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Some Lessons From the Party Registration

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN

AT A recent meeting of the Organization-Educational Commission of the Central Committee, a report was given and a discussion held on the results of the recent Party registration and Party building. Although at the time of the discussion only 16 of our 34 districts had sent in the analysis of the registration, which in itself reflects a lack of proper attention to Party organizational problems, nevertheless, some lessons can already be drawn.

The first one is the laxity on the part of a large number of districts in completing the registration after already three months of the new year have passed.

Second, there has been no material increase in recruiting, and this notwithstanding the fact that we are in a period *when the greatest and a really historical drive to organize the unorganized workers, and strike wave are taking place almost everywhere in the country, with our Party playing its part in this movement.*

And, third, that with very few exceptions, there is great laxity in the collection of monthly dues. For the months of January and February of this year, the dues payments amount to only about half of the total membership. This holds true for most districts.

In addition to this, a large percentage, larger than the registration shows, of our comrades are paying at the

rate of 10 cents per month or unemployed dues. These are very serious problems and require an immediate drive in the Party; because now that we pay monthly dues, if comrades are permitted to fall in arrears for two or three months, it is going to be difficult to get some of them to pay up, with the consequence that we may lose a number of them. The drive also must call attention to the need of the Party membership to pay just dues; that is, dues on the basis of their income. Dues are the main source of income of our Party, and finances are a really serious problem, because, without proper oiling, the machinery does not work efficiently and, in such a period as this, the machine must be driven at the greatest speed possible.

Organizational Problems

What are the main reasons for these weaknesses? *The general reason is that, because of the fact that the Party organizations and their officers are now compelled to give much of their attention to the growing mass movements, they are at the same time neglecting Party organizational problems.* Of course, it is splendid that our Party is engaging in this important mass work in a big way. But it does not follow that because of this there need be lack of attention to the building of the Party.

More specifically, these weaknesses can be attributed to the following:

First, the districts, counties, sections and units have not set up the necessary machinery (unit and branch leadership, membership directors and commissions, etc.) or that the leading comrades have not given sufficient attention to this necessary machinery where it is established.

Second, the districts, counties and sections are giving insufficient attention to Party organizational problems as part of the major political tasks; they have failed to develop sufficiently the independent activity of the Party and *have failed to organize for the building of the Party in the course of the mass struggles.*

And, third, the leading committees have failed to replace those comrades who have been drawn into mass work,

especially into trade union work, with other comrades. We find oftentimes leading bodies without a head because of this failure.

We know there are comrades who can be used for these replacements. It is necessary to become more bold in advancing comrades to leading positions. And furthermore the registration shows that a large percentage of the Party membership in every district does not belong to trade unions. Many of these would qualify to replace those being withdrawn from Party positions for trade union work.

These weaknesses further confirm the correctness of the decision arrived at at our February 22 conference at which Party building and increasing the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker* circulation were taken up. The resolution adopted at this conference appeared in the last issue of the *Party Organizer*. *Our first task is to study, discuss and plan how to put this resolution into life.*

All these problems must be immediately tackled and solved if we hope to take advantage of the present very favorable situation and build our Party into a mass party that is possible now more than ever. Every Party committee, branch and unit should immediately take up these questions, work out plans to solve them and, furthermore, make these questions a regular part of the agendas of the meetings.

Into the Unions.

Some additional problems that arise from the facts of the registration:

First, and of great importance, is that less than 50 per cent of our members are in the trade unions. *And this at a time when the organization of the unorganized and strike struggles are sweeping the country.* Our Party cannot play its proper role in this historic movement unless its members are in the trade unions. There no longer is any excuse for Party members, eligible, to remain outside of the trade union movement. Where unions do not exist in the industry or craft where our comrades work, they

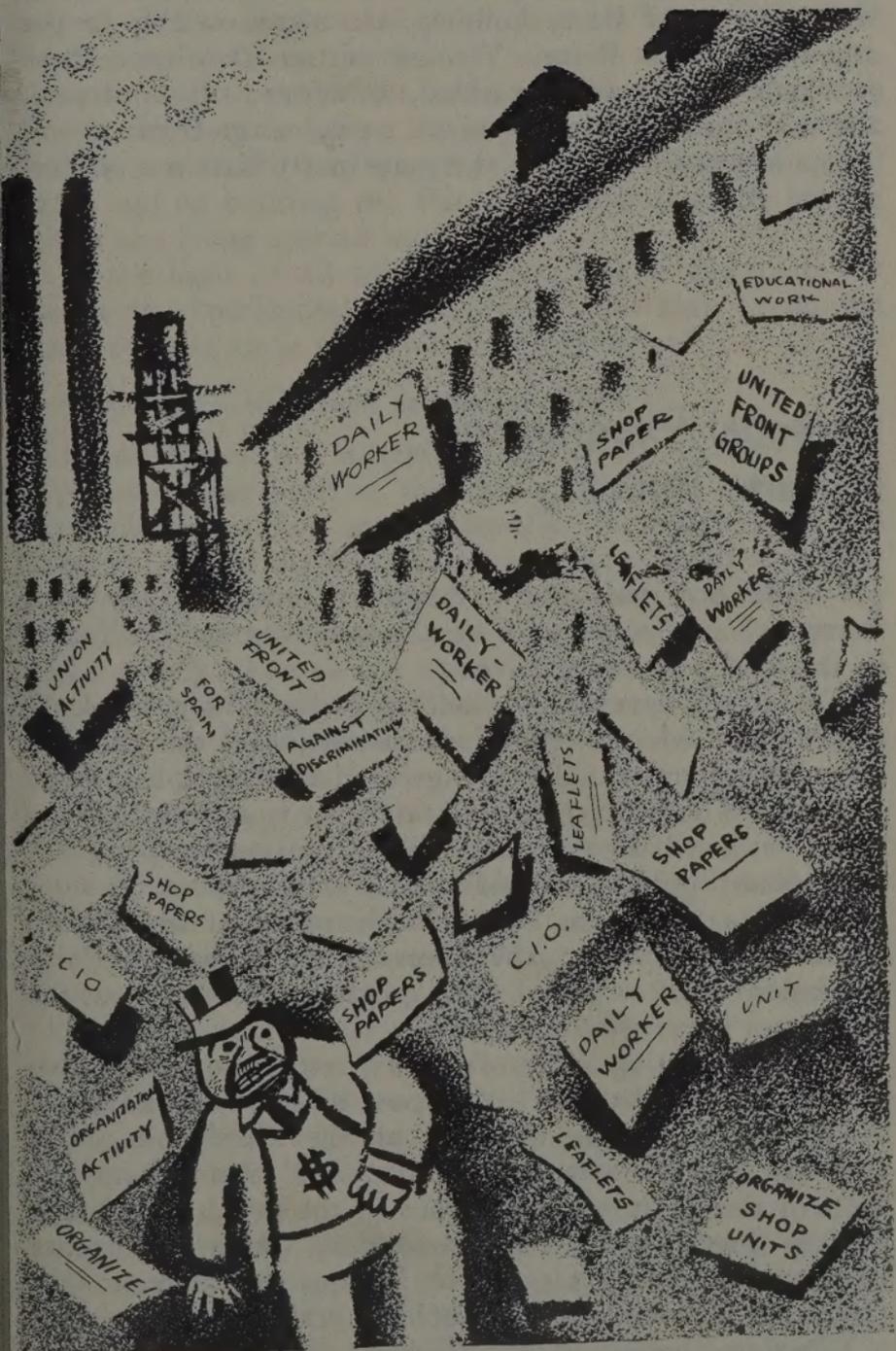
should be the initiators in organizing unions, thereby attaining leadership of the industrial workers from the very beginning. Our slogan must be: *Every Communist, eligible, into the trade unions!*

