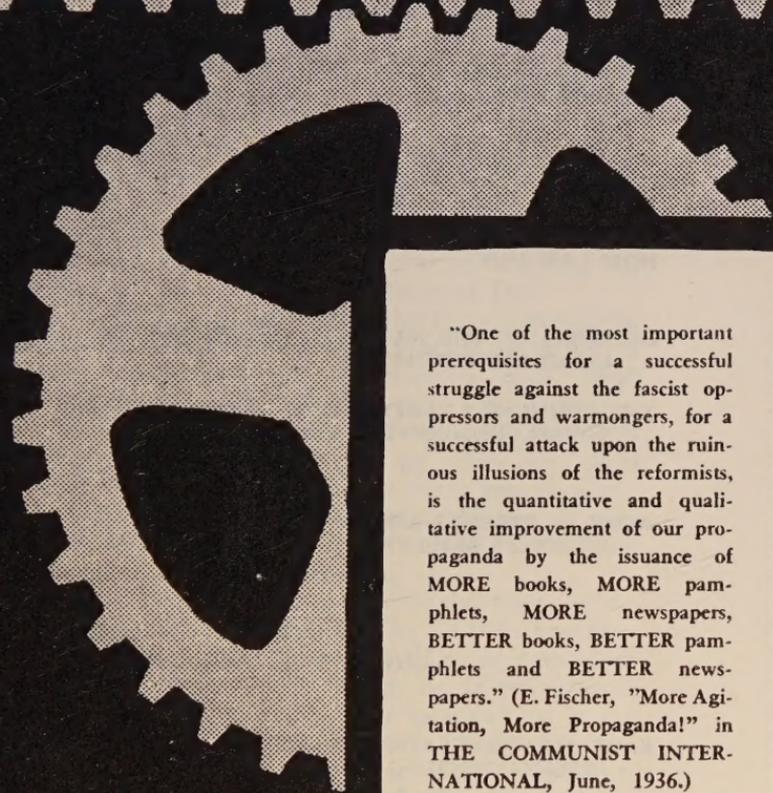


Party Organizer



"One of the most important prerequisites for a successful struggle against the fascist oppressors and warmongers, for a successful attack upon the ruinous illusions of the reformists, is the quantitative and qualitative improvement of our propaganda by the issuance of MORE books, MORE pamphlets, MORE newspapers, BETTER books, BETTER pamphlets and BETTER newspapers." (E. Fischer, "More Agitation, More Propaganda!" in THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, June, 1936.)

Vol. IX

NOVEMBER, 1936

No. 11

Issued by
ENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.

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PARTY ORGANIZER

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Over the Top With the Recruiting Drive

THE RECRUITING DRIVE IS ON. Today we can say that every state, county and section organization has created an apparatus to guide the activities of the drive and check on the results.

The first results of the drive are already here and are most encouraging. They prove the great possibilities before us. They prove the determination of the whole Party to fulfill the aim of the Ninth Convention of our Party—that of doubling our Party membership by January 21, Lenin Memorial Day.

California is in the lead. In four weeks the Party organization in San Francisco has recruited 185 new Party members and is challenging Los Angeles and the other Southern cities. Small towns on the coast are rapidly fulfilling their quotas. Bakersfield with a membership of thirteen has recruited nine new members already. California was able to get these very good results because the drive was properly organized. Special attractive leaflets were issued appealing concretely to the various categories of workers, longshoremen, marine workers, agricultural workers, trade unionists, women, Negroes, etc.

The Philadelphia District is also coming to the front. In the last issue of its organizational bulletin, *The District Recruiter*, we find Section 19 at the head of the list with 73 new members recruited, Section 3 with 55, Section 6 with 20. In this District we find the leading comrades very actively campaigning in the drive, as the chart will show. A few of them have already surpassed their quota of five members for each leading comrade. Comrade Kastrow is at the head with ten recruited; Comrade Dixon has already fulfilled his quota of five, as has Comrade Dean. Other Section Organizers are catching up as, for example, Comrades Jaffee and Nelson with four each.

In Michigan we already notice the first results. Flint is at the head with 23 recruits.

These few examples show that where the recruiting drive has been organized we are moving ahead rapidly.

The recruiting drive will be successful, however, only *to the extent that we will be able to activize every unit*, in the shops, industries, and neighborhoods. The Pittsburgh Conference has shown that the Party is more active today than every before, that our recruiting is successful and that hundreds of thousands of new workers are being reached through our campaigns. This is, however, not due to the work of the Party as a whole, but mainly to the increased activities of a comparatively small number of comrades.

In the election campaign we notice that in many Districts we rely upon the broadcasts and on the sale of literature, but there is not enough initiative by the units themselves in developing the election campaign on the basis of local issues. The shop units are not sufficiently involved in the campaign or in presenting the Party platform to the masses of employed workers.

There are few shop units which are issuing their shop papers regularly and so do not speak to the workers. There are a few industrial units which issue their papers or bulletins. Imagine what wider support the election campaign could have gained if every one of our lower organizations would have issued their own papers from the beginning—3,000 units distributing their paper or bulletin in 1,000 copies which if issued regularly would speak to hundreds of thousands of additional workers with whom our people are in daily contact!

The reactivizing of the shop units, industrial units and branches is of the utmost importance in reaching new masses with our program, in developing struggles in the industries, in the neighborhoods around the many burning issues of the day which interest the wide masses (high cost of living, housing conditions, schooling, hospitalization), and in regard to the shop units, as for example in steel, auto, rubber and textile, the mobilization of every Party member in the organization drives.

Why is it that in many of the lower organizations we find a decline in activities? For the simple reason that simultaneously with the election campaign and other campaigns, the leading committees of the Party did not take necessary energetic steps to put into effect the organizational decisions of the Ninth Party Convention, namely, the accomplishment of the readjustment of the lower organizations, of the change in Party structure so as better to adapt our organizational forms to the new political needs of the Party. For months the units have been left to themselves with very little guidance by the leading committees. This does not mean that the leading committees, that leading com-

rades were inactive during this period. On the contrary, they were more active than at any time before in being the spearhead in the election campaign, in the steel drive, in guiding the activities of the Party members in the trade unions, in leading the activity of the Party forces in the formation of the Farmer-Labor Party, etc.

The trouble is that simultaneously with the intensification of activities of the best forces, the leading committees did not exercise the utmost effort to bring into swing the Party as a whole, which means the Party in the factories, in the mass organizations, in the neighborhoods.

This must be done now, and done quickly. How is this to be done? First by clearly defining the tasks of the individuals inside these committees; by the better division of work; and furthermore, by assigning the leading comrades to the most important units. Where leading comrades continue to give their personal attention to the units, we find these units very active in the election campaigns, the decisions of the Ninth Convention have been carried out, and we have the best results in recruiting.

To mobilize the units and every Party member in the recruiting drive, the Central Committee has issued a special letter to all units in which it especially emphasizes the following points:

"The review of the campaign should include the examination of the results of the plans already worked out. A report by every member of the Party on his or her own individual activity, as well as the activity of the unit as a whole regarding:

"1. Special meetings arranged for recruiting.

