus is just beginning to be tackled. This is its functioning among the workers of the factory. This is of course a problem for all shop nuclei and not merely for this one. The reorganization of the Party has been accomplished; factory nuclei are established; they have got over their first weakness. Yet the reorganization misses its purpose unless these nuclei actually work within the factory, carry out there the Party program, build there groups of sympathizers around the comrades from which new members can be recruited. (As a matter of fact our street nuclei in most cases are not functioning as street nuclei either.) While attempts have been made here and there in Detroit to reach the factory workers, taking the nuclei all in all, they do not function as factory nuclei. The Ford nuclei are to some extent exceptional to this. At any rate, the nucleus considered here leads an isolated life unknown to

the workers in the plant, without influence, without contact.

This matter has been taken up by the nucleus and the question has been raised: "How can we function as a factory nucleus?" Certain concrete elementary steps are being taken to reach the workers, among them, placing comrades in the club which the company maintains for the workers. The problem is not easy. The factory employs 15,000 workers. Our comrades are scattered through different departments. Half of them speak English with difficulty, some not at all. The company, like all auto firms, enforces a fierce espionage system. Yet we must reach the workers. It is necessary to know the factory better, to know the groups and types of workers, to follow every change of the their conditions, of their mood.

This nucleus, in line with the new policy of the District, has taken over its own factory paper. Formerly one comrade in Detroit wrote all the factory papers (with the exception of the Ford Worker). He visited the nuclei meetings, got a few notes and wrote up the papers. The comrades of this nucleus often did not even see "their" shop paper, did not even know whether it came out or not; did not know how many copies were sold. This is being changed. There is now an editorial committee of three which writes the paper. Two or three additional comrades have been drawn into activity. Still, the paper is not yet vitally linked up with—the life of the workers in the plant. It sells 1000 copies at the most.

The fact that the nucleus has begun to turn its face toward the factory is a big step forward, and with proper guidance from the District Committee will be able to achieve good results in the plants.

Our Textile Campaign

By ALEX BAIL

DISTRICT ORGANIZER, NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

THE sixteenth week of the New Bedford Textile Strike finds the development of great militancy among the workers and a growing sympathy for the Textile Mill Committee, which expresses itself in the organization of many thousands of workers into the New Bedford Textile Workers Union. At the same time, a strong fermentation is going on in the ranks of the UTW and the break in the ranks of the UTW can be expected if the reactionary leadership of the UTW succeeds in its effort to sell out the strike through its Government Arbitration schemes.

This militancy on the part of the workers and their determination to fight against the wage cuts, has brought the combined attacks on the textile workers from all agencies organized in support of the textile bosses.

The textile workers in New Bedford are making great sacrifices. More than 300 are now in jail. Only yesterday, 190 textile workers were sentenced to 60 days and the leaders of the strike to 6 months each in jail, in order to destroy this great up-sweep of militancy shown by these workers. We see a double attack aimed against these workers. On the one hand the maneuvers of the bosses with the aid of the reactionary leaders for arbitration and on the other hand the decision of Judge Milliken that mass picketing is illegal, mass arrests on the picket lines, bringing in of police from many other cities of Massachusetts and finally, the bringing in of the National Guard in an attempt to awe the textile strikers by a show of cold steel.

This attack also comes at a time when concerted action may be expected from the workers of Fall River, who are suffering from similar conditions of exploitation. This attack also comes at a time when under the leadership of the Textile Mill Committee, of which Albert Weisbord is national secretary, a National Convention is being called for Sept. 22nd, for the formation of a new National Union of Textile Workers. In this situation, our Party has great opportunity as well as great responsibility. We must concentrate our forces for the following immediate tasks:

1. Full support of the Workers International Relief, which has just now announced a national campaign for the relief of the New Bedford strikers. Our Party everywhere must mobilize its full resources in support of the campaign.