Another important question is work among the Negro masses. The percentage of Negroes in our Party is far too small. Our Party has the unquestionable leadership of the struggle against discrimination and for equal rights for the Negroes. If we give proper attention to understanding the problems of the Negro people, give leadership in the struggle against discrimination, we will be able to recruit large numbers of Negroes into our Party, thereby improving its composition as regards Negro and white members.

The same can be said as regards women members of our Party, although the percentage in the Party is greater, as it should be, than Negro members. Nevertheless, need for more persistent work among this important section of the population is necessary. From the figures we already have, only about 25 per cent of our members are women, although women are about 50 per cent of the total population. The percentage of women in the Party can and must be increased.

A considerable improvement over a year ago is seen in the number of native-born workers in our Party. There are only a few districts where this is not the case. Taking this in connection with the fact that too small a percentage of our members are under 35 years of age, a conclusion must be drawn that a greater amount of the activity of our Party must be among the younger, native-born workers, especially in the basic industries not, of course, at the expense of foreign-born workers.

Recognizing that the registration was taken in 1937, with considerably less unemployment in the country, it appears to us that the percentage registered as unemployed is far too great. We feel that many working on W.P.A., etc., registered as unemployed. This should not be the case. And especially is this true as regards the amount to be paid for dues.



Red Scare? He's the Only One Scared!

By Gropper

These are the main problems that the results of our registration and Party building necessitate calling to the attention of the Party. We are certain that once these problems are properly tackled, solutions will be found, and with these solutions applied, a real surge forward will be made toward building the mass party that we all feel a need for and desire.

Personal Experiences in Party Building

IN THE last issue of the *Party Organizer* we printed a report on the splendid results achieved by California in the last recruiting drive.

To further develop the building of the Party, the California State Membership Commission issued the proceedings of the Party Builders Congress in mimeographed form, entitled, "The Story of Recruiting". It is a splendid document which will soon be issued in the form of a pamphlet to be placed in the hands of every Party member. Besides the main reports, the document is of great importance because it relates the experiences of the individual Party comrades who recruited the greatest number into the Party.

We are printing some of the experiences of the individual Party members for the purpose of inspiring the whole Party to follow the example of the California Party Builders. These splendid results show that where the units of the Party were conscious of the problem of building the Party, and at the same time where the proper apparatus has been set up for leading the drive and to check its activities—there we have results.

What has happened in California shows that all argu-

ments about difficulties in recruiting, etc., don't hold water. The example of California must become the rule for the entire Party. In the next issue of the *Party Organizer*, we will publish the plan for the next recruiting drive. In the meantime, throughout the Party, further emphasis must be laid on strengthening the Party apparatus and on building the Party, as a result of the drives which are being carried on.

In the light of all this, the comrades should read the following experiences very carefully, and plan to do the same thing in their own units and territories!

1. Report by C—waterfront section—recruited 17.

I also represent a waterfront section. I want to report a personal experience in this drive. The drive started in September, but for me personally, it didn't start till January, due to the fact that I was sick. But in two Sundays I recruited 17 members, and the composition of these is fourteen fishermen, 4 longshoremen, 2 seamen, and 3 youth. The easiest thing is to recruit.* First of all I ask the worker what he does, and having a little knowledge of the conditions in the trade, I point out that in order to have good union we must have Communists within the union to conduct its work and give it guidance, and on this basis it is easy to recruit them.

We have a peculiar situation here. We have established a school for seamen with an attendance of 25, and I don't think that any student is over 25 years of age. We could have more, but we have no larger place to hold the school. One of our problems is to find places where to meet, and the terror here is just as great as it ever was. Our Party is a legal party and there is no reason why we can't come out in the open. It is true we will have to fight for it, but we have fought for it in Los Angeles before, and we have won.

I think we can establish another center where workers can come to get acquainted with the Party leadership. I say that a quota of 4,000 dues paying members is far too small with a population in California of seven million. In

one evening I recruited 17 members, when the Fishermen's Union was being organized. That shows we can have lots more than 4,000 members by May First. Party Builders must set an example to the new members on how to recruit.

2. Report of comrade from East Side, Los Angeles, Calif.— recruited 11.

As the organizer of unit 5, I want to say that our unit was the outstanding unit in recruiting. We had 16 members, and recruited 46 during the drive. Fifty per cent of them are members of the A. F. of L. Comrade O recruited 16, Comrade M, 14, and another comrade 11, and myself 11. Recruiting was very systematic and was carried on in a real collective manner. At every unit meeting we had recruiting on the agenda, and we checked up on each contact and recruit. We always discussed whether new members were attending school, or whether they were attached to a unit. At our last meeting, we pledged to see that every one should check to see what became of his recruits, and give them assistance to become builders of the Party. And while we are going to keep up our recruiting tempo, we did not forget the *Western Worker*, which helped us to recruit. Ours was the only section that had an apparatus, and we completed our quota for the *Western Worker*, which was \$600, and against our unit quota of \$50, we turned in \$56, and pledged still more.

3. Report by Comrade A., Los Angeles County.

In December, we had 18 comrades in our unit. The recruiting was quite slow, and finally we made up our minds to speed it up. The very first thing we did was to set up an executive committee to help the organizer and the membership director, who was a comrade with definite capabilities, but not very active. We made some changes, and now this comrade is an instructor of a class of 12 new members, and is doing very well. By the Lenin Memorial we had recruited 16 new members, and have raised it to 21 to date.

Now, as to my experiences. I do not work in a shop,

but whoever I come in contact with—a laundryman, a housewife, a studio man, and my I.L.D. friends—I always talked to them about the Party.

These new comrades say, "You will have to give us something to do", and we are preparing to give them assignments at the graduation party in their honor, where diplomas will be given to each new comrade.

We also have under our jurisdiction eight organizations in our neighborhood. In every organization we have elected a fraction secretary, and we check on the work of the fractions every month at a regular report given to the unit bureau. These fractions have been good recruiters of new members.