"2. Meetings arranged to hear the radio broadcasts.

"3. Extent of literature distribution until now; next steps to be taken.

"4. Fraction in the mass organizations.

"5. Meetings of sympathizers.

"6. Any other steps undertaken by the unit.

"The reports of the individual comrades should include reports on personal recruiting, the establishment of contacts, the follow-up of prospects. The units shall then make assignments, if necessary, of other comrades of the unit to visit certain of these contacts, and arrange to call meetings of these contacts."

Every member of the unit must realize that the units are the basic organizations of the Party, that it is through the activities of the units that we will be able to develop struggle and recruit

increasing numbers of workers into our ranks.

Every Party member must feel his responsibility in this drive. There must be no meeting of any unit without a review of the achievements in the drive, of the next steps to be taken, without making the proper assignments to the individual Party members. The leading bodies must assist the units to the utmost, and in this respect the functioning of the recruiting campaign committees on a state, county and section scale is vital.

At the same time the Membership Commission must be on the job, paying special attention to the problems of attendance, dues payments, quick assignment of new members, popularization of the new dues system for 1937, and must begin taking all the necessary steps to bring the Party members up to date in their dues in preparation for the 1937 registration.

Follow the example of the Section Organizers in Philadelphia who in a few weeks were able to reach their quotas and are striving for better results.

More competition, comrades!
More individual initiative!

Gary Communists Smash Through the Wall of Terror

ETHEL STEVENS, *Lake County*

THE GARY BROWDER MEETING, which as admitted even by the capitalist papers was the best yet held, brings to light a series of experiences for our Party. In order to review these experiences we will deal with two questions: (1) How our small Party prepared and conducted the Browder Mass Meeting; (2) How to utilize the results of this meeting to build our Party.

After being refused a hall by about five hall-keepers in town, we finally succeeded in securing a ballroom with a seating capacity of 1,000. Our average attendance at meetings runs between two and three hundred. We set out with the perspective of bringing a minimum of 1,000 workers to hear Browder, and that the conduct of this meeting must be entirely different from others.

This meeting assumed a special importance for our county

not only because our Presidential candidate honored Gary with a visit but also because of the present steel drive. The C.I.O. has not to this date had large mass meetings of any appreciable size. Our Browder meeting (of 1,300, mostly steel workers) would convince the C.I.O. leadership here that it is possible to hold large sized mass meetings and furthermore would offer an excellent opportunity for our Party to bring out its position on the organization of steel—a position which is not in conflict with that of the C.I.O. Our membership grasped the significance of the Gary Browder meeting and did not allow obstacles in its way to deter it from making it a success. And a success it was.

Browder's full speech was broadcast over a station that has a capacity audience of 7,000,000 listeners. The broadcast came directly from the hall in order to save Comrade Browder from delivering two speeches the same night and because this being the first time our Party members and friends would see how a broadcast was conducted, it would be an additional attraction. Instead of depending on the ordinary channels for publicity (tens of thousands of leaflets) we issued only 5,000 leaflets, but each one reached the homes of our citizens as they were distributed by our signature collectors together with a copy of the election platform. A special shop paper was issued dealing in one full page with the Browder meeting and we clipped a copy of the leaflet to the back. Instead of the usual 500 shop papers we issued 2,000. Nearly all of them reached the steel workers either at the mill gates or inside the departments.

Admission was free. However, to assure in advance some financial income we printed a very attractive greeting card on a gold background on one side, and a full sized picture of Browder on the other that could be kept as a souvenir. Over 500 of these souvenir greeting cards were sold in advance at 25 cents each, thus giving us another guarantee that so many would attend. Our candidate for Governor issued 300 personal printed invitations which he mailed in his name to the citizens of his town. A day before the meeting we put a large sized paid ad in the capitalist local paper. Besides that, in the last three weeks we sent in once a week news stories about the Browder meeting including his biography, and the very last week we supplied the papers with mats of Browder. Nearly every county paper carried some information about the meeting and Browder's picture. We also made sure that the station which broadcast Comrade Browder's speech carried a news flash the night before announcing Browder's arrival in Gary. In the meantime our

fractions were mobilized to bring the publicity about Browder's meeting into their organizations and to prepare them with donations to be handed in at the meeting in the form of greetings to Browder.

Just about one week before the meeting, with all these simultaneous activities going on and a financial investment of \$400 having been spent, we received word that we would not get the hall because the American Legion rented it for the same night. At the same time a bloodthirsty and provocative letter, signed by "22 Liberty Loving Citizens" was printed in the local paper calling upon all "good Americans" not to allow Browder to make his appearance in Gary, and to smash the meeting by physical force. Our Party felt that with the wonderful response we received from the general public during our preparations, and with the energetic activity of our members and friends, we had reached a situation where to retreat would be out of the question. Rather the reactionary forces would be forced to retreat.

Our County Secretary and a local attorney went to the hall-keeper (himself a Legionnaire) and made it clear that we were going through with the Browder meeting, with or without the Legionnaires. The Legion was invited to stay in the hall that night with the understanding that it was a Browder meeting and not a Legion meeting, and that they would, therefore, have to subordinate themselves to the program of the arrangements committee. A committee likewise visited the Chief of Police and the Mayor, inviting the latter to be on the Reception Committee to welcome Browder to town, and at the same time holding them responsible for any disturbances that may occur. (We were somewhat suspicious that the Chief of Police was one of the signers of the "22 Liberty Loving Citizens".)

Telegrams were sent to the Mayor, Chief of Police and the Editor of the *Gary Post Tribune* by our State Committee from Indianapolis, denouncing the 22 signers' letter as a fascist provocation to deprive us of the freedom of assembly, and urged the Chief to give proper protection to our Presidential candidate and to investigate the 22 citizens. The Civil Liberties Union of Chicago also promised to send a committee to the Gary Chief of Police to demand protection. Our County Committee in the meantime issued a public statement (three times it was rewritten before the editor would accept it) answering the letter of the 22 citizens. In the same week a special Party mobilization meeting was held where the comrades were lined up for the various committees and prepared to act in case of an emergency.

It was this special mobilization meeting of our Party forces that was in the main responsible for the beautiful conduct of the meeting. Our committees were on time and in their places. Several provocative attempts were quickly checked and not allowed to spread to other parts of the hall. Contact was maintained between the platform and the audience through a chain of ushers who worked splendidly. Popular native tunes were played before and during the meeting. A sense of lively orderliness was felt immediately upon entering the hall and was maintained to the very conclusion when people stayed over to shake Comrade Browder's hand and to wish him luck. Each person found on his chair a neatly made up bundle of literature which contained a copy of the *Sunday Worker*, the election platform, a picture of Comrade Browder and several other pamphlets. When the appeal for funds was made dozens of prepared donations with a few words of greeting to Comrade Browder came up in sealed envelopes, bringing the collection up to \$500, the largest sum ever collected in Gary at a mass meeting.