2. The announcement of the WIR that it will receive the cooperation of the ILD, so that there may be one joint campaign for defense as well as relief, makes it a double necessity to support the general drive. Over 300 are now in jail and it is the task of our Party members everywhere to stimulate in the organizations to which our Party members belong, activity for the support of the defense and relief drive.

3. The successful development of the strike in New Bedford must be utilized in order to bring large delegations of textile workers to the National Convention in New York City on September 22nd. The eyes of the textile workers are turned on

New Bedford, and the successful leadership shown by our Textile Mill Committee can be utilized for the bringing of delegations from many other textile centers to this Convention. Local unions, textile mill committees, mill groups must be immediately mobilized for this purpose.

4. Our Party, in the past, has been numerically weak in the textile industry. The increased activity now shown by our Party members in the industry, gives us splendid opportunities of recruiting many hundreds of workers into our Party in New Bedford and Fall River. We are

avoiding the mistake made many times in the past by failing to build the Party during a strike. Just at this time we have a real opportunity of building the Party. Our work has already brought large numbers of workers into the Party, and with the bringing of this National campaign among the textile workers to the attention of the most militant of these workers, large sections can be brought into the Party in every textile center. Only thru the strengthening of the Party in the textile industry, can we hope to carry through our program in the textile industry.

How to Conduct Open-Air Meetings

By JULIUS CODKIND

TO be successful an evening open-air meeting should be opened at eight o'clock sharp, and in no case should it last above two and one-half hours. Usually two hours is sufficient to hold a meeting. Within this time the speaking, literature sale, and collection should be made and questions answered. Exceptions to the two-hour rule are advisable only when there is great interest or great excitement or enthusiasm.

It is always bad to have a crowd melt away while the meeting is still in progress. It is much better to discontinue a meeting at the two-hour limit with the announcement of when the next meeting will be held on the same spot. As a rule, the crowd will come back for the next meeting, if your meeting was successful in gaining their interest or attention.

Advertising the Meeting

Open-air meetings can be built up very easily with a little organization. If the meeting is to open at 8 p.m., the platform should be on the corner with a sign at least an hour earlier,

announcing the time when the meeting will be opened. Try this a couple of times, and you will soon discover that the function of the chairman is to make a pleasant five-minute introduction of the meeting rather than to act as a loudspeaker extraordinary. Where there is a newspaper, the meeting should be announced in the press. In small towns the local bourgeois paper will often carry a notice of even Communist meetings. A little three- or four-line notice is often very helpful.

Building the Meetings

In large cities open-air meetings can be built up by choosing a particular evening of the week for a given corner and having a meeting on the corner on the same evening every week. The crowd will soon learn to come to that corner every Monday or Wednesday or Friday, as the case may be.

Maintaining Order

Maintain perfect order. An open-air meeting is a favorite spot for

certain types of comrades to gather for sociability. They will stand around the groups, generally below the platform, and carry on all sorts of discussions. They become very noisy, become highly offended when approached to maintain order, and quickly succeed in demoralizing the meeting. Many good speeches are interrupted and numerous splendid meetings are destroyed by this nuisance. A strong committee, trained to deal gently but firmly with this evil, will quickly rid a corner of it.

Disturbers

A worse evil even than the one described is the disturber who knows more than the speaker. With a few telling remarks, he quickly destroys the faith of an audience in any speaker. This type of crank can never be enticed to go up on the platform to show what he can do.

Very often he will not express his opinion openly. He simply decides that the speaker is not making a good enough job, so he finds a victim and sets out to convert him to Communism in his own way. Our crank is soon in the midst of a most enticing, know-nothing political discussion. The crowd, always attracted by a novelty, will quickly commence to gather around the debaters, a third will enter into the discussion, then a fourth. The debaters split off into two teams each with its circle of admirers. This process continues until the speaker finds himself talking to several circles of backs, and the meeting quickly comes to an end.

