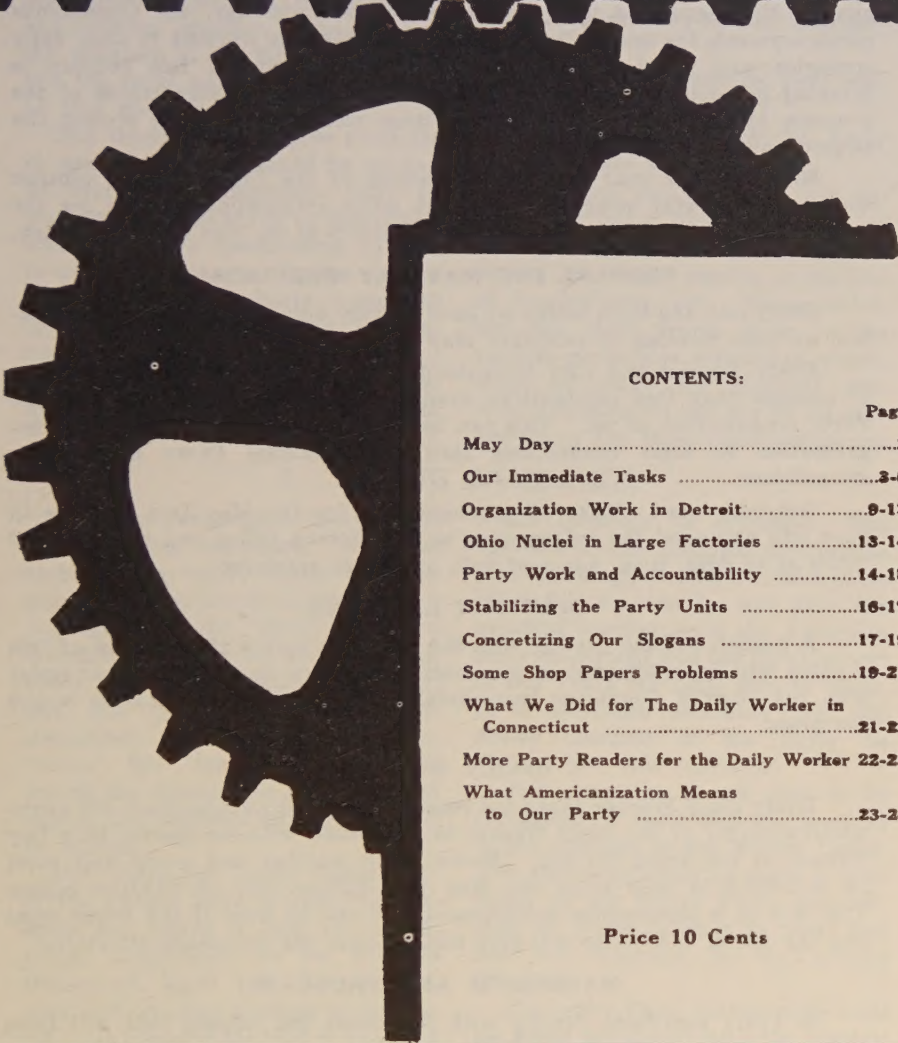


THE PARTY ORGANIZER



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M A Y D A Y

The issues confronting the workers of the country will make possible the celebration of May Day this year on a larger scale than ever before in the history of our Party.

The offensive against the trade unions, the attempt on the part of the coal barons and the Lewis machine to destroy the Miners' Union, the war against Nicaragua and the preparation for a world war, the tremendous unemployment, the use of the government against the workers in their daily struggles, and many other issues facing the workers of this country is bringing home to an increasing number of workers the correctness of the program of our Party and is moving large masses to struggle around the slogans raised by our Party.

May Day this year will be a gathering of the forces of the militant workers for greater struggle. We must make preparation at once for the participation of hundreds of thousands of workers in the May Day celebration.

PREPARE FOR MAY DAY MEETINGS

Every city and town where we have a Party unit must have a demonstration or mass meeting to celebrate May Day.

Every District and City Organization must strain itself to the utmost to arrange May Day celebrations even in those cities where we have no Party organization as yet. This can be done either thru a sympathetic organization or some connections thru an individual Party member or sympathizer.

Get busy now. Make all arrangements for the May Day meeting in your city and send the information to the District Office and the National Office as to date, time, name of hall, and as to speakers.

MAY DAY LEAFLETS.

A million leaflets dealing with the problems facing the workers of this country will be distributed in preparation for May Day. Place your order with the District Organizer immediately. For further information watch the press.

DAILY WORKER

Every Daily Worker agent has received a special circular from the circulation manager of the Daily Worker in connection with the special May Day Edition of the Daily Worker. Every Party member and every unit must be mobilized to help make the May Day Edition one of 300,000 copies. This will be a tremendous achievement. It can be done if the Party units and the nuclei executives will give this problem the necessary attention.

MANIFESTO AND PROGRAM

A Party manifesto dealing with the issues and slogans that will form the center of the May Day agitation, will be printed in a few days.

The District and City organizations will also receive in a few days from the Agitprop Department an outline of the May Day Campaign similar to the one sent out in connection with Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

Comrades: Let us make this year's May Day demonstration a real mobilization of the masses for the campaigns' slogans of our Party.

OUR IMMEDIATE TASKS

THE last Plenum of the Central Executive Committee adopted unanimously a thesis covering in a most detailed manner, the economic and political situation in the country, the situation in the labor movement, and the tasks before us on the basis of this analysis.

This thesis, which is now available in pamphlet form, should be studied by every Party member. Only by making a careful study of this thesis, will the Party membership be able to understand thoroughly the various campaigns that our Party is engaged in at the present time, and their relation to one another.

In the light of the thesis, what are the chief tasks at this moment?

They are:

- (1) Mining Campaign;
- (2) Fight against Imperialist War;
- (3) Fight against Unemployment;
- (4) Organization of the Unorganized;
- (5) Election campaign and campaign for a Labor Party;
- (6) Strengthening of the Party and the Daily Workers.

The above campaigns do not exclude our every day tasks, such as work among women, special appeals to win the Negro masses, protection of foreign-born, etc. These activities and their proper place in the various campaigns mentioned above, must be given the greatest possible attention, if we are to be successful in the chief tasks before us.

1. MINING CAMPAIGN.

The chief campaign of the moment is our mining campaign. We must mobilize the entire Party and the sympathetic elements around it for a program of the "Save the Union Committee." We must also bring our Party into the campaign as a Party, and out of this campaign must strengthen our organization by enrolling the most class-conscious among the miners into our Party and extend our influence among the mass of miners.