Now the town is talking about Browder and the Communists. We have, so to speak, assumed a respectable position in the county. Those who attended and those who listened over the radio have very favorable impressions of our Party and our program. Copies of Comrade Browder's speech will soon be printed by our County Committee and besides the 1,000 packages which we distributed thousands of others will be getting more campaign material. Comrades report that in the mill departments discussion started the morning following Browder's speech. Our own ranks are now in a very heightened spirit because of the success of this meeting. Our comrades feel proud of their Party and the work they have done in the last few months. They are ready for more work.

We are now taking up with each unit separately the question of personally reaching workers in the departments in the mills and in the neighborhoods for direct approach to join our Party. We feel that with the mobilization of our fractions, shop and street units, in the same spirit as we mobilized for the Browder meeting, we should be able to get at least 50 new members into our Party by the end of the year. We are at the same time raising the slogan that not a member of our Party be lost when we make our 1937 registration. Our membership is prepared now to take a bold step forward, to recruit in an organized and systematic way.

Organizing the Recruiting Campaign in New York

BEE WELLS

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE throughout our country for the first time, in many instances, hear in straightforward, courageous language the voice of the real champion of the working class—the voice of the Communist Party. Thousands of these people are inquiring for more information about the Party that has not neglected to include in its election program the needs and demands of the Negro and white workers—the youth, the aged, the woman, the farmer, the small business man and the professional workers of this country. Thousands of fathers and mothers, young wives and sweethearts want to know more about a Party that has as one of its slogans “Keep America Out of War by Keeping War Out of the World”. Many heads of families—yes, fathers as well as worrying mothers who have to scheme and scrimp to make end meet, must feel a little more akin to a Party that combats the increasingly high cost of living and rent, and states that in order to achieve this, “Make the Rich Pay”. All progressive elements, trade unionists who have put up heroic battles to achieve the right to organize lovers of democracy and freedom, defenders of civil liberties, see increasingly more in our Party a vital force with an active program to defeat the reactionary forces of the Hearst-Liberty League-Landon combination that would curtail these hard-won liberties.

These thousands upon thousands we can reach, if we will but organize our forces and work in such a manner that in the most efficient, quickest and most business-like manner we approach these people who have responded to our presidential, vice presidential and local candidates over the radio; the hundreds who read our paper and send in requests for information about joining the Party; the contacts we make at mass and street meetings.

In the N. Y. District, where most of these contacts are handed in, we send out a letter acknowledging requests for information, and with it we send literature as well as the address of the nearest Party headquarters to which this contact can apply for further information. But we do not leave it at that. The Sections are given a card for each contact, with his name and address and source of inquiry (*Daily Worker*, radio contact, personal contact, etc.) and they in turn through their contact committees assign these

contacts to the units for a personal visit. We request an answer in a reasonable length of time as to the results obtained, and in many, many instances the reply is "Has become a member of our Section in Unit so and so". Of course in many instances, these people are not quite ready for the Party, and say so frankly, but if we do not overlook any one of these contacts, we can hope to bring many hundreds of people into our Party, particularly during the election campaign.

As far as the organization of the drive within the ranks of the Party, plans are now afoot in almost every Section and fraction of the Party to make the recruiting campaign a conscious effort of every member of the Party. Following the Recruiting Plan sent out by the District to every Section and fraction in the Party, which was complete and comprehensive, yet allowing for plenty of initiative on the part of the lower organizations, a meeting of Section and County Organizers was held in which a lively discussion took place on how recruiting was to be brought down to the units. As part of the District plan to have a campaign which would involve everybody from the top to the bottom, each Organizer pledged to recruit a certain number of workers into the Party, and challenged other organizers both here in New York and in every part of the country to meet their quotas and efforts. The challenges run from five to twenty for our Section Organizers, and we know that each one of them will meet his quota. Counties are challenging each other, not only in fulfilling their quotas, but in methods of reaching out to new workers, and in the quick assignment of those who apply.

In Kings County an energetic Membership Director is devising the simplest and most efficient means of handling all the new recruits into the Party, is making sure that the recruits are properly assigned to their New Members Classes, and there we may be sure of a new Party membership that will, because they understand what the Party is doing, remain in our ranks. As for reaching out to new workers, they are holding a contact party in a few weeks, to which they are bringing in by a written invitation all the *Daily Worker* and radio, as well as open unit meeting contacts they can reach. On this night the contacts will be given some live entertainment, will be invited to listen to a broadcast by Comrade Browder, and will be urged to vote Communist and join the Communist Party. Many other Sections are planning affairs that should appeal to broad strata of people in their neighborhoods, who can through personal contact with Communists be won over into the Party.

Section 1, which has many shops in its territory, and has been primarily a shop Section, has won the enthusiastic support of almost every member in the Section in a house-to-house canvass inviting the neighbors to listen to the Browder broadcasts and leaving with each family visited a copy of *Who Are the Americans?* Two subsequent visits will be made to each family, until sufficient personal contact has been established and subsequently these people will be approached to join the Party. Similar activities and plans are being carried out in almost every Section of the Party, and certainly one of the chief sources of recruiting appeals—all open meetings, indoor or outdoor during the election campaign—is being utilized for open recruiting. Sections are either printing their own contact cards or are coming into the District weekly for them. Through one form or another, wide appeals for joining the Party are being made throughout the District, and as soon as we can gather the facts, we expect to print them in our *District Recruiting Bulletin*, showing the best methods of individual recruiting done by our Party members. Already we have reports of two comrades, one who has recruited five workers into the Party, and another seven within one week. The letter that was sent to each Party member a few weeks ago, urging each one to recruit at least one more worker into the Party, and appealing to them to pledge the number of members they think they can recruit between now and Lenin Memorial Day, is being taken most seriously by our membership, and they are replying to this in the hundreds, pledging not only one more member during this period, but in some cases five and seven each. We shall not let it rest with the pledges given—each comrade will have his or her name sent into the Section and unit to which he belongs, and that pledge we are sure will be made good.

One of the most satisfying meetings held on recruiting in the District was one conducted by and for the trade union functionaries, at which the problems of the Party and the slow influx of industrial workers was thoroughly discussed. The comrades were all made aware of the tremendous possibilities that existed in the trade unions, due to their increased influence and prestige among the workers, especially in the fur and painters' unions. The enthusiasm for recruiting was at a high pitch, and the union actives decided not only to challenge each other, but to draw up formal pacts based on these challenges, with the quotas quite high. The Party members in the Furriers Union and the Grocery Clerks Union issued the first challenge, which was picked up by Party members in many other unions. Competition, we

know, will run high, and just as our Communist trade unionists have built up strong, steady unions, so can we count on them in building the Party by recruiting workers from those unions. A special Trade Union Recruiting Commission of eight leading comrades was established, to follow up the recruiting plans among the comrades in the unions, and to keep in close touch with the District on achievements, as well as for any aid they may require in carrying out these plans. At open meetings, called for the purpose of inviting workers from the particular unions to join the Party, an exchange of speakers from other unions will be made.

A state-wide conference of comrades engaged in work among women was a high spot for emphasizing the need of recruiting from among women in industry, housewives, professional women, etc., and the enthusiasm with which the leading women actives undertook both individual quotas for recruiting, as well as for their organizations, will give the other comrades in the state something to aim for.