The best method of dealing with this disease is to have a member of the committee break up the discussion by calling the debaters quietly aside and appealing to the debater who is friendly to discontinue. If he refuses, he can be invited to go to another corner and hold his own

meeting. Sometimes a show of force is necessary. Sometimes a very popular speaker can appeal to the audience to expel the disturber. This nuisance is an ever-present danger, with which it is most difficult to deal.

The trouble lies in the fact that these disturbers secretly believe that they are superior to the speaker. As a general rule, this is not true. A speaker can be successful only through special study of his subject, and is, therefore, the one best qualified as a propagandist. Besides this the speaker always has the advantage of being on a platform, which helps him to carry a mass appeal and to gain results far beyond anything that can be hoped for from the best of cranks.

"Packing" the Audience

Interest is contagious. A crowd standing around with plenty of room to move around in will never have as good results as an audience that is closely packed. A well-organized committee can quickly pack a crowd by going to the outskirts and gently pushing forward. This is a very delicate maneuver. The crowding forward must be so carried out as to seem entirely unintentional and the result of great interest in what the speaker is saying. If clumsily done, trouble is very likely to result.

Patrolling the Meeting

The best and most experienced comrades should be posted on the outside of the crowd to safeguard the meeting from disturbances of all kinds, to be ready to deal with cranks and nuisances, and to attend to the process of packing the crowd.

Order of Business

A well-conducted meeting will open at 8 p. m. sharp with a five-minute speech by the chairman, not for the purpose of getting a crowd but to make a few important remarks and

announcements. Chairmanship of this sort is first-class training for beginners.

About 75 minutes should be given to speaking, to be followed by a collection, then the sale of literature, and then questions. Special announcements can be made after the sale of literature. Good speakers do

not lose the crowd by making a collection. If the crowd cannot be held thru a collection, it is best not to attempt the collection.

While the collection is being taken and literature sold, the speaker must frequently refer to the fact that the meeting is about to be opened for questions.

The Art of Selling Literature

LITERATURE-SELLING is an art easily acquired. It is a most effective means of spreading our message to those elements among the workers who often give unconscious leadership and expression to the workers with whom they have contact.

The best places to sell literature are at meetings or lectures of all kinds. The best possible agent to make the same is the most effective speaker, although this should not be made an iron-clad rule. Often a secondary speaker or even a beginner who knows what to do will gain the best results.

Only one book or pamphlet besides the Daily Worker should be introduced at any meeting. Only in exceptional circumstances may two pieces of literature be introduced. Never permit temptation to mislead you into attempting more. Large quantities of the pamphlet selected for sale must be on hand.

Sometimes, especially at open-air meetings, literature may be introduced twice. The moment comes just before the meeting is opened for questions. A second opportunity may arise as the result of a question which brings out the subject of the meeting sharply. The second sale should not be prolonged, as the risk of appearing commercialized must be avoided at any cost.

To be sold in quantity the literature must deal with the topic under discussion at the meeting. To discuss the presidential election and attempt to sell a pamphlet on unemployment would not bring results, although the unemployment issue is part of our campaign propaganda. Necessarily a large quantity of the book or pamphlet to be sold must be on hand. For the purposes of the present campaign the following pamphlets should be provided in quantities for the present. Later on other pamphlets will be added.

The Ruthenberg pamphlet.

The 1928 Elections.

The Coolidge Program.

The Election Program.

**The Acceptance Speeches of
Foster and Gitlow.**

In fixing on a particular pamphlet to be sold, the literature agent must collaborate with the speaker.

The introduction of literature should usually begin with, "Before opening the meeting for questions, I wish to call your attention to a pamphlet which deals with the Presidential Elections of 1928. This booklet deals with the subject very ably and concisely. It explains many of the important political problems arising in this campaign most ably and in simple language. Take, for example, on page you will find a good analysis of the problem of . . .