The "Save the Union Committee" of the United Mine Workers of America has issued a call for a National Conference to be held in Pittsburgh, April 1st. This conference follows after a series of successful local conferences held in the most important of the organized sections of the Miners Union and also in some unorganized fields. Our Party, which has been the driving force throughout this campaign, must now every-

where intensify its activities. The outcome of this National Conference and the struggles that will take place after this conference, will have the greatest bearing upon the American labor movement and the development of our Party for some time to come. It is therefore necessary that the entire energies of the Party be thrown into this campaign.

This campaign is not only to be conducted by those districts involved in the struggle in the Miners Union. This campaign must be made a campaign of the entire Party membership, of those districts as well, that are not included in the mining districts.

The entire Party membership must be made acquainted with the importance of the mining campaign and its bearing on the rest of the labor movement.

Our concrete tasks in this campaign are the following:

(1) In the mining districts, that is districts 3, 5, 6, to an extent district 7, and then districts 8, 10 and 12; these districts must concentrate all their energy, and the resources at their disposal for the election of as many delegates as possible to the National Conference on April 1st.

(2) They must also aid the National "Save the Union Committee" in the formation of Save the Union Committees locally, where they have not yet been formed, thru the holding of local conferences, and by building up of the forces of the "Save the Union Committee" in every local union.

(3) All districts must help to raise funds in financing of delegates. While the money will come chiefly from the miners themselves, the appeal has been sent out by the "Save the Union Committee" to the rest of the labor movement and our Party must see to it that everywhere its members are mobilized in the various mass organizations for the raising of funds to help finance the delegations from the various districts to the "National Conference." The National Save the Union Committee has issued special coupons from \$1.00 to 25c and around the sale of these coupons we should create a tremendous agitation in favor of the Save the Union Committee among the miners as well as among the rest of the organized and unorganized workers.

(4) We must take the initiative and stimulate the left wing everywhere to organize the workers in unorganized fields.

(5) Relief must be pushed to the utmost. The Pittsburgh-Ohio Relief Committee has been attacked by the Senate Investigation Committee. This Committee is being attacked because it is recognized by all the enemies of

the miners and of the Save the Union Committee, that through its activities in relief it has stimulated the miners in all important mining centers and in the greatest number of locals of the United Mine Workers of America for a militant struggle against the Lewis machine and the coal operators and given them the confidence and determination to fight until victory is won.

The Pittsburgh-Ohio Committee must be supported in every way possible. Our comrades everywhere in all mass organizations must take the initiative and see to it that as much money as possible is raised and sent to the Pittsburgh-Ohio Relief Committee. In districts and cities where no conferences for relief have yet been organized, such conferences must be organized. In districts where Colorado committees exist, we must make every effort to turn them into committees to help the Pittsburgh-Ohio miners. Tag days must be organized everywhere to help raise funds. In all this work our Party must take the initiative and stimulate the "Save the Union Committee", all the left wing forces, all the progressive forces to help feed the miners and keep them fit for the battle.

(6) In this campaign our Party must also find its place as the Party. Already, we have met with much success in getting many miners into the Party, in Pittsburgh, in the anthracite, in Ohio and in the Kansas district many miners have already joined the Party, and applications are being received every day. If our Party in these districts, will make a real effort for organization, we should enroll hundreds, if not thousands, of miners into the Party and extend our work and influence among the great mass of miners.

2. FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR.

The thesis of the C. E. C. laid down as a central task of the Party, the fight against imperialist war. Our Party has already done some excellent work in many parts of the country in this campaign. The work has been conducted in connection with the Chinese Revolution, in defense of the Soviet Union and also in connection with the war of the United States against the Nicaraguan people.

The Party must now intensify this campaign. We must point out to the masses that all resolutions and conferences about peace are merely a form of preparation for war. We must point out that the imperialists of the world are preparing for a war against the Soviet Union and to crush the revolutionary movement in the colonies and at home.

We must connect up the war preparations now in process, with unemployment and the offensive against the trade union movement in this country. In addition to the above mentioned tasks in this campaign, we must (1) Organize as broad united fronts as possible against imperialist war. In these united fronts, we must see to it that our Party maintains leadership; it is particularly dangerous to allow pacifist elements to assume any leadership in such a movement; (2) Carry on a campaign for recognition of the Soviet Union; (3) Work for the defeat of the American Imperialism in Nicaragua; (4) We must carry our propaganda into the armed forces; (5) We must bring to the broad masses of this country the Leninist teachings on war.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT.

There are over 5,000,000 unemployed in this country at the present time. This issue must be utilized by our Party to the fullest extent. We must make clear the nature of the present unemployment situation. We must point out that unemployment to day is not merely seasonal nor even due to slackening industry alone, although largely that. Also there are a large number of the unemployed that can be termed as disemployed, that is they have been thrown out of the processes of production as a result of the rationalization and increased exploitation of the workers, and we must demand the shortening of the workday. We must point out that while there are fewer workers being employed today than a few years ago, the production has increased tremendously. We must connect up the unemployment with

the war danger, and we must conduct work among the unemployed against war, because many of these unemployed, unable to find jobs, become the victims of the various recruiting agencies that are recruiting cannon-fodder for the coming imperialist war. We must concentrate on the following in this campaign:

(1) Agitation to bring to the workers clearly the cause of the unemployment and put forward demands for relief in line with the program of the Party. **At the same time, we must make clear that only by the abolition of capitalism, can unemployment be abolished.**

(2) We must take the initiative in the formation of councils for the unemployed. These councils will become the center for the mobilization of the workers against unemploy-

ment. These councils must organize mass demonstrations and demand relief from the government, etc. Our Party must try, through its members in the councils, to exercise political leadership and guide the development of the councils.

(3) Concretely, the task we have before us is the task of distributing half a million leaflets during the coming month. This leaflet dealing

with unemployment gives a good analysis of the present unemployment conditions, the struggles, methods of fighting, and how finally to abolish it. Our Party everywhere must see to it that this leaflet receives a wide distribution. Every nucleus, no matter how small, even if it has only three members in a factory, must resolve to distribute a minimum of 1,000 of these leaflets.

4. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED

With the unions rapidly disintegrating, we must give life and reality to the slogan "Organize the Unorganized." We must not be content with merely calling upon the A. F. of L. leadership to organize the unorganized, but while putting forward such demands to them that will expose their refusal to organize the unorganized, we must take the initiative in forming rank and file committees in the various unions to organize the workers in the industries and where this is impossible thru the existing unions, form new unions. The question of organization of the unorganized must not any longer be approached in the manner of propaganda merely. It must be taken up concretely in every district. As for example, the New England district must pay the greatest attention to the work of organizing the

textile and shoe workers. The New York district, the traction workers. The Cleveland district, the rubber workers, steel workers. The Detroit district, the auto industry, etc. Similarly, in every district, important industries must be concentrated upon for campaigns to organize the workers.

The Party Committees in the various districts, must give the greatest possible help to the comrades in these industries. These campaigns, if they are to be successful, must receive the attention of the entire Party in the various districts and localities. Efforts must be made to colonize capable comrades in those industries where organization campaigns are undertaken, so that we strengthen the forces of the Party as the steel rod in these campaigns.

5. ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FOR A LABOR PARTY.

We must begin immediately the work of placing our Party ticket in every state possible. There is no conflict between the campaign for a Labor Party or a United Labor ticket in the 1928 election campaign, and our immediate work is mobilizing the Party to place our ticket on the ballot. In the event that the Labor Party will be formed, or a United Labor ticket, our Party must

be on the ballot at the same time. For even in cases where we would have local Labor parties, or even a National Labor Party, our Party will conduct its campaign, nominating candidates on its ticket in the various localities and endorsing the candidates of the Labor Party in places where it would be advisable.

And in the event that there is no Labor party, of course, it is clear

that we must have our ticket on the ballot. In either event, our ticket must be placed on the ballot and the work must be done immediately.

At the same time, we must do everything possible to stimulate the organization of local trade union committees for a Labor Party and all steps taken in the various central bodies, the local unions, as can be taken in the various localities to stimulate the organization of a Labor Party or at least United Labor ticket, in the coming election campaign.

Concretely, on the election campaign, we must do the following:

(1) Secure all the necessary information as to the legal requirements for placing a ticket on the ballot;

(2) Organize our forces in such a way that we plan out our activities and that we make sure that we will be through much before the time

for filing has arrived, so as to be sure that we will be on the ballot.

In the last National election campaign, our Party was on the ballot in only 15 states. If we make a real effort now, we can get on the ballot in 40 states.

At the same time, each district must begin to plan out its election campaign in line with the other campaigns that are being conducted. The election campaign will not be an abstract campaign. It will be based on the issues before the labor movement today and organically connected up with all the other activities that our Party is conducting at the present time.

Plans for open-air meetings must now be made to begin May Day. Among other things these meetings can be utilized as an aid to gather signatures for our petitions.

6. LENIN RUTHENBERG DRIVE ON TO MAY FIRST

THE Lenin-Ruthenberg drive for 5,000 members and 10,000 readers to the Daily Worker, has been extended until May 1st, by the CEC, following the request of the New York district.

Achievements

Already we can report the following achievements in the drive:

(1) About 1,000 workers joined the Party, among them many miners and others in the basic industries.

(2) A number of important new units of the Party were organized, among the miners, textile and shoe workers and in many places where the Party had no organization before.

(3) The Daily Worker has gained a substantial number of new readers.

(4) Many districts are distributing free copies of the Daily Worker in large quantities throughout the drive,

the New York district, for example is distributing 100,000 copies a week, or an average of 17,000 per day in addition to the regular circulation. These are distributed every day at the same factories and among the traction workers.

(5) A great number of old members have been brought back into the Party and party activities.

(6) The Party and its work is being brought to the attention of tens of thousands of workers, who have never heard about our Party before.

Shortcomings

At the same time we must note certain shortcomings of the campaign. These are the following:

(1) The Party has not yet learned to recruit new members in the struggles and campaigns it is engaged in. There are still too many comrades who believe that they are

so busy doing mass work that they cannot spare the time to go out and get new members and new readers for the Daily Worker. This wrong attitude is not limited to the rank and file of our membership. An example of this was the statement of a leading comrade stated that "We must first build the left wing and then we will go out and get new members".

(2) The failure to concretize recruiting. The members do not go after a number of sympathizers that they are acquainted with and work on them systematically. The work is done by hit or miss method.

(3) Insufficient support from the Party press. The Party press does not publish the achievements of the membership drive and does not connect up the importance of the workers joining the Party with the Party campaigns and activities that it is featuring daily.

(4) The plenum of the C. E. C. broke up the work more than three weeks, since most of the important functionaries were in New York and the work suffered as a result.

(5) Insufficient preparation from the center before launching the drive.

(6) Insufficient attention to recruiting at the Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial meetings as well as other mass meetings held in the various districts.

Intensify Drive

Between now and May 1st we must intensify our activity in this drive. We must overcome the difficulties mentioned above. The districts and the various functionaries should refer back to the last issue of the Party Organizer and again acquaint them-

selves with the various tasks set for the various Party units, fractions and other organizations. Concretely, in addition to what is suggested in the plan outlined in the last issue of the Party Organizer, we must emphasize the following for the remainder of the drive:

(1) Every effort to overcome the shortcomings mentioned above.

(2) At every DEC meeting, city section and nucleus executive, the membership drive must be taken up and checked up.

(3) At every nucleus meeting, every member must report on the activity in the drive.

(4) Open educational meetings of the shop nuclei, neighborhood meetings conducted by the street nuclei, open forums on local issues, must be organized on a large scale and at each of these an appeal for membership and subs for the Daily Worker.

(5) Every fraction, every mass organization must list the sympathizers, distribute them immediately among the members of the fraction for personal recruiting.

(6) The readers of the Party press must be canvassed. They have been sent to all district organizers.

(7) Old members must be visited and induced to come back to the Party.

(8) Greater attention must be paid to livening up the existing units so that the new members find that they want to belong to the Party.

(9) Every effort must be made to immediately assign the new members to work, at the same time to see that they get the opportunity to develop politically, through new members classes, through discussions, etc.

JACK STACHEL.

Organization Work in Detroit

DISTRICT 7 of the Workers (Communist) Party is unique in several ways. In the first place 84 per cent of the membership is in one city which has 15 of the 22 nuclei and 480 of the 570 members of the entire district. This means that the district office can be in far closer touch with most of the nuclei than in most districts.

In the second place the membership is almost entirely proletarian. Of the 570 members in the district only about 5 per cent are non-proletarians, the rest being proletarians and their wives.

In the third place the district is predominately a one industry district, automobile (furniture in Grand Rapids) so that the problems are relatively simplified and the membership more bound together.