The unemployed organizations have undertaken a quota of 1,500 new members from the various unemployed organizations, as well as from the project unions. Meetings of the leading functionaries in these organizations have been held and will surely result in bringing this campaign down to every unemployed local in the State of New York.

The Jewish Bureau of our Party has been mobilized for recruiting among the Jewish workers and they set themselves a goal of 1,500 workers who can be reached through the Freiheit, Workers Clubs, Jewish trade unions, etc.

All the way down the line, meetings on a Section and county scale have been held to discuss systematic ways of reaching out to new workers, and the recruiting campaign promises to gain momentum from day to day.

In New York, we plan to make no secret of our aim to double the Party membership. Posters, colorful and with slogans that will appeal to everyone, will be displayed wherever possible outside of Party Headquarters. The pamphlet *Who Are the Communists and What Do They Stand For?* will be distributed to as many workers as we can reach, for canvassing, etc. After the election, we plan to adopt the slogan of "Every Communist Voter a Member of the Communist Party", and a special letter or a personal visit will be made to each voter, asking him to join the Party.

With the tightening up organizationally in all our Party organizations, with the carrying through of the plan for more intense

and systematic education in the units and branches of our Party, we can look forward to the beginnings of a real mass Party in New York State, and the fulfillment of our Ninth National Convention control task—30,000 members in the Party by Lenin Memorial Day.

A Ward Branch at Work

BEN CAREATHERS, *Pittsburgh*

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN is a real test in the functioning of the lower organs of our Party, particularly this year when the issues are sharply defined as progress or reaction. How this works out in practice is clearly shown by the example of one of our branches, the Third Ward branch of Pittsburgh.

This branch had been functioning poorly. There was irregular and small attendance at meetings, negligence in payment of dues, lack of responsibility of members in accepting and carrying out of assignments and very little or no contact with mass organizations or workers in the neighborhood. The members read little and distributed almost no literature. The basic cause for these conditions was the lack of systematic planning, direction and check-up of the work. Last-minute preparation of the order of business, generally by the Organizer; failure of the executive committee to function or even to meet; meetings opening at least half an hour late with responsible comrades coming even later; drab, uninteresting reports of dull routine matters with the comrades feeling they had wasted the whole evening, were responsible for the lack of spirit of the members.

Now the situation is quite changed. The branch functions comparatively efficiently and reacts fairly quickly to political events. There is an executive committee which meets regularly the night before the branch meeting, spending the evening in carefully working out proposals and recommendations. The executive committee consists of seven members. Each is responsible for a specific phase of work. The chairman of the membership committee, who is a member of the executive, has the duty of becoming personally acquainted with all the members, of checking up on members not regularly attending meetings, and of informing the executive committee of the fitness of comrades for specific work. The checking up on members applies not only

to the attendance at the branch meetings but also to their attendance at special party meetings, conferences, mass actions, etc.

All matters, including the campaigns, are taken up in the executive committee and carefully worked out before being submitted to the branch. As a result of this careful planning of the work the branch collected in two weeks its quota of signatures to put our Party on the ballot. The branch paid for and distributed 3,000 copies of the election platform. It sold 1,000 copies of the special election edition of the *Sunday Worker*. \$113 has been raised through the day's pay contributions. This amount does not include about \$500 raised by the efforts of members of this branch in mass organizations. In addition \$41 has been donated through the branch to the Spanish People's Defense Fund.

The Third Ward branch has regularly conducted street meeting, issued three different election campaign leaflets, and arranged a school house rally and a political symposium. It has conducted educational work, devising several new and interesting methods. For instance, simple questions were prepared by the educational director on the platforms of the different parties. These questions were assigned to members, who were called upon at a succeeding meeting to speak for not more than five minutes on the question. At the conclusion of the educational hour the educational director briefly summarized the discussion. This method was successful in drawing the members into participation and in arousing their interest and enthusiasm.

As a consequence of these improvements in the method of doing work the life of the branch has been greatly improved. This shows itself in the increased attendance and more enthusiastic spirit of the members in the branch meetings. Dues payments are very much better. For a three month's period the branch had nearly a 100 per cent record in dues payments. This was precisely at a time when the other units showed a low average of dues payments. There is a marked friendly feeling among the members in contrast to the old indifferent attitude of the past.

The improvement in the branch life and more efficient planning of the work reflects itself in the way in which the business of the meetings is carried on. No longer do the comrades consume the time of the branch in long-winded discussion based on generalities. They speak briefly, concretely, and to the point on the matters before them.

One of the contributing factors to the change in the work was the assignment of a member of the Section Committee for special concentration in this branch. His duty was to develop collective

work and responsibility of the executive and branch members. In doing this, however, he was not to assume the responsibility nor become Organizer. The reports to the branch by the executive committee are examples of this collective kind of work, the different members of that committee reporting on their respective fields of work.

In the field of mass work there is likewise a great improvement. 90 per cent of the members of the branch are members of some mass organization. The result of these mass contacts is that in all campaigns conducted or supported by the Party our comrades are able to enlist many of the mass organizations.

Despite these achievements there are yet a number of basic weakness which will have to be overcome as speedily as possible. The distribution of the comrades in the most important mass organizations in the ward, such as trade unions, Negro mass organizations, persistent recruiting into the Party and increased alertness to neighborhood political issues—these are the next tasks of the branch executive and the membership of the branch as a whole.

How I Recruit

STREAT, *Section 3, Philadelphia*

COMRADE STREAT recruited six members into the Party and at the last functionaries meeting held in Philadelphia this comrade pledged to recruit an additional three members within one week. Here is how he did it:

1. I drew up a list of contacts.
2. I arrange my work so that I have a few hours every week to visit them.
3. I carefully explain the role of the Party and what they can do to help. I find it easy to recruit.
4. If they do not join the first time I visit them, I follow them up with literature, the *Sunday Worker*, etc.

Decisions of the National Conference of Language Bureaus

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of the Language Bureaus of the Central Committee, which took place in Pittsburgh on September 22 and 23, holds great importance for the further development of our work among the millions of foreign-born workers in this country. It was the first conference ever held in the history of our Party and the discussions and decisions of this conference have proven the timeliness and importance of a gathering of this kind.

The 14,000,000 foreign-born workers are faced with serious problems, arising from the economic and political developments in this country. Faced with the perspective of sharpening class battles, the Hearst-Liberty League, the trail blazers for fascism, are trying to make the foreign-born—this (next to the Negroes) the most exploited part of the population, the scapegoat for the breakdown of American capitalism. The situation of the foreign-born in this country creates the basis for a broad people's movement among them, for organizations of the foreign-born workers in unions and in various fraternal organizations of a class character. It is the duty of the Communists to be active among the foreign-born workers and organize them for their protection against the attacks of the American fascists, who are trying to divide the workers in America and to force the foreign-born workers to submit to exploitation and reaction.