The composition of our recruits is very good in general, and, most important, the comrades in the unit have definitely decided that our recruiting drive will not stop, but that it has just started. As part of a plan, we decided to organize a Y.C.L. branch of at least 75 members. My recruits work with me, and I make sure that I see them at least once a week. I hope I shall be able to bring back to them some of today's enthusiasm and that all of us will go on recruiting and will successfully conclude our *Western Worker* drive.

4. Report by Comrade J.

In East Bay, the total number of recruits was 179. One of our units, a machinists' unit, had four members at the outset. Struggles developed in that industry and workers began to look for leadership and our comrades utilized it to build it into a unit of sixteen members. Our weakness was in the lack of recruiting from among the unemployed and in the failure of some of our leading comrades to become Party builders themselves. Some of our country committee members have not recruited a single person during the entire campaign.

We have called in our fractions for serious talks about recruiting and asked them to concentrate on it as a main function. We have used registration lists, and think that their use can be generally improved. The 179 does not

represent what we can get. We believe we can get 121 more, to bring it up the total of 300 recruits by May First. Comrade A is willing to challenge his entire section, and I am willing to challenge B to get as many recruits as the rest of the section.

5. Report by Comrade McG, Y.C.L., Los Angeles

I was asked to tell of some of the most important ways to carry on recruiting. The problem is to sell the idea of the drive to the Y.C.L. members and to show them how and where to recruit.

In Los Angeles we started a campaign to popularize Y.C.L. membership. We got together some kids who wanted to write. These kids set up a sort of editorial board to put out a bulletin to the members. It was a good bulletin and was popular because it was very much up to date. We had a "knock-knock" edition. When the football season came on, we had a football edition. When football was over, we used another game.

One of the ways to get Y.C.L. kids interested in the campaign is to make them cringe with shame for making a pledge and then not keeping it, or by making them proud when they found their name in the honor column of the bulletin. One week their name would be in the dead column, and the next week in the honor column. Y.C.L. members in Los Angeles looked for that bulletin, and those who did recruiting told in the bulletin how they did it. These same kids also put the *Pilot* on a statewide scale in the recruiting drive, which was of big help to all.

Communist Party and Y.C.L. members must be the best workers in anything they undertake to do. When I became one of the best truck drivers, I gained the respect of other workers, and was then able to recruit several of them. In the Negro neighborhood I became very friendly with the Negro people, and was able to recruit eleven of them, all of whom are working. Personal contact with our new members, explanation of what our Party stands for and its life, are the best way to keep them and have them recruit other friends into the Party.

6. Report of Comrade B, Harbor Section

My own unit was not properly organized to carry on recruiting and, as a result, I recruited 15 out of the unit's total of 17. I remember that three years ago when I joined the Party, Comrade H pounded away at us and said that we must lead the workers in struggles for better conditions, and only then would we be able to build the Party. I could not understand it then, but recently we experienced this slogan around Harbor City and Lomita.

As an organizer of my unit, I decided that it was my duty to go among the strikers and help them in every possible way. So we attended every strike meeting held in Harbor City and collected about \$150 for them. I went before unions, got clothing, investigated families, etc. The first time I appeared at their strike meeting I told them I was a member of the Communist Party and brought in the *Western Worker* and *El Machete* to every meeting. Through this assistance, the workers looked upon us as honest and sincere people, and our Party gained great respect. As a result, we recruited six or seven agricultural workers, and were able in W. to build a local of the Workers Alliance, and at our last meeting there were 50 workers present. Later, we organized another local in P. and at their last meeting, 60 were present.

Because of my work, I was put on the grievance committee, and one of the members of the Workers Alliance, an American worker, asked me one night to pick him up and take him to the meeting. So I went after him, and after the meeting, with a few others in the car, we parked on a side street and signed the three of them into the Party. One of them was an old trade unionist, of long experience.

There is no end to recruiting among the agricultural workers and members of the Worker Alliance, because they are the most exploited people. These people are not afraid of us. They elected me their financial secretary. At the rate we are going, we will soon have them all recruited into the Party.

A New Agitational Method

By C. T. S.

AN EXPERIMENT in a new method of conducting political discussions in the branches.

Why

Branch discussions have not been as productive as they should have been. New members and even old members hesitated to take part in discussion because of shyness, insufficient incentive, failure on the part of the organizer to make the discussions interesting. Preparation for the discussion was bad. Discussions were not properly related to Party tasks in the neighborhood.

Naturally major problems such as attendance at meetings, fluctuation of the membership, discipline and recruiting are all affected by Party education within the Party through branch discussions.

What

The "new method" is simply a matter of applying imagination to the problem of dramatizing discussion material. There is nothing hard and fast in the method. It will succeed only if each discussion outline is attacked with a fresh point of view.

It includes methods of visual education: in other words slides, diagrams, recording of speeches, films, exhibits. But these devices will become as static as the old method of lecture-questions-and-answers if they are not themselves used dramatically. Further it is dangerous and unnecessary to be dependent upon any physical equipment which may not easily be available or expensive.

How are all members to be drawn into discussion? How are discussions to be made more vital? How is such enthusiasm to be aroused that those who have come unprepared will go home anxious to inform themselves and make up for their failures?

How

Here are some of the very simple ways that were hit upon.

1. On the subject of Spanish democracy an old-fashioned spelling bee was organized. Teams were chosen and questions put to contestants until one side was eliminated.

Another branch further elaborated this by choosing two permanent teams, a Lenin team and a Stalin team—an excellent basis for socialist competition within the branch.

2. On the Trotskyist treason trials in the Soviet Union actual testimony was selected and prepared. Members then read it and performed it as it occurred at the trial.

3. On the occasion of Lincoln's birthday a lecturer was gotten from the Workers School. Five or six honest but "leading" questions were prepared on the subject of Lincoln and the Civil War. For instance, "Was Slavery the issue over which the Civil War was fought?", "Did the Civil War give the slaves their freedom?", "Did it give them civil rights?", "Was Lincoln a revolutionary figure?" Such questions and others were printed in large letters at the front of the room. A concensus of answers was gotten and then that answer was written beside the question. Nearly all questions were answered wrong. The lecturer then proceeded to give the right answers and show why the branch members had been wrong. The discussion ran far overtime.

4. In preparation for a home relief bureau sit-down two branches working together and some units were able to anticipate the situation with a dramatization of exactly what later happened.

First, a relief interview was presented by reading from a script prepared by the educational director.

Then the actual sit-in was presented by indicating the situation and the problems to be met and leaving it to the initiative of the comrades to solve the problems, following which the director commented upon the way in which the comrades had carried out their tasks. So members

were projected at this dramatized discussion into a situation which only a few weeks later actually occurred.