Fourth, most of the members are concentrated in large factories, providing the Party with the opportunity of building shop nuclei and street nuclei that can work in the factories also. Of the 480 members of the Party in Detroit 210 it is estimated, are in shop nuclei. These shop nuclei represent the most important automobile plants in Detroit with nearly 200,000 workers. These nuclei have their five shop papers, which come out more or less regularly and are sold. The papers are Ford Worker, Packard Worker, Hudson Worker, Dodge Worker, Fisher Body Worker.

Fifth, the 16 Party Language Fractions are very well representative of the foreign speaking population. These fractions also have good contact with their respective nationalities.

Generally speaking, the Party is in

a relatively healthy condition and has been making progress.

Organizational Work.

The first problem in the district was the establishment of a strong collective leadership. To accomplish this the following changes were necessary.

1. A secretariat of three full functionaries was created that considered every problem collectively and met almost every day.

2. The polcom was called to meet every week instead of once in two weeks as before and a regular night set aside for the meeting.

3. A full DEC meets once in six weeks or so. Since the Polcom (with candidates) is so large and since the cities outside Detroit are so few, there are only a few comrades outside Detroit who come to a DEC meeting. To take in comrades on the DEC who live in Detroit but who are not on the Polcom, enlarged Polcom meetings are held from time to time.

The second problem was the correct departmentalization of the work.

1. The organization committee of the district was abolished in line with the recommendations of the CEC Organization Committee and an Org. Department established instead.

2. The Agitprop committee was entirely reorganized to meet the new functions which were placed on it. Each nucleus and section now has an agitprop director.

3. The Trade Union Committee took a new life as the auto campaign began to open up. Each nucleus and section now has an in-

dustrial organizer thus making the committee head of a department.

4. A women's work department was established with representatives in the nuclei and sections.

5. A Negro Department was created with representatives in each nucleus and section.

6. The cooperativie committee was reorganized.

7. Anti-imperialist committee was reorganized.

8. An unemployment director was established.

9. A district control commission was established.

10. A District Investigating committee was established.

Each of the various departments have already had their department conferences with representatives from the nuclei and sections. A full program of work has now been mapped out for each department.

Stabilizing the Units

The third big problem was the building up of the nuclei. The nuclei had fallen down for several reasons:

- a) Unemployment.
- b) Members fired from the plants for being Communists, etc.
- c) Insufficient attention.
- d) Previous factional situation.
- e) Lack of nuclei bureaus and insufficient departmentalization of work.
- f) Creation of too weak nuclei.
- g) Changing day and night shifts.

To build up the nuclei the following was done:

1) Each nucleus was assigned a leading polcom member of the district.

2) This member was to take a post in the nucleus and regularly attend.

3) Tuesday was set aside to the nucleus meetings or the nucleus bureau meetings. In case of shop nuclei where the members worked

nights, Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings were allowed. On Tuesdays no other meetings were allowed to be arranged.

4) The nuclei meet twice a month, and the nuclei bureau twice a month in between meetings of the nuclei.

5) A complete new registration is being taken. This new registration will enable us to transfer comrades to their proper shop nuclei from street nuclei, to build new shop nuclei and to place comrades in the street nuclei where they live.

6) "Floating" street nuclei have been abolished. Each nucleus now has definite boundaries in which to work.

7) Some nuclei have been dissolved and others merged.

8) Every effort has been made to build up a leadership in the nucleus thru the raising of the dignity and power of the nucleus bureau.

9) The nuclei bureaus have been entirely reorganized in conformity with the reorganization of the Party generally. The bureau consists generally only of the Organizer, who now is the only one to receive the mail in the nucleus, the industrial organizer, the agitprop director, the women's work director, the negro work director, and in the case of shop nuclei, the shop paper editor. This is the bureau of the nucleus.

made to activize the membership

10) Every effort now has been behind the various departments. Each nucleus is now to have a leaflet distribution committee, and a shop paper selling committee, besides a Daily Worker Agent, a Literature Agent, and a shop paper editorial board of the nucleus. The job of benign recording secretary and financial secretary is usually combined with one of the political posts in the nucleus.

11) A Party functionary class has been established with great success.

The class is compulsory for all functionaries on the bureaus.

12) Inner agitprop work has been developed through nuclei discussion bulletins prepared by the agitprop, so as to liven up all meetings and to give the comrades a better understanding of the problems.

Another problem connected with this was the problem of handling spies.

1) The new members nucleus was abolished.

2) In its stead a district investigation committee of three has been created.

3) A new members class will be started.

4) And a district control commission has been established.

Hand in hand with the building up of the nuclei went the building up of section meetings and of section executives. The old section delegate system was abolished and section executive elected instead. While section meetings have been called the attendance is still insufficient, and the section executives still do not meet as they should. This is something which must be developed more than before.

Regular district membership meetings have been held in each case combining practical work with theoretical discussion. The first meeting Comrade Weisbord was the reporter on the meaning of the Russian Revolution. At the second meeting Comrade Bittleman was the reporter on the Build-The-Party Drive and Schmies reported on the Auto Campaign. At the third meeting Comrade Gitlow reported on the Trotsky Opposition.

Centralization

The fourth big problem was the centralization and coordination of the language fraction work. The DEC now appoints all bureaus of all frac-

tions where necessary. The DEC has now assigned a DEC representative to each language fraction. Each language fraction now reports to the center in periodic conferences which are held and where the fractions are brought into the general line of Party activity. The rule that ten per cent of all fraction affairs go to the district is being strictly enforced.

The fifth big problem of an organizational nature was the bringing of the cities outside of Detroit, something very important, closer to the center. Each month or so now these outside cities, some of them very far from the center, receive a representative from the district. In the month of November all of the outside cities were covered by speakers on the Russian Revolution demonstrations. At the same time in membership meetings organizational questions also were taken up. In the month of December all units with the exception of Pontiac were covered on the question of protesting against the murder of the miners in Colorado. At the same time in membership meetings the Trotsky question was taken up. During the month of January all units outside of Detroit held Lenin Memorial Meetings with speakers from the center.

Besides the matter of meetings, the outside units have received help in other ways and more attention than before. In all of the campaigns of the Party the outside cities were included. When New Year's Ball was arranged in Detroit, letters were sent out to see that a Ball for the Daily Worker was arranged also in the other cities. So far they have responded. On miners relief almost all of the outside cities are now busy with their united front conferences.