This first conference registered the strong and weak points of our work among the foreign-born. The reports and discussions were on a high political level, showing the possibility of developing political leadership in this phase of our work. Most of the Bureaus, instead of sending to the conference the number of comrades asked for in the call by the Central Committee, were represented only by the Secretary of the Bureau.

The agenda of the conference consisted of the following items:

1. Report from the Bureaus
2. The steel campaign
3. Election campaign
4. Protection of foreign-born
5. Party recruiting.

The reports and discussion have shown that the latest developments in the European countries, the strengthening of fascism

in Germany, Austria, Poland and a number of the Balkan States, have found deep repercussions among the foreign-born in the U. S. Fascist agents are active among their people in this country. Supported by the Hearst-Liberty League, they are trying to arouse among the foreign-born the most rabid nationalism and chauvinism. This is true of the millions of Italians, Germans and Poles among whom fascist agents are very active.

The struggle against the influence of fascism over the millions of foreign-born is very clear to our Bureaus. The strongest weapon in this struggle against fascism is the united people's front. Our Bureaus have made beginnings in the building of people's front movements among the various language groups. In some language groups we can already register important achievements in this respect. All our language Bureaus are orientating on penetrating broader masses, on breaking their isolation, on changing their methods of work and doing away with the remnants of sectarianism. The reports of the Ukrainian, Greek, Lithuanian and Jewish and other Bureaus have made this clear.

At the same time it become also clear that in a number of language groups, such as the Hungarians and Slovaks, there are very favorable objective conditions which resulted in local gains here and there, yet our Bureaus were organizationally weak and therefore did not unite and lead the growing upsurge among their groups. There are also a few Bureaus, as for instance the Russians and Polish, that are lagging very much behind.

The steel drive was a central problem at the conference. The importance of the foreign-born in the steel industry is well known and it became clear that the foreign-born in the steel industry are ready for union organization. It is the first time that the foreign-born making up the most exploited unorganized section of the steel industry are beginning to see in the C. I. O. *the* union. More than that, while in other fields of activities among the foreign-born we are faced with great opposition from nationalistic groups, on the question of unionization in the steel industry there is almost no opposition on the part of these groups.

Our Bureaus have only begun to orientate themselves toward this main task; they have not made use of this opportunity to become leaders in this great movement among the foreign-born for unionization. Some of our Bureaus are so little alive to the situation that they didn't even find it necessary to answer letters on important questions in this phase of work.

At the time of the conference, the election campaign was not yet fully developed among the foreign-born workers. But our

Bureaus have changed considerably their methods of approach in this campaign. More than ever have the Bureaus begun to orientate themselves on reaching the foreign-born workers with burning issues of the foreign-born in this country and to link them up with the election campaign. But we also notice great weaknesses in the election campaign as far as organization is concerned and a good deal of confusion in bringing the Party position in the campaign to big masses of the foreign-born. This weakness has also expressed itself in the small contribution made by the foreign-language field towards the financing of the election campaign.

The conference has adopted a number of resolutions which will be of great importance for the work among the foreign-born in the future. Among the most important of these resolutions are:

1. Proposal to the Polburo to establish in the Center and in the Districts functioning language commissions, with a full time functionary in the Center to lead this work.

2. In agreement with the Central Committee and the District Committee, to release for language work a number of comrades now engaged in general Party work in order to strengthen the Bureaus and the work of building the people's front among the foreign-born through penetrating new mass organizations of the foreign-born.

3. To propose to the Polburo to call yearly conferences of our Language Bureaus to take up the problems of our work among the foreign-born.

4. The Bureaus to intensify their work of building the peoples front among their respective language groups basing themselves on the line proposed and discussed at the conference.

5. Every Language Bureau must take immediate steps to organize the Party recruiting drive through:

(a) Assigning quotas for this recruiting drive for every fraction, and making it the task of every Bureau to achieve the set quotas.

(b) Socialist competition among fractions, leading comrades, etc.

(c) Our language press to be involved in the drive as the most powerful weapon for achieving the goal.

6. Every Bureau must immediately work out concrete steps in the steel drive basing itself on the discussion and suggestions given by the reporter at the conference.

7. To broaden the campaign for protection of foreign-born by

setting up broad united front committees for the protection of foreign-born in every language group. At the same time it must be the duty of our Language Bureaus to assist morally and financially the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born.

8. Propose to the Polbüro to issue, if possible, a monthly bulletin giving guidance to the Bureaus on the various phases of activities among the foreign-born.

The Communist Party Giving Guidance to the Young Communist League

MICHAEL L. MARTINI

I.

HOW SHALL WE IMPROVE working relations between our Party and the Young Communist League? This has become an acute problem in our state organization. It is evident that we cannot solve this problem in the old way of periodically starting a high pressure campaign within the Party organization to make our leaders and members youth conscious. Such periodic campaigns usually bring about better relations for a short period, but then all youth activity ceases within the Party and the Y.C.L. is left to drift in an orbit all of its own. The correct solution lies in the establishment of a permanent apparatus within the Party to handle the youth problem *in a new way*.

Today, the Y.C.L. is an independent revolutionary youth organization educating the youth for socialism. It is becoming a mass organization of thousands of young people. In the last three years the organization in New York State has grown from less than one thousand to seven thousand members. The Y.C.L. in the present election campaign is carrying on a drive for 5,000 new members. From October 2 to 9—"Browder Broadcast Boost Week"—and especially on the evening of October 9, 700 young people were recruited in the Y.C.L. as a result of splendid work carried on. The League cannot any longer be regarded as the junior section of the Communist Party. This means that the Party must work

within the Y.C.L. as it does in any other mass organization. This calls for an apparatus within the Party to deal with youth problems and to build the youth organization.

II.

What is wrong with our present relationship?

While there exists a close tie between top leaders of the Party and the League in the state office and some county and Section leaders, in the lower bodies there is hardly any contact. Lower Party functionaries have in many cases very little knowledge of the work of the Y.C.L. in their neighborhood, mass organization and shop. The mere representation of the Y.C.L. Section Organizer on the Section Committee of the Party has not been sufficient to get the Party in motion down below for building the League or carrying on youth activities. There is a general lack of knowledge among the members of the Party on the present aims of the Y.C.L. There is also no drive or consciousness in the Party branches, and especially the industrial and shop branches, to recruit young people into the Y.C.L. Many young people are recruited directly into the Party instead of the League. Lack of appreciation of good work carried on by League members and the labeling of the Y.C.L. as a "children's organization" is a bitter complaint of many a lower League functionary who is devoting all of his time and energy to the youth movement. The Party Section Organizers who are occupied with numerous responsibilities and tasks place their main reliance for the building of the youth movement on the top Y.C.L. leaders. Occasionally the Y.C.L. Section Organizer gives an informative report at a Section Committee meeting and there the matter rests. These are the generalized bad manifestations of Party and League relationship.

In both the trade union and unemployment fields we have excellent examples of good youth activity carried on by the Party. The fur floor boys' union in the garment district has become a real factor in the trade due to the untiring work of Comrade Ben Gold, who has given much personal attention and actual leadership to our Y.C.L. comrades, and also, the Socialist youth. Comrade Gold has set the precedent for the whole Party on the role a trade union leader can play in winning the youth into the unions and for the Communist movement. It seems that Comrade Gold has shattered the old excuse of some adult trade union leaders that they are too busy to give attention to the young shop workers.