Results

Favorable:

1. A greatly increased interest and participation in discussion. For instance, even in the Lincoln discussion reticent comrades got quite excited and did not in the least mind sticking out their necks.

2. A desire for more knowledge. Comrades were quite ashamed to realize how little they knew about Spain or in connection with the Party line on Spain.

3. A closer relationship between discussion and neighborhood activity. For instance, the dramatization of the sit-down was an illustration of the concrete application of many of the tasks which Comrade Browder mentioned in his report to the Central Committee on *The Results of the Elections*.

4. Weaknesses and strength of individual members were revealed, particularly in how they handled their various roles in the sit-down.

Unfavorable:

1. Attendance has not improved to any noticeable extent partly for the following reasons:

(a) These discussions have not occurred regularly and usually there has been little publicity.

(b) Preparation has been too much the responsibility of the director and too little up to the members. The sit-down strike, for instance, was prepared in too much detail in script and too little thought was given it in advance by the members.

A definite but rough outline or scenario should be more useful than carefully prepared dialogue, provided the comrades have been given notice in advance as to what their role is to be and have done some general reading in connection with it; for instance, Comrade Browder's report as mentioned above. Such reading will be much more

thorough and useful if it is done with a specific situation in mind.

2. Discipline has sometimes been bad, notably in the case of the sit-down. This branch is largely composed of white-collar workers with little actual experience in struggle. It is necessary to take into consideration the composition of the branches or units in preparing a discussion and to make that discussion relate to the neighborhood. What is very close to the members of one branch may be quite remote to the members of another, even though it be in the same section. The members of the branch took it as a task but to the other branches it was the stuff of serious day-to-day work.

3. Insufficient use has been made of these discussions as models for other branches or for educational directors or at open meetings.

Conclusions

These experiments seem to indicate conclusively that this approach has tremendous possibilities in education, training and agitation in struggle, general improvement of the units in their daily Party tasks and meetings.

It can be used, for instance, in unions, farm organizations, election campaigns, etc.

There are possibilities of socialist competition within branches and sections and of inter-district socialist competition.

There is also the possibility of competition to mutual advantage between quite different kinds of units. It is a method whereby cultural and white-collar workers can be useful to more proletarian sections, at the same time gaining much themselves in political development through such contact.

A Day Unit for Women

By S. L.

BEFORE the 1936 election campaign we had a bad situation in our section as far as the proportion of Latin-American women was concerned. Out of a membership of 800 not more than 50 were Latin-American women. We discussed this situation and decided to launch a campaign to recruit the Latin-American women especially into our Party. We were aware of the difficult conditions facing us; nevertheless, the section pledged that it would recruit 100 women by the end of the recruiting drive in January.

Our first duty was to center our work around the problems of the women. We linked these problems with the issues involved in the election campaign and with our campaign for aid to Spanish democracy. As a result, the Party membership in our section has grown considerably. In previous elections, our local Party candidates had received about 60 votes in the election districts; while in the last elections, our Party received 300 out of 800 votes in one election district. We decided to visit these voters and to talk to them about the Party. As a result, we were able to organize a women's day unit.

Perhaps some of the comrades will ask why a women's day unit is needed. I do not know what you know about the psychology of these women. They are brought up in semi-feudal conditions in the old country. They are brought up to be good wives, to take care of the home, to bring up many children. They do not have the right to vote in our country.

A Wife's Status

When we came to this country, the question did not change much. Our husbands do not change quickly. They bring us here. But they think we have to remain as before. They advance, they go to meetings, they join the Party,

but the status of the wife is still the same at home. Therefore, we knew how difficult the situation would be when we tried to bring these women into the Party. The men don't let their wives go to meetings where there are other men. They are very jealous.

Then, the women have to take care of the children. They have many children. These women have probably more children than any other nationality. One of our members has thirteen children, another eight children. Joining the Party and attending meetings at night are very hard. In many instances our husbands, who have been in the Party for a number of years, still think that their wives will neglect their home and children if they go to meetings. We had to explain to them that they could meet in the day time and take their children with them. In this way we could get together about eight wives. We spoke to them in their homes. We began to grow. We built a group of about 30 people. We won the section prize for recruiting the most members for our Party in the drive. On registration day we recruited and registered 17 new members. We were to have gotten a picture of Passionaria. We have not gotten this picture yet. But we have spoken of Passionaria, and they call themselves the Passionaria branch.

This unit has been able to form a shop nucleus in one of the theaters. The women go to the movies regularly, sometimes every day. One of our members who joined the Party has a friend working in the movies. She spoke about the Party to her friend. When they went on strike, we helped them win their strike. This brought them nearer to us. At first they joined the All-People's Party. Then later we explained to them the difference between the All-People's Party and the Communist Party. It was at their meeting and they all joined the Party. They meet at one o'clock at night, as they work all day.

We now have 59 members in our unit. About 30 to 40 attend meetings regularly. Only four dropped out, and we dropped them from the rolls with the permission of the section. They were not interested in the Party and

were not good elements. Eight have gone out of the unit to form this new unit in the theater. We have a considerable amount of contacts and we will be about 60 or 65 very soon.

Our educational programs at the meeting are very good. We have to teach them everything. We have to teach them Marxism Leninism. They do not know much about the Party. We have to teach them to understand the class struggle.

Training Women

After four months of work, the results are good. Through our educational activity, we brought new women into the forefront. When our section membership director went to the Party training school, one of our new women members took over the job and is doing it well. They are being drawn into many phases of work. About eight are active in the Workers' Alliance; two are in the International Workers Order. We sent four of our members to the section training school, and they are the best students. They participate in the discussions with good contributions.

It was through this unit that we had a successful Women's Day meeting. Many Spanish women were mobilized for the International Women's Day activity. Out of a meeting of about 400, 300 were women. Many of them were new faces to the Party, faces we had never seen before.

We set up a united front committee to arrange this meeting. Splendid enthusiasm was shown in the work. The women know that some of us are Communists. They have asked that we do not dissolve the committee now that the Women's Day meeting is over. The committee is to continue to carry on the struggle for better homes, for child labor amendments and other campaigns. Around the child labor amendment, we not only got them to write letters of protest, but organized committees to visit the assemblymen. We know our assemblymen voted for it and our women helped to accomplish this.

We are organizing some of the houses where many of

our members live. We have been able to get together some of these women for the fight against the increase in rent. Many have started to move because of the rise in rent, but we think that the houses can be organized and demands won.