Hitherto these outside cities had received much less attention than

they should have. It is the first time, for some of them, that they had Russian Revolution meetings. It is the first time that they have united front movements established. This policy should be continued ever more than before.

The sixth big problem was the building up of the shop papers. It was clearly established that the nucleus itself must make the paper, of course with the guidance of the district, but with its own initiative and work. The fact was that the nuclei were not participating sufficiently either in making or distributing the paper. A district editorial board has now been established composed of the editors of all of the shop papers and one from the district. In each shop nucleus now a unit editorial board has been created. In each section and in each street nucleus shop paper selling committees have been formed. However, we are only in the beginning of this work. A great deal yet has to be done.

Building the Party

The seventh organizational problem was the problem of capitalizing the sentiment for the Party by getting new members. Here too only a beginning has been made. The language fractions have been instructed to canvass carefully all clubs and other such organizations for material for the Party. Fraction and sympathizers meetings have been arranged to be addressed by the district representative to bring in those sympathizers into the Party. A good deal of attention is being paid to how to draw in the person that comes to our mass meetings into the Party. This too, has to be worked out better. And finally, through the proper distribution of leaflets, it is hoped to increase greatly our members.

The matter of leaflet distribution is no longer a haphazard matter but

is receiving careful study as a method of building up our street nuclei and creating new ones. The streets of Detroit have been carefully mapped out to include proletarian centers, in each section of the city. Each nucleus, shop and street, elect leaflet distribution committees which are assigned to particular streets in territory within the jurisdiction of the street nucleus or section where the committee belongs. Each month or so from 30,000 to 50,000 leaflets on some special topic are being distributed. The same comrade going to the same streets on each successive month. At the end of five or so months, with the beginning of summer, there will be a mass distribution of the Daily Worker, and then this will be followed up with personal canvassing of those people who were found to be sympathizing and those sympathizers will be drawn into the Party.

Further advance in organizational lines have been made in a complete analysis of the finances that have been made and the drawing up, for the first time in Detroit, of a budget. The budget is still very crude and unpolitical but it is better than no budget and will be improved with time.

A further step has been the rigid enforcement of written reports from all subcommittees of the district. This rule will gradually be extended to include all language fractions and nuclei.

To conclude we see progress has been made:

- 1) In the building up a strong collective center theoretically developing and knowing all phases of the Party.

- 2) In completing the reorganization of the Party.

- 3) In building up the nuclei and developing functionaries.

Ohio Nuclei in Large Factories

THE Ohio District has a total number of 23 shop nuclei with about 160 members. The rest of the membership is organized in street nuclei. The objective conditions for work are quite favorable, and all of the nuclei are in large plants as follows:

CLEVELAND		
Plant	Number of workers	Number of members
Steel	3,000	10
Metal	2,000	4
Automobile	4,000	8
Automobile	1,500	3
Textile	5,000	4
AKRON		
Rubber	12,000	5
"	16,000	10
"	8,000	5
"	1,500	7
YOUNGSTOWN		
Steel	5,000	6
Metal	8,000	17
WARREN		
Steel	1,500	4
"	5,000	17
"	5,000	11
"	700	4
"	2,000	3
MINE UNITS		
A	350	6
B	500	3
C	700	8
D	400	4

The total number of workers in the plants where the factory nuclei are organized exclusive of the mining nuclei is over 80,000 or an average of over 4,000 per factory. The average size of the shop nuclei is 7.

There are published in all eight Factory Bulletins with a total circulation of about 12,250 as follows:

McKinney Steel	1,000
Fisher Body (Auto)	1,500
White Motor	750
Cleveland Worsted	1,000
Firestone Rubber	3,000
Penn. R. R.	200
Republic Steel	1,500
Trumbull Steel	1,500

The factory nuclei thru their everyday activity have developed a great deal of influence but have not yet learned the art of recruiting new members to the nuclei. Most of the comrades are foreign born. The various cities outside of Cleveland have not a sufficiently strong organization to be able to pay the necessary attention to the work of the factory nuclei and the District Committee also is only able to send representative from time to time.

The National Organization Department must help in "colonizing" a number of capable and English-speaking comrades in the above-mentioned plants. If we had such a comrade he could activate the work of each of the nuclei we could increase our influence tremendously and we could undertake big things in the field of organizing the unorganized. We could with proper tactics recruit many new members into these shop nuclei.

We are developing shop committees in some of these plants, and the prospects for work are very good.

While there are thousands of important plants thruout the country where we have no members at all that we must penetrate, we feel that if we can spare any forces from such cities as New York, they should be "colonized" in those factories where we have nuclei that are inactive and the work that we can do will become known to the workers thruout the country in the respective industries and make it easier to penetrate those factories with which we have no contact today.

Comrades who are willing to do this important work can find jobs providing they will not merely visit

the plant once and decide that they cannot secure a job. Persistent effort, day after day, will enable many of the comrades to get inside of these large factories.

The comrades who secure jobs

must not merely be visitors but must make up their minds to stay for a long time. For if a comrade comes in and begins work and a few weeks later leaves his job, this only serves to demoralize the local comrades.

Party Work and Accountability

By JAMES P. CANNON

AT the recent Party membership meeting in Philadelphia one of the comrades drew attention to the failure of many Party members to render accounts to the respective Party committees on the execution of the work assigned to them, and asked how this condition could be remedied. This is a timely question and one deserving consideration by the Party. The February Plenum of the Central Committee estimated the sharpening economic situation and foresaw a period of increasing and expanding struggles of the workers. With the perspective before us, the problem of the tightening of the Party machine and strengthening its capacity to shape and guide these struggles acquired a particular importance.

It is a well known fact that Bolshevism clashes with reformism on organization questions no less decisively than on points of general politics. The looseness, laxity, and general flabbiness which characterized all shades of opportunism in the realm of organization is alien to the Communist Party. Lenin would never tolerate the idea that Party membership could be enjoyed by do-as-you-please people who took no part in the general work and activity of the Party and gave no account of themselves to the Party Committees. It was over a section in the Party constitution dealing precisely with this

quotation that the formal break between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks took place in 1903. The difference today on these questions are no less marked.

The old socialist parties, and all reformist organizations generally, are characterized by an active bureaucracy and a passive membership. The "business" of the organization is attended to by a small group of officials while the participation of the masses of the membership is largely formal and financial. It is obvious that this method and form of organization is not suitable for serious struggles in which the mass power of the workers must play the decisive role. Of course, this is not a defect in the eyes of the opportunists since it is not their policy to struggle against capitalism but to adapt themselves to it.