An unemployment youth section of the American Workers Alliance is being built in New York. The Party members in the Alliance assigned a Party comrade to this task and have given him excellent cooperation all along. In certain Sections the local organizers of the Alliance, working jointly with the Y.C.L. comrades, have established youth sections and carry on daily struggles for National Youth Administration jobs and relief.

III.

What kind of apparatus is to be established within the Party to bring about a change? What must our attitude be to the Y.C.L. personnel?

In the lower bodies of the Party, the assembly district branches, industrial and shop branches, youth committees are to be formed. A youth director is elected who becomes a leading Executive Committee member. He is responsible for the youth committee and its activities. The youth director and committee carry on the following functions in the branch: (a) Select comrades to be sent for work in the Y's, settlement houses and clubs; (b) Arrange for lectures and discussions on youth subjects; (c) Promote youth literature and the *Champion of Youth*; (d) Promote recruiting by Party members of youth from shops, trade unions and neighborhoods; (e) Arrange for youth articles in shop bulletins or neighborhood papers; (f) Promote youth activities within unions, e.g. sports, dramatics, and literary circles; (g) Maintain active contact with the Y.C.L. branch in the respective neighborhood and shop.

The youth director and some members of the youth committee attend Y.C.L. meetings and conferences. Once a month the youth director meets with the Y.C.L. Section council. The people chosen for the youth committee make this their Party work. They report to the Party committees and conferences on their activities. Their work is appreciated by the whole Party. The Party members assigned must be mature, well trained people. *The notion that only youth are to carry on youth activities must be eradicated once and for all.* The capitalist organizations, the Y's, churches, clubs, have adults leading very successfully corps of young people.

IV.

All of us are aware of the remarkable progress and attention being given by the Party to our personnel. But, we cannot relegate our personnel problems within the framework of our Party organization. *Our youth leaders are a prize possession of the Party.* We have a host of young men and women devoting all of their

talents and energies in full time work to win the youth to our Party and the cause of Communism. They must be taken care of. We give them personal attention. We see that they maintain their health. We provide for their material welfare. *Greater attention today by the Party to these youth leaders means a cohort of experienced, well-trained Party leaders tomorrow.*

Every Party leader and, above all, the lower functionaries, must jointly with the Y.C.L. institute new forms and new ways, to bridge the gap between the two organizations, which becomes wider under present conditions of quick growth. The Young Communist League of New York State is well on the way to becoming a much broader mass organization than the Party. The present situation requires immediate action on the part of our Party committees and leaders.

Work in Parents Association Brings Concrete Results

ALICE UDREW

PARENT ASSOCIATIONS can provide an important mass base for our Party. We can easily reach and win over these impoverished working class and middle-class people by being in the forefront of struggles around issues of such vital importance, as relief for needy children, medical and dental care, school construction, reduction of oversized classes, and issues of war and fascism.

That parent associations are of political importance can be seen from the fact that most of the 300 parent associations inside and outside of the United Parents Association (in New York City the U.P.A. is a large parent federation of more than 200 groups in the schools consisting of about 130,000 members) are dominated by Tammany forces, who use these organizations as a means of contacting and influencing thousands of parents, mostly women.

In some sections of the city our comrades have, for the past few years, become leading and active workers in this field, bringing excellent results and prestige to our Party. Here I wish to cite some of our experiences mainly around the election campaign, thus, by example, giving other comrades incentive to work in this important field of activity.

As president of such a parent group, I was able to take a lead-

ing role in a struggle centered around obtaining traffic lights for a very dangerous thoroughfare where thousands of children crossed daily to attend school. Last year we had begun to make some headway when this issue became a political campaign for one of the Democratic Clubs in the neighborhood. This maneuver on the part of the Democratic Club to gain more votes was exposed by us through open-air meetings and leaflets. The Democratic Club retreated rapidly and removed their petition as the workers in the neighborhood began poking fun at them.

A short time after, through mass pressure, we succeeded in forcing the city administration to install traffic lights at three intersections on this busy thoroughfare. This indeed was a great victory for the neighborhood which was celebrated by a parade headed by a band of music which culminated in a meeting outdoors where a police officer spoke and complimented the parents on their determination to win.

Immediately after that we took up the need for a branch library and again I was selected and nominated as chairman of this committee. The masses have responded by their support and to date we have proposed a city-owned site which has been accepted by the city officials. We are now building up a mass movement to obtain funds for the building through the Board of Estimate. Numerous parent groups, civic organizations, churches and political groups have endorsed this project. We have already held conferences, open-air meetings, mass meetings and gotten much publicity in the local papers.

Having been in this work before I joined the Party last year, I continued in the same capacity without exposing myself, yet bringing in the correct line of our Party. Before long we were able to recruit many more women into the Party.

When our Section proposed me as a candidate in this election, many of our comrades were skeptical whether this would not have a bad effect upon the good work we were doing among the parents. However, it was decided that I run for office, and it was correct. This move has given the Party more prestige in this neighborhood, actually strengthening my position as a Communist candidate. In spite of the fact that many of these women are of other political affiliations, they have openly expressed their pride and admiration on the basis that a mother and an active worker whom they know is running for public office.

Our fractions in three parent associations are able to do real Communist work, raising funds, recruiting and distributing literature. During the course of the campaign some comrades and

myself were successful in organizing a new parent association bordering around the concentration territory in our Section. This will encourage another group of parents, in the heart of this concentration point, where the work has gone slowly up until now.

A non-partisan club has been organized by these non-party women for the purpose of independent action, calling themselves "The Alice Udrew for Congress Club."

An effective chain letter issued by this club is already in circulation, letters to women's organizations for endorsements, organized canvassing, open air meetings, a special folder with the candidate's picture, biography and pledge to the community—all these methods are to be used by this non-partisan club. The club is raising its funds through luncheons, house parties, pledges, raffle books, etc. Many of these women have voted straight capitalist party tickets. However, they are splitting their ticket this year to vote for me, they intend to visit other organizations to ask them to do likewise, and during open-air meetings they will take the stand to speak in favor of such a candidate running on the Communist Party ticket. A committee, through this club, has received free radio broadcasting time and we are going to submit a talk on Child Welfare.

With effective work done through our fractions, the election campaign has become a live issue in the neighborhood. Two parent groups organized a successful symposium in the school, with the principal officiating as chairman of the meeting. It was publicized very effectively by a trailer in a local movie house. They have contacted a radio broadcasting station in the name of the Parent Associations and have been promised free time for a symposium over the air where candidates for President of the Board of Aldermen will present the platform of their parties. If each candidate accepts, these plans will be accepted by the radio station.