As far as our work on Spain, we have developed a very good campaign. We have many sympathizers in the neighborhood on this issue. We organized parades around the movie, the women wearing nurses' uniforms, and have held open meetings in the street. We have collected food, money and clothing. Last week we went out into the street for two or three hours. The women are enthusiastic about this. They made uniforms for themselves to wear. Most of them have these uniforms. They enjoyed making their dresses, uniforms, participating in the other activity we are carrying on. We are planning more and more social activity, to interchange with the educational activity. We are trying to enliven our meetings more and more. We try to combine this with the educational work and with the discussions. We had a splendid discussion on International Women's Day and our tasks. We discuss a question one week and then the following weeks ask questions on the same topic. The members are anxious to answer questions when they know what it is about

Women Recruit Women

We are also active in the campaign for the *Daily Worker*. The women do house-to-house canvassing and have "Red Sundays". We stress to them that this is how "we got you into the Party, now you must do the same to bring more women in". They want to go out. We get about ten or eleven at a time. They sell the Spanish paper *No Pasaran*, which sells very well.

We have about 25 members who are between the ages of 23 and 25. The women are anxious to form a branch. They feel that they have enough members to be a branch instead of a unit as they are now. They call themselves the La Passionaria Branch, not unit No. 405. In the work we have done we have helped

overcome the bad situation we had in the Party as far as Latin-American women were concerned. *Before the election campaign we had 50 women in the section, now we have 139.*

As for the children, we have to have someone to take care of them; to take them to the park and teach them games and songs. This is a big problem. The children are small, and without someone taking care of them, the women either have to have them with them at the meeting, or else go out frequently to see them. We had someone take care of them for two weeks and for two weeks we had no problem. We hope that we shall soon be able to solve this problem.

Report Blanks for Building the Party

AN IMPORTANT decision of the February 22 Conference, held to take up the question of building the Party and the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker**, was the issuance of a *Build the Party* report blank. This report blank is already, or should be, in the hands of all units.

This report blank can be of tremendous value in overcoming many of our Party weaknesses, and therefore must receive serious consideration by every Party committee, from the district committees down to the unit bureaus. The blank is based on two principles: (1) to give all the necessary information; and (2) it is based upon simplicity so far as filling it out is concerned, since in the main only figures are required. If we can get these blanks filled out by every branch and unit, and we must, then we will have the information necessary to solve many problems.

*Resolution adopted at conference appeared in the last issue of the *Party Organizer*, which should be read and discussed by the entire Party.

But even more important than the actual obtaining of this information is the fact that it will make every unit and branch of the Party conscious of giving continuous attention to the problems raised in connection with the building of the Party. *This is so, because the report blank is to be filled out by the branch or unit bureau every month.* Although this may require no more than half an hour, nevertheless, it will be necessary for the entire bureau, as well as the officers of the branch or unit, to keep in constant touch with these Party problems, so that the report blank can be fully filled out. The blanks are to be filled out in duplicate (triplicate in New York City), one for the section and the other for the district.

The information on the report blanks will be very valuable for the membership directors of sections, counties and districts, since they will be able not only to gain information about the Party as a whole, but will know exactly which of the lower organizations are doing good or bad work as regards the building of the Party.

The Organizational-Educational Commission of the Center will insist that this "little task" become a regular feature of the life of every one of the lower organizations. Everyone reading this should help in carrying through this task. If you do so, the results will be a tremendous improvement in Party building.

Women's Clubs in the United Front

By JENNY TRAST

ALTHOUGH we have not been able to organize our club into as broad a mass organization as we had planned at the time when it was reorganized as the Finnish Women's Club, and although our activity has still been slightly impeded by the adoption of new methods

of activity and there is still evident a certain amount of the former narrowness and sectarianism, still, in spite of that, we can hopefully look toward the future of our organization.

We can already note with pleasure those accomplishments which are evident everywhere as the result of our united front work. First, those walls of segregation between us and the workers belonging to other groups, which hinder our united front movement, are rapidly crumbling. We can associate as friends and comrades with women outside of our organization, thus creating interest and sympathy toward our organization and in this way we can raise our membership and, still further, with the aid of new members, raise the fighting ability of our organization in behalf of the everyday problems of vital importance. At the same time we can participate more energetically in the struggle against war and fascism.

In addition to the class educational, study and cultural work, which is continually taken up at our meetings, our clubs have, during the recent months, given particular attention to the support of the People's Front of Spain.

While touring the Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts districts, I noted with particular interest the strong sympathy and interest which is evident among our club membership everywhere toward the fighters of the People's Front of Spain.

Clothing and Food for Spanish

In every locality the women's clubs had in one way or another participated in the support of the People's Front of Spain. Clothing, food, money, etc., had been collected. And what was most pleasant was that in very many instances affairs had been arranged on a united front basis for the support of the Spanish fighters for liberty, which united front affairs have mostly been successful. In many instances the women's clubs have taken the initiative in organizing these united front affairs. In addition to the fact that our clubs have often done all in their power to build a united front for the support of the

People's Front of Spain and generally for the intensification of the struggle against war and fascism, the activity of our clubs has mainly been directed toward the development of the united front generally for the support of the struggle carried on *in behalf of all the questions of struggle brought forward in our everyday life*, such as the general relief struggles, unemployment insurance, protection of the foreign-born, defense of our civil rights, support of the strike struggles, etc.

Our club organization has even participated to a certain extent in the support of union work as, for example, in Glassport, Pennsylvania, where on the initiative of the Finnish Women's Club a women's auxiliary of the steel workers' union has been organized.

Class educational work has been kept up continually by our clubs, among other things, with the aid of the distribution of our literature and newspapers, not only among the Finnish people, but continual class educational work is kept up by our clubs among the English-speaking population through distribution of the *Daily Worker*, *Sunday Worker*, and *The Woman Today* and *Fight* magazines. For example, the Maynard Women's Club sells 25 copies of *Fight* and 10 copies of *The Woman Today* monthly, and the Norwood and other clubs continually distribute *The Woman Today*. Financial support for the *Daily Worker* has been collected in many women's clubs.

Organizing Club Festivals

Our clubs have participated in the arrangement of joint festivals and cultural affairs together with people belonging to other groups. There is also a strong tendency to develop with the aid of united front activity cultural, athletic and sports movements among the youth, with the intention that through the aid of joint cultural activity we could at least to some extent prevent the degeneration which threatens the youth, no matter to which group it belongs.

As much weariness and also weaknesses as still exist in our club activity, and as deplorably small as our member-

ship still it, compared to the great tasks ahead of us, still the work which has been done by our clubs is creditable work of great significance in behalf of our common class interest. Underestimation of our club organization, which is still evident to some extent even in our own ranks, must be entirely stopped and, in place of it, the activity of our club organization must be supported and intensified by all possible means, and the chief organ of our organization, *Naisten Väiri* (Women's Banner), must be circulated among broad masses. Only in that way can our club organization be made into a real broad mass organization, which can be of great help in leading to victory the numerous struggles before us, as well as in the building of a People's Front of America against war and fascism.

Self-Criticism in the Party

By JOSEPH STALIN

What does it mean to train cadres on the basis of their own mistakes?