The Communist Party which organizes the proletarian vanguard for the revolutionary struggle breaks with all these conceptions of organization and carries on a continuous struggle to extirpate their remnants from its ranks. Such a Party must know its forces and be able to estimate correctly their capacities and mobilize them for action. The assignment of definite tasks to every party member and the construction of a whole net-work of responsible committees to supervise and regulate

this work is the Communist organization principle.

This leads to the construction of a flexible but strong party apparatus interwoven with the entire mass of the party members and drawing them all into active party work.

Fierce fights over these conflicting organization principles took place in the Russian labor movement prior to the Revolution. The Mensheviks revived those theories of Lenin and attacked the Bolsheviks as "apparatus men" and "committee workers." But thanks to their superior apparatus, as well as to their general political program, the Bolsheviks were able to annihilate the capitalist regime and with it the Mensheviks. In good time the same result will be recorded in America.

It goes without saying that our Party, which is only gradually and painfully developing on the path of Bolshevism, suffers from the remnants of many old and false conceptions and practices, and the question propounded by the Philadelphia comrade draws attention to a common evil. A glaring disparity exists everywhere between the plans and decisions of the Party committees and their practical execution. Passivity and indifference hamper the movements of the Party everywhere like a growth of poison vines. This evil can never be completely eradicated. how to reduce it steadily and increasingly to the minimum is the problem.

This task has two sides. In the first place, especially now in the face

of impending struggles which will tax all the capacities of the Party, we should undertake a general tightening up of the Party apparatus. The Party committees and sub-committees must be galvanized into a more intense and better regulated activity and the practice of assigning specific work to Party members and checking up on its performance must become more thorough and systematic. The practice of reporting on work done by the party members to the respective committees must be insisted on until it becomes the general and accepted order of things. Every party member must be trained in the habit of accounting for his specific work.

This pressure from the apparatus alone, however, will not solve the problem. Hand in hand with it must go a thorough-going campaign of education on Communist organization principles, together with widespread enlightenment on the party policies which are given life only by the multiform practical activities of the party members, and the reasons for them.

The key to successful mobilization for collective work is the permeation of the party members with enthusiasm and conviction. A general campaign of education within the Party on these questions, reinforced by a proportional intensification of discipline and accounting, will go a long way toward solving the worst features of the present difficulties and equipping the Party to play a more influential part in the impending battles of the American workers.

Stabilizing The Party Units

By BERT MILLER

TWO years have past since the Party has taken the first fundamental step toward its transformation into a real communist party, a party based in its organizational forms, upon the concrete needs of the class struggle as a whole, rather than the demands of electoral activity only. The language branches have been abolished and the Party has turned its face toward the shops.

The Party now faces the opportunity and the need for strengthening itself by the addition of fresh, militant forces into its ranks, in preparation for the severe struggles ahead. Hand in hand with a correct program and the most energetic advocacy thereof, our Party units must develop that firmness and stability of organization which will not only attract many new recruits to our ranks but hold them as well.

In this direction the Party has taken a distinct step forward with the inauguration of the "Know your field" campaign. To know the composition of the working class in the field, in which we are operating, to determine the various strategic points which furnish a more or less favorable opportunity for Party activity and approach, and to estimate to what extent the Party has exploited or failed to exploit its opportunities, is a cardinal prerequisite for correct Party organization.

The old story of the frog who tried to inflate himself to the size of an ox, furnishes a comparison not inapplicable to certain stages in the building of our Party units. For the Party unit to overestimate its resources and its frank limitations, to

bite-off more than it can possibly digest, is to invite disillusionment among the Party members, and discouragement toward further activity. The Party unit must soberly estimate its resources, and on the basis of knowledge of its field, pick out those important tasks, perhaps very few and simple, which it can really tackle with some results. It is therefore necessary that every unit have a definite base of operations, a particular shop or building, a particular street or part of a street, with a definite character and particular problems of its own. Without such a base of operations, without a definitely outlined field of work, the unit loses its flesh and blood, loses its identity and personality and becomes instead a mere aggregation of names and faces.

With the realization of its tasks, concretely and definitely, the units must cease having merely an internal life. We must not merely meet to propagandize each other. The face of the unit should be turned toward the masses, to those simple tasks of mass work which it has chosen for accomplishment.

In this connection the question of mediums with which to reach the masses of workers, assumes paramount importance. It is for this reason that the membership campaign has been linked up correctly with the drive for more readers of the Daily Worker. It is for this reason that the unit must develop more initiative in the establishment of its own shop papers, wall papers, street papers and leaflets. The existence of a reliable machinery for the distribution and sale of leaflets and lit-

erature, hitting out again and again to the unit's chosen objective, reaching time and again a definite group of workers in a certain shop or street, this is an acid test of whether a unit has its face toward mass work or not. Another test is the existence of some type of forum, running all the way from the dignified meeting in a hall, to the informal, but none the less valuable discussion circle in a shop, street, lunchroom, or home. Finally the existence of a headquarters, of some kind or other, suitable to the resources of the unit and the workers we desire to reach, will test whether the unit meeting is just a stopover, at which comrades stay for a while on the way home, or whether it is a living, organic part of the life of the workers in a given shop or territory.

System and regularity in our work gives real prestige to the meeting of the unit, in the eyes of both the old and the new member. They are a necessary part of our campaign to build the Party. In this connection promptness in opening meetings, the arrangement of a definite and an in-

teresting order of business by the unit executive, the systematic check-up of dues, attendance and general activity, the establishment of unit discipline, gives the unit a certain authority and dignity, which is a distinct and necessary asset.

We should study with care the size of our unit. Is it so large that individual comrades are discouraged from active participation, and attendance? Does it have an absentee list of over 25 percent at meetings? Or is the unit so small, that it lacks political leadership and direction, the outward dignity of a real unit of our Party? Adjustments made in this direction will help toward the stabilization of the Party unit.

There is no doubt that by giving renewed energy to the campaigns of the Party, the capitalizing of them to get new members and by tightening up the screws and bolts of the Party machinery to hold those we secure, the Party can take a real step forward in the direction of becoming a mass party, during the coming period of more intensive struggle.

Concretizing Our Slogans

By CARL SKLAR

Section Six, District Eight, Chicago

SLOGANS raised by our Party dealing with inner organizational questions involve a special problem which requires the attention of every comrade responsible for any kind of organizational work. This is the problem of giving concrete application to such slogans, and developing the "mechanics" through which application of organizational slogans is made successful. Two examples will suffice for purpose of illustration:

At the February 4th plenum of the C.E.C. two organizational slogans were emphasized:

- 1) Politicalize the life of the nuclei,

- 2) Strengthen the Party apparatus.