This work has been possible because our comrades have become leaders in this particular field of activity, and are respected members of the community. As concrete proposals, I urge that where we have no women's commissions, such commissions be set up immediately in each Section, special attention to be given this work through every street unit and branch, making the local school a concentration center. Comrades with children at school must become members of local parent associations and where none exist start building such groups. We must strive to become leaders in the local group and especially delegates to the Delegate Assembly of the U.P.A. where issues can be raised and pushed on a city-wide scale. If the Parent Association is inde-

pendent, we should strive to get it affiliated to the U.P.A. Schools to be singled out for concentration should be in Negro territories; schools where the problem of relief is acute; badly overcrowded schools in very old buildings. No school is free from one evil or another. To assure continuity and increasing effectiveness in this work, after fractions have been organized, each Section should form a parent association fraction to which all members held responsible for parent work are to report once a month. This can be done and it is my opinion that such united front work can be a great factor in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party.

[Comrades who had similar experiences in this field of work, or in organizations affecting the women particularly, should follow the example of Comrade Udrew and give the benefit of their experiences to the comrades in the other Districts. This is what the PARTY ORGANIZER is here for!]

AGIT-PROP SECTION

Raise the Circulation of "The Communist International"

Journal of Communist Analysis and Opinion

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

WHEN THE NINTH CONVENTION established a circulation goal of 10,000 copies of *The Communist International* to be reached by November 1, with 12,000 by May 1, 1937, this was a realistic and practical estimation of the possibilities which existed for increasing the circulation of our leading theoretical organ. But at that time the magazine was only about one-half its present size. Since then, swift-moving world events, the constant change and flux in the relation of class forces, sudden world-shaking upheavals in the international arena, and the increasingly important role of the Communist Party as a powerful political factor have necessitated larger issues of *The Communist International*, containing more articles on international affairs, with more reading matter and therefore more pages and greater printing costs. It is only necessary to remember that the price of *The Communist International* is 15 cents to realize the difficulties of publishing a magazine of its size, running to between 150 and 180 pages, at this low price. How can it be done? Only by achieving a larger circulation can this price be maintained. Only by larger printings, by widening the circle of its readers, by bringing it forward before broader sections of the politically minded reading public, will it be possible to continue publishing our leading theoretical magazine at its present low price. This becomes a central task.

What is *The Communist International*? Published in English, French, German, Russian, Chinese and Spanish, it is an interpretive journal of Communist analysis and opinion, containing articles by acknowledged Marxist leaders of every country. It is a theoretical guide to revolutionary action. *The Communist International*, which brings to readers throughout the world its keen analyses of the world situation, must become a handbook, read

by every Communist and class-conscious worker who seeks a proper appraisal of the world political outlook.

Today, the articles of *The Communist International* have not only improved qualitatively, with the growing maturity and strength of the Parties, but we also find excellent improvements in its editorial arrangement of material. Each issue is planned. We find groups of articles under "The International Labor Movement", "Political Notes", "The Land of Socialism", "The Sections of the Communist International", "Comintern People", "In the Executive Committee of the Comintern", etc. The October issue of *The Communist International*, for instance, contains articles by Comrades Dimitroff, Maurice Thorez, Andre Marty, La Pasionaria. K. Gottwald, Wang Ming, E. Fisher, J. Lenski and many others, covering every subject of vital importance, including an article on the election in the U.S.A.

Do we wish to go back to the smaller magazine of a few months ago, or do we prefer our present issues, rich in Marxist-Leninist theoretical material surveying the entire world front? Emphatically we prefer the new form of *The Communist International!* But in order to be able to continue publishing it each month with a table of contents which lends it the weight and importance of a veritable book, and to be able to do so at the same low price of 15 cents, *we must increase its circulation*, a task which can only be achieved with the full and conscious support of every Party organization.

It must be stated that the circulation of *The Communist International* has already made important advances. Two years ago only one thousand copies were distributed in the United States, and these were imported from England, where the magazine was printed. Realizing that the Party membership was not sufficiently cognizant of the importance of this magazine, was not utilizing splendid political guidance, a campaign was launched to increase its circulation, the first step being the printing of the magazine in this country. As a result, the circulation increased to six thousand copies per month, an accomplishment which was recognized by the Editorial Board of *The Communist International* and our Central Committee. Our theoretical pamphlets and literature, too, have increased tremendously both in the number of titles printed and in the size of the editions. Probably more pamphlets will have been distributed in the course of the election campaign alone than during the whole year of 1935.

But in the meantime, the Party has grown. Interest in politics and international affairs has become widespread. Political discus-

sions take place today in the shops, in the trade unions, in the streets, everywhere. And these discussions reveal a decided need for more advanced political analysis than can be provided by the daily press. Thus we see that a potential body of readers of *The Communist International* exists far beyond its present circulation.

The achievements thus far must lead to still greater achievements. The Ninth Convention set a goal of 10,000 before the end of the year. In view of the necessity for increasing the size of the magazine, and also taking into consideration the growth of the Party and its influence, we must set as our next immediate task the consolidation of this circulation and the attainment of 12,000 by May 1, 1937. At the same time we must point out that while the total circulation of *The Communist International* has greatly increased in the last few months, a majority of the Districts and Sections have *not* yet increased their orders. The leadership of the Districts should immediately discuss with their educational and literature commissions the question of carrying down into the units, branches, and fractions the importance of reading our leading theoretical organ as a means of raising the political understanding of the general membership and through them the workers with whom they come in contact. They must see to it that *The Communist International* is read in the units and branches steadily, from month to month, as a permanent and regular educational assignment.

The Two-Week School— An Aid for Developing Unit Initiative and Mass Work

MARY HIMOFF

THE FULL TIME two-week training school was just completed in Baltimore, the second of its kind carried through by the Philadelphia District since the National Convention of our Party. At the very outset we were faced with the problem of how best to concretize the two-week course outlined in the *Party Organizer* so that it would meet the problems and needs of this group of comrades.

The Composition of the Student Body

It was the composition of the 28 comrades that was the determining factor in deciding the main objective of the two-week course (curriculum, method of teaching, etc.). It was practically the only homogeneous factor of the group (although some students were more developed than others). Of the 28 comrades, 22 were men and six were women. Over 50 per cent were native born and the rest were completely Americanized types (only one speaking English with any accent). Over one-half of the students were in the Party one year or less, the rest just a little longer. The age level was very young: 23 were under 30 years of age, of whom 15 were under 25. The group as a whole represented active unit members, including four Unit Organizers, nine unit bureau members (only six of the 28 were Section Committee members and two Y.C.L. District Committee members). The mass connections of the whole group were excellent. Although the trade union base was still a little weak (11 of the group were trade union members, including steel, auto, needle trades, white collar groups), every student, including some of the above 11, was an active member, many holding leading posts, in a mass organization (Workers Alliance, Negro church, local Farmer-Labor Party organizations, youth clubs, etc.). The outstanding and glaring weakness of the student body was that out of the whole 28, only two Negro students were sent. This in spite of the fact that cities with very large Negro populations (Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington) were represented, and other Sections—all confronted with a crying need for many trained Negro Communist leaders.