....., with which I could not deal in detail in my speech." Here read the passage referred to (just a couple lines); then go on. "On page..... you read.....". So you read a couple of passages, and proceed: "This booklet is not too lengthy. It is printed on good paper, and covers...well printed pages in a large clear type. Those who want it can secure a copy here for.....cents, which goes to cover the cost of producing it."

While the book is being introduced, the committee should stand near the platform displaying either the cover or a good picture or cartoon in the book. Every effort should be made to have the speaker sell the bulk of the books direct from the platform.

To hold his audience the speaker must make frequent reference to the fact that he is about to open for questions.

How Not to Sell Literature at Open-Air Meetings

1. Don't try to have a bookshop at each meeting.
2. Don't have five or ten varieties of literature with five or ten copies of each variety. Provide one or two pamphlets, dealing with the subject to be dwelt on by the speaker and have a large number of copies

on hand. Any speaker who has had some experience will sell a large quantity of literature, if he gets good cooperation.

3. Don't try to sell literature not introduced by the speaker. You will fail at this, but you may succeed in destroying the meeting by disturbing the crowd and the speaker.

The Daily Worker should be sold during the entire meeting, but no member of the committee shall venture into the crowd around the platform. All selling of Daily Worker and distribution of free literature must go on well outside the outskirts of the crowd, and the work should be so carried out that the attention of the audience shall not be drawn away from the speaker. This work well organized will help to draw passersby to the meeting.

4. Never allow ambitious literature sellers to invade the crowd during the progress of a meeting to sell literature. This method is guaranteed to destroy even the best-organized meetings. Literature sellers go into the crowd only when a speaker has introduced a piece of literature and the sale is in progress. As soon as the sale is discontinued, the literature committee must quietly withdraw from the crowd.

Reading and Study Circles

INSTRUMENTS FOR PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION

By A. MARKOFF
Member, Agitprop Committee, New York District

REPORTS coming in from Section, Subsection, and Unit meetings where the question of Reading and Study circles has been discussed, indicate that a number of comrades are confused on this subject, and, therefore, opposed to the forming of these circles. The arguments presented show a complete misunderstanding on the part of some com-

rades about the aim of the Reading and Study circles.

Perhaps it has not been made sufficiently clear. I shall, therefore, deal with three of the chief arguments in opposition:

1. The Reading and Study circles are a poor substitute for the Workers' School.
2. We are a mass party; these

circles do not tend to develop a mass movement, but rather to narrow down the activities of the Party.

3. This method of propaganda and education is good for an illegal Party but as we are a legal Party, we do not need these circles.

If the comrades who make these statements, would familiarize themselves with the bulletin of Reading and Study circles issued by the District Agitprop Department, they would read there the following:

"Supplementary to other forms of educational activity such as classes, correspondence courses, regular educational meetings in organizations, educational discussions in Party units, etc. There is no conflict between reading and study circles and other forms of educational work."

This shows definitely that we do not intend to substitute the Reading and Study circles for the School. Our Workers' School is a tremendous achievement of the Party, it is the biggest Labor School in the country. It had a registration of 1300 students last fall. But while we, together with the Jewish Workers University, whose registration is between 300 to 400, reach about 1700 workers, there are thousands of workers who are not reached by the School, because it is impossible for many workers to take up a systematic course in the Workers' School, and one of the main reasons for forming these circles is to reach these workers. Especially in small towns outside of New York, where it is very difficult to institute systematic courses of study, can the Reading and Study circles be made most effective.

The Communist International recently congratulated the Party on its success with the Workers' School, but nevertheless pointed out the necessity for organizing the Reading and Study Circles.

Even in Soviet Russia, where so many schools are at the disposal of the workers, the Communist Party

finds it necessary to organize these circles to reach those workers and farmers who cannot attend the schools. From the foregoing it is clear to see that the Reading and Study Circles are a necessary aid to the School and cannot under any circumstances become a substitute for the School.