Lenin taught that one of the surest means of correctly training and educating Party cadres, of correctly training and educating the working class and the masses of the working people, is to disclose conscientiously the mistakes of the Party, to study the causes that have given rise to these mistakes, and to indicate the paths necessary for overcoming these mistakes

This means that the Bolsheviks are in duty bound not to gloss over their mistakes, not to dodge the question of their mistakes, as often happens with us, but honestly and openly to admit their mistakes, honestly and openly to indicate the way of correcting these mistakes, honestly and openly to correct them.

—*Mastering Bolshevism*, pp. 48-50, Workers Library Publishers, New York.

Work Among Professional People

By DAVID ARMSTRONG

THIS is an industrial town of about 200,000 people, with a university and a fairly large middle-class population. Two years ago there was no Party organization among these middle-class people, and hardly any work going on among them.

At that time the Party approached a few sympathetic professional workers and suggested to them the possibility of building a study circle. This group at first attracted about ten people, who were studying Marxism. By January, 1935, there was already a Party unit of five, which worked in secrecy, only two or three leading comrades knowing who were in it. There was regular leadership from a district comrade, himself an intellectual.

The history of the unit can be divided as follows:

First Period—January to September, 1935

Our main work was in the study group, which doubled its size. At its meetings, which were held in private homes, in addition to the discussions we had reports from those of us who were active in other work, such as unemployment insurance work, and we always called for volunteers to join in these campaigns. As a result we were able to supply half a dozen active people in the unemployment insurance work, forming a fairly broad committee which visited organizations, got endorsements for the Lundeen Bill, and ran mass meetings.

The unit itself was very weak. Meetings were unprepared; we had few discussions, and in fact we acted simply as a fraction for the two phases of work mentioned above. Our best feature was that we immediately formed the habit of discussing possible recruits every month. In this way, starting with personal contact, and going on through the study group, and activization in the Lundeen Bill campaign, we recruited seven more people.

Second Period—September to January, 1936

The unit now had a dozen members. It was much more mature in the matter of discussions and preparing agendas. A bureau began to function. The main weakness (from which we still suffer) began to be felt; that was, our conditions of secrecy kept us isolated from the rest of the Party. We did not know at all what was going on, relying simply on sporadic reports from a few contacts we had with the section.

Our mass work broadened out a lot. In addition to the growing study group, which was continually activizing more of its members, we now sent forces into the American League Against War and Fascism which was at a standstill, we helped establish the Friends of the Soviet Union here and provided forces for work in aid of the unemployed, as well as in the trade union movement and in the Farmer-Labor Party, where two of our comrades played a leading part. We also began to raise money every month or so through house parties.

At the end of this period we tried out the method of mass recruiting. We brought together a group of our best contacts, the section organizer spoke on the role of the Party, and seven signed up. Some of them later criticized this method as being too open, but the results were all right.

Third Period—January to September, 1936

As we now had 20 members we decided we ought to split into two units. This in itself was correct, but the way we did it was a model of how *not* to work. We brought all the twenty together (the seven recruits had never been to a unit meeting before) and confronted them with a plan for reorganization which meant taking several from the organization they were used to, and pitchforking them into another that they knew nothing about; at the same time we would split the unit along functional lines. There was so much opposition to the first proposal that we dropped it, but the second we carried through, al-

though the reasons for it were not clear to the recruits who wanted one large unit with the stronger leadership that could have resulted.

The results of this blunder were that the new comrades got a poor first impression of Party leadership. However, we did not lose any of them and our work went ahead. We now began to undertake some of the regular Party tasks. We got about 30 subs for the *Sunday Worker*, and some of the comrades began to do house-to-house selling in outlying sections of the city. We began to build a sustainers' list, and recruiting went on steadily; we had it on the agenda every month.

At this time, too, some of the new comrades took the initiative in starting work in the middle class mass organizations they had been members of before they came into the movement. They have been able to gain influence, and achieve really progressive results, bringing in many of our speakers and collecting money for a number of united front causes. This is rapidly becoming one of the best parts of our work.

Last Period

We are now in strong positions in many of the community organizations. They ask us to arrange programs for them, and although they don't yet follow our line in everything, they accept us as progressives and our influence is growing.

In our discussion group we are taking a much broader line, with political subjects alternating with cultural and social, so that the group is again growing in size.

Our fraction in the American League Against War and Fascism took the lead in the campaign for Spain and has to date collected over \$1,000, as well as a truckload of clothes, etc.

In the inner Party work, also, we are now able to take and fulfil quotas on all drives, the *Daily Worker*, election campaign, etc.

The good features of our work can be summed up as follows:

1. Functioning bureaus, well-prepared agendas, regular political discussions. The comrades look forward to the unit meetings, and recruits are always well impressed.

2. Recruiting is a habit with us. Even a year before the center gave us the suggestion we have had a recruiting list. In two years we have brought in 27 and only lost one.

3. An outward orientation; shown by the beginnings of open *Sunday Worker* selling, work in middle class organizations, growth of the Party and of our discussion group.

We have also many weaknesses:

1. After two years we have no regular sustainers' fund. Some months we bring in \$20—others, nothing. This must be remedied very soon.

2. A tendency for our units to work as fractions. This results in omitting fraction meetings, sloppy work in the mass groups and too much detail in the unit meetings.

3. Isolation from the Party and the working class. This is the result of our secret character, and it is a problem. Many of the comrades do not know what the rest of the Party is doing, and what little they do know is from reports, not from contact. This slows up our development, and is recognized by all as a shortcoming.

4. We were very slow in re-adjusting our work to the line of the Seventh Congress. The study group was too "Left", instead of quickly becoming a forum for all middle class progressives; and we started work too slowly in the middle class organizations.

What conclusions shall we draw from all this?

1. It is not only in this city that this kind of work can be done. There must be a core of Left-wing professionals in every city who can easily be won for activity and for the Party if we look for them. These people are waiting for the Party to find them.

2. It is easy and important to win key positions in the

middle class organizations. We can find many individuals there to follow us, and even win the whole group for the People's Front, for Spain, against war and fascism.

3. The district and section should pay attention to the wish of many professionals to stay under cover. That has been done here, and the result is that a lot of good work has been done in places we should not otherwise have reached; also those for whom secrecy is not so important have learned in their own time how far they can safely come out in the open.

4. There is a grave danger of isolation, which might easily lead to sectarianism and petty-bourgeois deviations. This will best be solved by building a People's Front movement where the middle class Party members and sympathizers will be in contact with the working class through their activity.

Contact With the Masses

By JOSEPH STALIN

In order to guide correctly, the experience of the leaders must be supplemented by the experience of the Party masses, by the experience of the working class, by the experience of the toilers. . . .

And when is this possible?

It is possible only if the leaders are closely connected with the masses, if they are bound up with the Party masses, with the working class, with the peasantry, with the working intellectuals.

Contacts with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership.