Some experience has been had in certain Party sections which helps in the successful application of these slogans. In a particular section we have in mind the Section Executive Committee had for some time issued

instructions to units to cut down the business part of the nucleus meetings and to increase the time allotted to educational and agitational work. This instruction, however, did not bring satisfactory results. Although the problem was emphasized in the eyes of the membership and while the will for better meetings was enhanced—the Section did not supply the units with the actual **mechanics** of applying the slogan.

The Party took a step in this direction in initiating the function of the Nucleus Executive Committees. But this step is not yet sufficiently developed. Attention must now be directed to the **proper** functioning of the Nucleus Executive Committees. Here is where the Section took an effective step towards the solution of this problem. It said to the Nucleus Executive Committees — “Exercise leadership. When you come to the nucleus meetings, have prepared propositions on every order of business. If there is a meeting to be arranged, do not leave such questions as admission, time, place, program, etc., open for discussion at the nucleus meeting. **Have prepared proposals to meet all these technical requirements.**” All such can be submitted through a report of the Nucleus Executive Committee. The entire report can be made by the Nucleus Secretary. In nine cases out of ten a motion is made to accept the report of the N.E.C. and in this way the great bulk of technical questions usually taking up the time of the nucleus can be quickly disposed with. Sometimes a few minor changes or additions to the decisions of the N. E. C. are made. Some nucleus Executives appoint the chairman for the next meeting of the Nucleus thus further saving the time of the unit.

Those nuclei which took advantage

of the practical methods outlined above, reported very favorable results.

In regard to the second slogan—“**Improve the Party Apparatus.**” A few effective suggestions on the part of the District Organizers to the Section Committees and other leading bodies will furnish the “mechanics” for the effective application of this slogan. One example will suffice.

Let us assume a Section of five units. Let us assume also that such a section has 15 functionaries. It may happen that one unit contains five **good** functionaries. The other four units may have functionaries of lesser capabilities. As a result of such a situation it will be found in most instances that the unit with good functionaries will function well—and units with poorer functionaries (assuming the character of the territory to be the same) will function on a much lower plane.

Under such circumstances it is the duty of the Section Committee to take stock of the forces at the disposal of the Section and to make recommendations to the nuclei for the most effective distribution of forces. The first task of the Section is to see to it, wherever possible, that each nucleus at least should have a good secretary. A good Secretary is the first prerequisite for a good unit and for proper response of the unit to the campaigns of the Party and Section and the proper connection between the units and the centre. Such attention to distribution of forces and especially as to secretaries is very often the secret of successful organization.

Many other similar examples can be given illustrating the necessity of greater attention to the actual mechanics of the application of our

slogans. The subject can not be enlarged upon in this article. Let us remember, however, to illustrate the point of this article in a large way that even in the case of such mighty

slogans as "Peace and Bread" Lenin furnished the masses with the means of applying such a slogan by developing the idea of the organization of the Soviets.

Some Shop Paper Problems

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

Head, Shop Paper Committee, New York District

ACCORDING to the experience of the Shop Paper Committee of District No. 2, there are six stages required in the development and continual maintenance of a shop paper.

1) Agitational—rousing the members to the importance of the work.

2) Organizational—starting the paper under the proper conditions.

3) Editorial—contents, proper balance, arrangement of material, etc.

4) Technical and financial—funds, technical form of the paper.

5) Distribution—by whom and how, combatting police, etc

6) Follow-up work in the shop—capitalizing the effect, protecting the nucleus, making contacts, etc.

Of these, Point 4, the technical and financial, has been the biggest problem in District No. 2. Delay in getting out the paper after it is once made up has disastrous effects in many ways, which need not be recounted here. And yet, because the work is not properly financed, because the Organization Department, which is responsible for the technical end of this work, is already overburdened, because we must depend on casual volunteer help, the issue has been distributed in some cases as much as three weeks after the material was in.

By experimenting for over a year on the "Wright Propeller", the Committee has finally worked out a

smoothly-working apparatus, and certain basic rules to be more or less elastically applied in the matter of the technical getting out of the paper. Shall it be mimeographed, printed or multigraphed?

The "Propeller" started as a single mimeographed sheet—the stencilling and mimeographing being done by volunteers in the office. But this work requires such care in order that it is turned out in a readable and attractive form, that we had to abandon this method. The volunteer comrades, most of whom were green at the job, merrily turned the mimeograph 500 times without watching about inking, flaws, etc.—and the result was an almost unreadable mess. So, in our impetuous enthusiasm, we printed the second issue.

Printing is by far the most desirable, but when one considers that most of the shops in the New York District, where present possibilities of issuing a paper exist, are shops like the Wright Shop, with about 500 workers, a printing bill of somewhere between 25 and 30 dollars per month seems out of proportion. And the main point is—the money simply isn't available. We found that after dashing into print as a result of our enthusiasm, we couldn't keep it up month after month.

The "Propeller" has also been multigraphed, but we find that the cost is nearly the same as printing,

since it is her officially assigned Party work, executed under the direct supervision of the Organization Department, she gives the work the conscientious care and attention that it requires.

This now will apply to all other papers we will issue unless we have one in a shop with so many workers that mimeographing is impracticable. But if ever we are in a position to hit so large a shop, ways and means will also be found to get the necessary funds for printing the paper, for it will be worth the money.

Two issues of the "Propeller" and two of the "Mascot" have now been issued under this new system, and the result has been twofold—first of all a tremendous improvement over the appearance of the other issues, and secondly, the element of delay, which is so great a factor in affecting the effectiveness of the paper in the shop, has been nearly eliminated. The days of distributing a shop paper containing announcements of meet-and with the added difficulty of getting illustrations.

The final plan has been to come back to mimeographing, but with this difference—a systematized apparatus has been set up which supplies the necessary element of care and responsibility which we cannot expect from casual volunteer help.

A Party comrade who is a typist has been attached to the Shop Paper Committee for each paper—which means intensive work for her once a month to get out her particular paper. The dummy comes to her in perfect shape from the Editorial Committee—all she needs to do is to make the stencils according to the model and run them off. She is notified some days ahead of time when the dummy will be in her hands, and no time is lost. She becomes familiar with the paper itself, and

ing which have already taken place, or ignoring important events in the shop because they took place during the long interim after the material was in but before the paper was issued—now seem to be past history.