Curriculum

In general, we followed the two-week course outlined in the *Party Organizer*, substituting, as did the Anthracite School, reading material from the Ninth Convention in most cases, but also giving them Seventh World Congress material. For such a short course it is essential that the comrades in charge make clear to the students right from the beginning what the purpose of the curriculum is, how much the school is to accomplish, how the students can cooperate in getting the most out of a school lasting only two weeks. We felt that this was very important in our school, because on the very first day, when we took a concensus of the opinions and ideas of the students

on what they thought the school was going to teach them, some thought they would get all of Marxism-Leninism, others that the school would take up unit by unit, comrade by comrade, and solve every single practical problem confronted back home.

We therefore followed the procedure of making the student as conscious as possible from the beginning that because the school was based especially on active unit members and unit functionaries and comrades all active in mass work, the main purpose of the school was to help overcome the chief difficulty our Party faced in its work in general: insufficient initiative, an independence and decisiveness for our lower Party organizations in understanding, reacting to, and solving their own problems of mass work in line with Party policy and program. We tried to imbue the comrades with the idea that while the curriculum tried to take in the elements of Party theory and its application to our chief problems today (war, election campaign, Negro, trade union), its chief aim was to help put the comrades on the road to learning the Party method of analyzing and solving problems, of teaching our comrades how to think for themselves, how Party line and decisions are arrived at and why it is so important for the students to continue studying after they leave school, why practice must always be guided by theory.

The students began to understand what we meant during the course of the school, both in the class conferences with the instructors and in the study groups (we used this method for the same reason as did the Anthracite school). When students asked questions relating to their own experiences and work apropos to some problem being discussed, we tried in every possible way to get the same student to work out the answer before the whole class or group.

Third Week

Both from the suggestions of the Anthracite school, and the fact that 17 of the 28 students felt they could remain, we continued the school for an additional week. In that week we took up the following: first two days we spent on the preface and another section of the Communist Manifesto, another day on fascism, this time using Dimitroff, another day each of three groups was given a practical assignment (one group had a shop paper, another group a leaflet, and the third was a unit working out a plan for a mass meeting), an extra day was given to trade unionism (going more thoroughly into the struc-

ture of the A. F. of L.) and using the afternoon for a practical session of a trade union meeting (taking up parliamentary procedure).

Some Suggestions

Though as a whole the school accomplished quite a bit, there are certain important suggestions to make that will help such schools in the future. First, a two-week school should have no more than 20 students if these new Party members are to receive the maximum amount of advantage in such a short course. Second, the group of comrades should come from one territory, since it is much easier to use the material for study in the most concrete manner when one has a homogeneous group (especially in the two-week course).

One danger should be avoided: that of being afraid of giving the students "theory" for fear that the school will be too "abstract", not "practical enough". The comrades at the school manifested a real hunger to understand and grapple with our theory. The school should begin to satisfy this hunger and encourage this desire. It is true that a short course can give neither much theory, nor can it solve all problems of Party work. However, if we give in the two-week course for new Party members answers to our current problems only, we will find that our comrades will go back with the answers and stock phrases on the questions on the order of the day, today, but they will still lack the fundamental thing our unit active members and Communists in mass work need: a method of solving questions and problems of tomorrow.

Technical Work on Unit Bulletins

S. H.

WE ARE CONCERNED with two questions as to the improvement of the technical make-up of various Party bulletins: (1) The issuance of a *Manual for Mimeo Newspapers*, (2) The establishment of a mimeo mat service.

I do not know whether the comrades are aware that finely finished pictures, cartoons, line drawing portraits and commercial illustrations, made by a mechanical process of photographing, casting and baking into stencil paper, can be purchased from the A. B. Dick Co. in Chicago. All regular A. B. Dick

Mimeograph agencies also handle this service. These mimeo "insets", as they are called, are purchased from the agencies for prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1.25, and then cut into and pasted on the regular stencils. This service corresponds to newspaper picture mat service and opens up entire new fields for mimeograph work. The actual insets provided by the A. B. Dick Co. are of little use to us as they are largely commercial and would have no relationship to the revolutionary movement, but the *method* of reproducing first-class drawings in mass quantities at a low cost would be a tremendous boon to the dozens of mimeo news bulletins issued by the Party all over the country.

The method of mechanical reproduction of stencil pictures could be easily discovered and the Party either on a state or a national scale should begin this service. The service would consist of (1) Pictures of important state and national figures, such as labor leaders, leading politicians, leading Liberty Leaguers, leaders of the Party and (2) Regular cartoons on national or well-known subjects and campaigns. The hundreds of full-size weekly newspapers throughout the country are provided with a similar newspaper service of photos and political cartoons and this fact contributes largely to their ability to compete favorably with the larger daily newspapers. Such a service for our mimeo bulletins and papers would enable the most backward Sections to publish first-class appearing news bulletins. Letter guides of various styles and sizes can be purchased for making headlines. The addition of first class pictures will improve the appearance of our mimeo bulletins many times over.

We have many excellent artists. If the method of producing these insets can be discovered (and I am sure it is a simple method which could be worked out with a little experimenting) I urge that this service be started as quickly as possible, if not on a district scale, then on a national scale.

We are also quite interested in the publication of a manual for mimeo newspapers. There are so many tricks to the trade and this information should be available to all Sections instead of forcing them to discover by trial and error methods of improving their work. I believe the manual should be divided into these five classifications: (1) journalism—type of coverage; field of coverage; (2) art work; (3) preparing stencils (technical makeup); (4) mimeographing; (5) method of distribution.

Under the heading of journalism, simple rules could be laid down on the importance of reliability of news—how to avoid sectarian writing, how to leave certain conclusions for the reader to reach instead of dogmatically summarizing every story with a demand for something, how to set up a reporting staff, what factors determine whether the paper should cover a single factory, an industrial building, a union, a central council area, etc. Under the heading of art work, if the above outlined plan is worked out, this information would be included. Without the mat service many hints on reproducing newspaper pictures of leading people could be given, and also what tools to use to get the best results, information on shading, etc. Under the heading of technical make-up information on how to balance columns with even edges would be given, how to make heads for stories, how to balance a page with pictures, question of keeping type on typewriter clean; information on the fact that typewriters with type from six point to twelve point type can be secured and the type can be changed on any machine for about \$10.00, etc.

Under the heading of mimeographing, what paper should be used for the best results (we use ordinary newsprint, the cheapest paper and print on both sides), that ink which works very well can be bought for about twelve cents a pound (regular mimeographing ink is \$1.25 a pound). Where Sections can afford them, the new automatic feed mimeos will feed a folded over sheet automatically. Only the latest models will do this—all old automatic feeds will take only single sheets. Paper folded over is much easier to read than single sheets stapled together. The new automatic mimeos will feed 100 folded sheets a minute. Cheaper automatic machines can be used but with considerably less margin accuracy, etc., etc. Under the heading of Distribution: that mailing permits can be secured to mail for a cent a copy—and the post office will return all undelivered copies for a small additional cost for the returns only. But certain forms must be followed to get this service. Another postal service is that by putting down a deposit (small) it is not even necessary to put postage stamps on the papers. How to secure mailing lists. Also the various methods of personal delivery when the potential readers are all gathered in one place such as the waterfront.