—*Mastering Bolshevism*, pp. 56-57, Workers Library Publishers, New York.

Lackawanna Women Rally Behind Spain

By E. HOLTZMAN

IN THE Steel City of Lackawanna, with a population of about 25,000, there is a Spanish colony of some 400 people among whom some good work in raising funds for Spain has been done. The amount collected to date exceeds \$2,000. Most of this money was collected at meetings arranged by the Spanish Anti-Fascist Committee.

In all of these meetings, women participated not as a group, but mostly as individuals, wives and relatives of men who thought that this was a job for men only.

The only organizations among the Spanish people of Lackawanna are the Spanish Welfare Association, a sick and death benefit society, and the Young Women's Social Club. It was through this social club that a comrade, sent in to Lackawanna by the Party county committee, was able to contact some thirty women, most of them not members of the club, and some non-Spanish. In two weeks women were organized into a permanent body, with possibilities for other work among the women.

The first action of this club was to arrange an affair to raise money for Spain. The enthusiasm for Spain is so great that in one week these women, with the help of the Party comrades, were able to make this affair so successful that it brought 400 people to a card party and dance with net profits of \$165 for Spain and \$10 for the local Red Cross, for the flood sufferers.

This affair, in addition to raising a nice sum of money, helped to establish three facts, which are as follows:

1. It once again is proved that women, if given the opportunity and aid, can do very good work and can be made just as interested in political as they are in social problems.

2. The "Aid for Spain" issue can be used to con-

solidate many separate groups to work together on many issues towards a united people's movement.

3. What to us is the most important—this wealth of energy was lying idle and would probably have gone to waste if the Party unit of Lackawanna had not made it possible for a member of the Party to get in touch with these women.

Women's Steel Auxiliary

As proof of these possibilities, the following can be reported. To date, three weeks since the first meeting of the organization, there are forty-one members, some of them wives and relatives of steel workers. These women will lay the basis of a women's auxiliary of the local steel union.

Also, as a result, the Party comrade has drawn in women of other nationalities and has linked the "Aid for Spain" issue with the fight against fascism in general.

This group is now helping with an affair to finance the Children's Music School composed mostly of children of Macedonian parents and led by the Bulgarian People's League and I. W. O.

And now for the first time, some special women's literature is being sold in Lackawanna.

As a result of rapid growth and insufficient Party influence many problems are arising which are difficult for one Party member to handle. For example, the refusal of the women to listen to speakers other than on the Spanish question, the fear of mentioning the union, lack of interest to send delegates to meetings in Buffalo, and many more.

This proves the need for more Party members who will be able to steer the work in the right direction. It therefore becomes the task of the Party unit to help this comrade to recruit more women into the Party. With the help of the section committee the unit can do this by having discussions on problems of interest to women—cleaner streets, an issue today in Lackawanna, and, of course, the drive in steel must be made a women's problem as well as a man's.

Party Check-Up

By JOSEPH STALIN

What does it mean—to verify workers, to check up on the fulfilment of tasks?

To verify workers means to check up not on their promises and declarations, but on the result of their work.

To verify the fulfilment of tasks means to check up on them, not only in the office and not only according to formal reports, but first and foremost to check up on them at their place of work, according to the actual results of fulfilment.

Do we need such a verification in general? Undoubtedly we do. We need it, in the first place, because only such a check-up will make it possible to know a worker, to determine his real qualities. We need it, in the second place, because only such a verification will make it possible to determine the good qualities and shortcomings of the executive apparatus. We need it, in the third place, because only such a check-up will make it possible to determine the good qualities and shortcomings of the tasks themselves.

Some comrades think that people can only be checked up on from above, when the leaders check up on subordinates, on the results of their work. This is not true. Check-up from above is necessary, of course, as one of the effective measures for verifying people and checking up the fulfilment of tasks. But verification from above does not exhaust by far the whole business of verification. There is still another kind of verification, the check-up from below, in which the masses, the subordinates, verify the leaders, point out their mistakes, and show the way of correcting them. This kind of verification is one of the most effective methods of checking up on people.

—*Mastering Bolshevism*, pp. 46-47, Workers Library Publishers, New York.

New York State Section

ISSUED BY NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

May Day in New York

By MAX STEINBERG

ALL signs indicate that the 1937 May Day demonstration in New York will far surpass previous May Day demonstrations, not only by the numerical increase of participants, but especially by its impressiveness as a demonstration showing a determined working class fighting for its objectives.

Already at the first May Day conference held in New York City, on Saturday, April 3, in Webster Hall, there were many more trade unions represented than in the conference of last year. At this conference 117 trade unions and some 40 other mass organizations participated, pledging to come out with full colors on May First and make this New York labor's most gigantic march. Indications are that many more trade unions and mass organizations will come in before May First. This, of course, will depend to a great extent upon the activities of our Party in preparation for May Day.

Upon these activities will depend the size and kind of demonstration New York shall have on this most important May Day. During the past year, labor has made great strides forward in unifying its own ranks and establishing unity with other sections of the population in the struggle for better economic conditions and for progress generally. The great strike struggles in the marine, auto etc., industries, the fight against the Landon-Liberty League combination during the last election campaign, the formation of the American Labor Party and the support it received, the

great movement on the part of millions of toilers to organize the unorganized into industrial unions, the heroic struggle of the Spanish people against international fascism with participation of workers the world over, Americans included, give the workers of America every good reason for coming out this year in a tremendous demonstration in celebration of these achievements.

With great strike struggles looming ahead, with the great tasks facing the workers of America, including consolidation of gains made in the auto, steel, mining industries, the organization of the textile industry, etc., the fight against the usurped powers of the Supreme Court, the struggle for enforcement of the Child Labor Amendment and all progressive legislation—all these make it imperative for the American working class to come out in a genuinely impressive demonstration against the ruling class and for the mobilization of the American people in struggle against reaction and fascism. Our Party, which has played such an effective part in recent struggles in achieving the victories of the masses, must therefore plunge with all its energy into the work of building up this mighty demonstration of labor in order to secure further gains for the working class and the American people as a whole.

As a result of our Party's activities in preparation for May First, the ranks of labor can be strengthened greatly and our Party can achieve much greater influence and numerical strength.

Some Tasks of Our Party

1. All Party, county and section committees, all shop and street units and branches must, through a real systematic check up, make sure that all trade unions of the City of New York, and all other fraternal and social organizations in the neighborhood are approached, properly agitated and brought into this May Day demonstration.

2. There should be a continuous issuing and distribution of leaflets, distribution of the *Daily Worker* and

Sunday Worker, as well as other Party publications, on a large scale to the entire population.

3. We should plan most carefully, through our shop paper, how to bring May Day, its slogans and issues, in connection with the immediate demands of the workers, to the shops and factories. In factories where shop papers have not been issued, shop units should come forward without delay with a shop paper. All units in addition to shop papers should issue shop leaflets and organize the sale and distribution of the special pre-May Day and May Day editions of the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker*.