Regarding the second argument, the comrades are wrong for the following reasons: If the Party were to limit its activities to the Reading and Study Circles only, the argument of sectarianism would be correct, but our Party is engaged in mass activity and all our functions tend to reach the wide masses. We are also interested in developing class consciousness and leadership within the ranks of the workers. The circles become here an aid in our mass work. Referring again to our sister-Party in Soviet Russia, certainly, the Russian Communist Party is a mass party and yet they consider the circles an aid in the work of spreading propaganda and education.

With reference to the third argument presented, the comrades have an erroneous conception. They are under the impression that because a method has been used by the underground movement, it must be discarded by a legal movement. They must realize, however, that while for an illegal Party, these small circles become the chief avenues of approach to the workers, in a legal Party, the Reading and Study circles are only subsidiary channels, the chief avenue of approach being the open mass activity.

Every member of the Party should obtain a bulletin dealing with the Reading and Study circles, which can be obtained at the Workers School office, 26-28 Union Square, on the 5th floor.

On Dues Payments

1. The dues payments of the Party membership is no more than 60 to 70% of the actual membership. This is a very serious situation and must not be allowed to exist.

2. All Party organizations must take steps to make every member a good-standing member. Special **membership activity** and **visiting committees** must be formed in the nuclei, whose aim it shall be to draw in the inactive members to Party-work, increase the attendance at nuclei meetings and raise the dues payments.

3. There is no excuse for any member not to be in good standing as the policy of the Organization Dept. of the C.E.C. in the past year has been to furnish exempt stamps to all comrades unemployed or on strike.

4. The fault in most cases lies in the failure of the District Committees and City Committees to make a real effort to get all members to become in good standing.

5. It has also come to our attention that in many districts nuclei are unable to secure dues stamps from the District office when needed. The Districts also fail to provide the nuclei with exempt stamps.

6. The National Office invites all comrades who are unable to secure dues stamps from their nuclei, city committees, districts, to notify the Organization Department of the CEC and steps will be taken to remedy the situation even if it will require

the selling of stamps in a particular district directly to the units.

7. We have also learned of cases where the money collected for dues stamps is used for other purposes. This will be death with in a most drastic manner in the future. This money must be used to buy dues stamps for the next month.

8. Finally the Organization Dept. warns against the practice of accepting money for dues stamps and failing to paste the stamp in the book but instead the nucleus secretary writes his name in the book. This is in complete violation of the CEC policy and any functionary found guilty of this practice will be severely disciplined. The above also holds good for initiation stamp for new members.

No member who has such a secretaries' receipt instead of dues stamps will be recognized in good standing.

The Org. Dept. expects every Party member to notify it immediately of such practice in any of the Party nuclei.

9. The National Office calls upon all Party members to cooperate in the observation of the above rules and to help make every Party member an active member in good standing.

10. The Party calls upon every member to carry on recruiting work for new members. To consider the increase of the Party membership a daily activity in which everyone must actively participate.

How the Communist Party Nucleus Works

Reviewed by J. S.

"THE COMMUNIST NUCLEUS, WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS." By M. Jenks. Price 15 cents.

(For wholesale prices write to: Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 125th St., N.Y.)

A LONG felt need by the Party has been filled with the publication of an excellent pamphlet dealing with the work of our Party nuclei, "The Communist Nucleus, What it Is and How it Works," by M. Jenks.

This 64-page pamphlet which is in pocket size so that it can be carried comfortably in the pockets of the comrades for everyday use, is written by a comrade who has had extensive experience in organizational work.

This pamphlet, which is published by the Workers Library Publishers for the Organization Department of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, deals in the most detailed manner with the various problems that confront our Party nuclei.