4. All fractions of trade unions and mass organizations should not only take up May Day with their mass organization and secure an endorsement but should step in most actively to mobilize the entire membership for the parade, and organize the parade properly.

5. Our comrades in shops and trade unions, who are doing such splendid work throughout the year in developing, participating in and leading the struggles of the workers, should utilize the preparation for May Day to bring the Party forward as the initiator of the struggles of the working class for better conditions, against oppression and reaction. They should come forward among the masses, as Communists, bringing forward the final aim of the Party and recruiting the workers into our Party. We must recruit a greater number of Negro people into the Party. In this work we must utilize the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker* as the mouthpiece and face of the Party, thus building the circulation of our organs.

6. Closely connected with the whole May Day campaign, with the drive to organize the unorganized, must go an intensive drive to build the circulation of the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker*. The task assigned to every Party member—to secure four readers for the *Daily Worker*—should be accomplished in the preparatory period for May Day. The *Daily Worker* has issued sub blanks and home delivery blanks to each Party member for this purpose. All units and fractions should follow up and

control the carrying out of these tasks in building the Party and our Party press.

7. Hand in hand with this should go the activization of our Party membership in building the Young Communist League. Our Party undertook to recruit into the Y.C.L. the very modest quota of 500. This can surely be accomplished if our Party membership—units, branches and leading committees—most consciously bring forward the Party and the League in their everyday work. One additional task, which is of great importance, is the building up of the Madison Square Garden meeting for the opening of the Eighth National Convention of the Young Communist League on May 2. This meeting is being arranged by the Y.C.L. and the Communist Party and it is the Party which must make this meeting a huge success. This meeting should represent the full understanding on the part of the Party of the important and historical role of youth today and the readiness of our Party to mobilize the young people in the struggle for their immediate needs, against fascism and war.

The State Committee makes it obligatory for every Party member to come to this meeting and to bring along another worker, if possible a young worker. This meeting should be most colorful and enthusiastic and should result in strengthening the position of the Party among young people, and encouraging our Y.C.L. in its work.

On May First our Party membership in the main will march with the workers of their respective unions and mass organizations. The leading committees of the Party—the state, county and section committees—will march under the banner of the Communist Party. These Party committees should see to it that they appear before the masses of New York as the most disciplined, organized and most colorful section in the parade. There should be a band in all sections, uniforms, and as many banners as possible.

In order to achieve the best results in mobilizing the masses and in building the Party, the Young Communist

League, the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker*, all section committees should immediately establish May Day committees to check up daily on the activities of our membership in the factories, neighborhoods, trade unions and mass organizations.

Likewise the county committees should immediately set up such commissions, check with section organizers, fraction secretaries, etc., and push most intensively the preparation for May Day. In line with the proposal of the Central Committee we are planning to have open air meetings in a number of neighborhoods, on the eve of May First in order to reach the people who will not participate in the parade. Such arrangements are already being made in several sections in New York.

It is necessary to stress the importance of arranging May First celebrations on the widest possible basis in other cities and towns in our state. Wherever possible, parades should be arranged. Wherever parades are not possible, indoor demonstrations should be held. In all of the towns, wherever we hold either outdoor parades or indoor demonstrations, open air meetings should also be held, especially in territories where masses do not participate in the demonstration.

Our Party has proven to be an effective leader of the masses in the past. Our Party can and will prove that it can mobilize tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of workers this year in the mighty May Day demonstrations and, as a result, come out on May Day as a much stronger and effective Party with a stronger Party press.

What the District Training School Taught Me

By ELIZABETH AUSTIN

I HAVE just returned from the New York state training school, with a better and clearer conception of our Party, its theory and its tasks. I return with a higher devotion and enthusiasm for our Party.

For the past eight weeks I have been living in a little Soviet, working intensively and learning every minute of the day. My Communist education was not confined to the eight hours we spent every day in study. The training in Party consciousness, in political alertness, in self criticism, cooperation and comradeship extended to all of my collective and individual activities.

Weaknesses, resulting from the influence of bourgeois environment, were exposed, as through the application of self criticism, and with the patient and understanding help of the director and instructors, the students were put on the path of overcoming these weaknesses and becoming real Communist leaders. The change that took place in all of us gave us renewed faith in our Party and showed us, in miniature, how the "new man" is developing in the Soviet Union.

Theoretically, I gained an understanding of the scope of Marxism-Leninism, which will enable me to act more surely and independently in solving the day-to-day problems of the Party and the working class. The study of the Negro question, which was not only given as a separate course, but which was interwoven throughout most of the courses, gave a better understanding of this vital question, which will surely result in improvement of our Party work among the Negro people.

Future Leaders

We know that we gained only the fundamentals of

theory at the school, and we know that we must continue our study together with our practical work, in order to develop fully into the kind of leaders that our Party needs.

The whole problem of training personnel for the working class movement has become our problem. As Comrade Krumbein reminded us at our school convention, we must not keep the school to ourselves. The training schools can only take in a small fraction of our Party membership. It is up to us, who have had this tremendous opportunity, to assume the responsibility for educating and training our comrades in our units, sections and mass organizations, through section and county training schools, new members, classes, and through personal initiative and example.

We know that when our comrades understand more fully the role and the tasks of our Party, not only will we be able to solve the three important tasks that face us today—building the Party, extending the circulation of the *Daily Worker* and *Sunday Worker*, and eliminating fluctuation—but we will be able to leap ahead in the organization of the unorganized, in the building of the Farmer-Labor Party, in becoming a real mass party of the revolutionary American working people.

I know that I express the feeling of every comrade in the school, when I say that the lessons I learned at school, in theory, collective work, socialist competition, self criticism and Party consciousness have not only shown me where my past work was lacking, but have shown me how to correct my work.

I deeply feel the responsibility and honor which the state committee placed upon me, and I know that the only way to repay the Party is by going forward, on the basis of this training, to become a better Communist, a better fighter for the working class, a better leader.

I'd like to publish here a new song, written by comrades at the Marine Training School, which expresses the deep love and loyalty to the Party which we gained at school, and our determination to live up to the standards of my Party:

COMRADESHIP

(Tune: *Maine Stein Song*)

Comradeship, we sing to you—
You give us strength and cheer!
Comradeship, because of you
We fight as one, we do not fear!

(Chorus)

So come, let's sing to unity!
Join with us, comrades all.
Sing with pride and deepest loyalty—
Love of Party first of all!

To our fight—to our might—
To our mass, to our class that is spurring us!
To our aim—to our goal—
To the cause, to the C.I. that's guiding us!
To defeat—our foe—
To success of our militant comradeship!
To our flag—that is red—
To the triumph of workers' dictatorship!

(Chorus)