Since the reorganization of our Party and the formation of factory nuclei, we have felt the need of such a pamphlet that will be able to take up the various problems confronting a nucleus. There is no doubt that most of our nuclei at the present time still do not carry in their organization work in the proper manner and certainly do not yet actually function politically as basic units of the Party in many respects. This pamphlet is designed, therefore, to take up these detailed problems and we believe that it will be a tremendous help in mobilizing the membership of our Party for work in the nuclei, for the formation of new factory nuclei, for regulating the

work of the nuclei and assisting them in broadening their activities and politicalizing the Party units.

* * *

The following are the subjects treated in this pamphlet:

1. What is a Political Party? A definition of a Communist Party and a definition of a political party in general.
2. The nucleus as the basic organization of the Party.
3. How to organize a nucleus.
4. The leading organs of the nuclei and their function. This takes up the question of the executive committees of the nuclei and their offices; the function of the executive. This has been a very great deficiency in our work in the past, the failure to organize executive committees in all of the nuclei.
5. Systematizing the work of the nucleus.
6. How to call and conduct a meeting of the nucleus.
7. The order of business of the general meetings of the nucleus.
8. Planning the work of the nucleus.
9. Division of work among the members of the nucleus.
10. How to establish regular contact between the members of the nucleus and the executive.
11. Personal and written contact between the nuclei and the local Party Committee, such as section, city and district, etc.
12. Party discipline.
13. How a nucleus should organize its own newspaper.
14. How to carry on work among women.
15. How to carry on work among Negroes.

16. How to carry on work among the youth.

17. How to carry on work among the rank and file members of the Socialist Party.

18. What a Communist fraction is and how it must function.

All these subjects are treated briefly, but at the same time in a manner which gives the comrades the important phases that they must know about each of these subjects.

In the appendix to this pamphlet there is a section outlining how the nuclei must make their reports to the district, city and section, giving a list of questions which should be covered, as for example: 1. Political ripeness of the workers, farmers, their attitude towards the Workers Party. 2. Economic condition of the workers where there are any strikes or lockouts for a given period. 3. State of discipline for a given period. Give percentage of members attending Party meetings. Are dues being regularly paid, assessments. Point 12, for example, deals with what was done by the unit in a neighboring factory where there is not a union organized yet.

These questions are designed to bring out all the important subjects which the nucleus should have in its report. There are also forms which every nucleus must use to keep a register of its membership as to age, nationality, citizenship, work,

union activity, etc. Also a table for dues payments and a statistical report of the unit dealing with the composition of Party membership as it changes, every three months or from any given period the nucleus may decide to make its report, and also a statistical report of the unit activity, giving in figures of the sale of literature, shop papers, etc. This pamphlet must be placed in the hands of every Party member.

It would be worth while for the various district and local committees to have a comrade prepare a report of this pamphlet and for the district committee and local committees to discuss it. Particularly do we urge upon the city, section, and nucleus executive to discuss this pamphlet. The pamphlet should then be well advertised in the district and placed on sale in every nucleus, and we urge upon every member to get one and we will not stop in this work until we are certain that every member has a pamphlet.

Also every effort must be made to get every new member who joins the Party to buy this pamphlet and study it as we have no doubt that this will help a great deal to decrease the turnover in our present membership, by giving the new members an opportunity to acquaint themselves, immediately upon joining the Party, with its tasks and how to conduct the Party activities.

TWO COMMUNIST CAMPAIGNERS

Designed by FRED ELLIS

The Vote Communist Stamp

Printed over a background formed by the Hammer and Sickle with the photographs of Foster and Gitlow worked in. PRICE: Book of 80 stamps, \$1.00. Can be resold at 10c per page of 8 stamps.

Quantity lots:

55 books, \$50; 90—\$75; 125—\$100.

The Vote Communist Button

A beautiful arrangement of photographs of Foster and Gitlow within a solid red shield. Vote Communist stands out.

Can be sold anywhere for a dime.

PRICE: 5c in lots up to 100; 4c in lots up to 1,000; 3c in lots up to 5,000; 2c in lots of 5,000 or more.

NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Workers (Communist) Party

43 East 125th Street, New York