Under the the system, the paper is sprinkled full of illustrations and cartoons which liven it up. Much of the inspiration for this work has come from the British shop papers, which are practically all mimeographed, and which contain some very original and unique ideas.

A word about financing. Contributions are naturally solicited in the papers from the workers in the shop, but, although, some support through this means has been forthcoming, it will probably not be sufficient for a long time to come to warrant our basing our work upon it. The fairy god-father in Rochester, who appeared so mysteriously in connection with "The Kodak Worker", and deposited \$25.00 to cover the expense of printing the second issue, does not seem to visit New York, and even if he did, we could not depend regularly on such unexpected support

The Committee is about ready to tackle the job of finances, and, borrowing from the experience of the Chicago District, will recommend to the District that a special voluntary shop paper stamp of ten cents be sold to the comrades. This will have not only the tangible effect of getting some funds for the work, but also the general effect of rousing the interest of the comrades as a whole in this work. There seems to be plenty of comprehension as to the value and need for the work, but because thus far in this District it has been carried on by a few devoted comrades, working hard but individually, the work has not attracted the attention of the Party membership as a whole.

Everyone active in Party work

knows how difficult it is to get a newly-formed committee to function actively and cooperatively as a committee. This is a problem our committee is still facing, but more important still is the problem of making this very important work among the masses into general party work, which attracts the interest and support and active cooperation of the general membership.

As to the distribution of the paper—so far there has been no violent interference with our distribution. We have always been very careful that no comrade connected with the getting out of the paper has anything to do with its distribution, in order to protect our nucleus inside. Great credit must be given the Pioneers in Paterson for their courageous work in regularly distributing

the "Propeller" for over a year without being intimidated by company watchmen, plain-clothes men and police.

The problems in New York District with respect to shop papers are different from those in Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago, where enormous factories exist, with nuclei of from ten to twenty members in some of them. As long as we are restricted to the smaller shop in this District, we face these unique problems, and if other districts are deterred from developing shop-paper work because they can't afford printing and don't believe in mimeographing, or because the shops are small, perhaps the experiences of the New York District will be of some use to them in tackling this important phase of Party activity.

What We Did for the Daily Worker in Connecticut

IT is surprising what amount of work one can do in the field for the Daily Worker. In a place like New Britain, Conn., where the Party membership is composed of only three active comrades, we went around on Sunday and secured 13 subs in one day's time. The comrades we approached were merely those that did not speak or understand English very well, but they had grown-up children, and their children were only too anxious to get something of the facts from the papers that their parents had read. Naturally, it was not very hard, in fact it was an easy matter to get **thirteen subscribers** to the Daily Worker from these workers.

Then in a place like **Collinsville**, with only three thousand inhabitants and two Party members. We secured 8 subscribers for the Daily Worker and four members for the Party.

And then from there we went to **Stamford**. Stamford has a very good Daily Worker agent and not much work can be done there for the Daily Worker, but still and all, by going around seeing new faces, especially the faces of women, has a great effect and great influence on outsiders especially, perhaps not Party members so much, but outsiders very much, and we made **ten subscribers** to the Daily Worker.

In **Hartford**, it was very hard because the comrades there didn't have very much time to do work, but still we secured 28 subs in about a week's time.

When we come into a place where the older people don't understand, read or write English, we try to get their children. If they're small we get them to read the Young Comrade, the Young Worker and then when

they're older, we get them to read the *Daily Worker* also.

It's a very easy task for a girl to go out and to do this work. They somehow listen to a girl much more than to men.

In **Ansonia** where the Party branch consisted of four comrades, the four comrades immediately subscribed for the *Daily Worker*, two out of the four not even being able to understand English and pledged to do as much as they can for "The Daily." Well, we went out and got **eighteen subscribers** in a small place like Ansonia, most of them Russians. We got in touch with the Weavers' Club, made good connections there among the Italians, and so on, a field that had never been touched before.

In **New London**, where the unemployment is very severe, we got **8 subscribers** to the *Daily Worker*, dug up a comrade that had been the organizer for "The Workers Party" somewhere in Pa. He showed a charter from the Party that he had hidden away in his trunk in the cellar a number of years ago and, it was quite interesting to have a talk with him. He was very glad to have had the opportunity of getting somebody to see him from the Workers Party again, and join the Party again and has offered to do his utmost to build the Party up again.

All that's necessary in going out to see people, is to impress upon them the importance of having the only English workers' paper in their house, in order to see that their children get along and not drift away from the idea that their parents have had. It brings the importance of the workers' paper through the struggles of the workers, direct to the workers themselves.

The importance of getting the news of the workers' struggle and counter-acting the news that we get in the capitalist press is mainly dwelt upon. The opportunity of having a complete set of books is also dwelt upon. We speak to them about the importance of workers reading books, reading of the struggles of the American labor movement in books and so on, and that also gets them. I would recommend that we get as many of the girl-comrades as we can and send them out to work for the *Daily Worker*. The comrades are only too eager to put them up for the night, give them food and give them all the minor expenses that they need and all that they really would have to use is the expense of the car fares and train fares in going from town to town and they can do lots of work for the *Daily Worker* outside that day.

ANNA HERBST.

More Party Readers for The Daily Worker

FOR some comrades this slogan will appear as rather out of order. Since when does a Party paper have to canvass for readers among Party members? Is it practiced in any other country?—These questions will be asked by comrades who have not analyzed this situation.

Of course, this slogan would be

out of order in England, the U.S.S.R., France, Germany, etc. There every Party member is a reader of the Party official paper, because there practically are no language Party papers. But here in the U. S. every language bureau has its paper, weekly or daily. The greatest majority of our Party members are still filled with

the Federation ideology and are supporters of their language paper, while reading of the Daily Worker is only a secondary matter.

My contentions are based on the following facts: I checked up in my sub-section, and out of 150 members I found that 60% are reading the Freiheit only, 10 per cent reading the Freiheit and the Daily Worker, 25% the Daily Worker only, and 5 per cent the New York Times and other capitalist papers only, neither the Freiheit nor the Daily Worker.

The announcements that appear in the Daily Worker reach only the 35% of the party members who read the Daily and perhaps a few additional by accident. The unit organizers have to send out letters. So it is with the S. S. announcements. I am S. S. Organizer since re-organization, and I have never been able to get any response if letters were not sent out.

If every S. S. Organizer would check up his sub-section, he would find the same situation there.

The problem before us is: How can we make every party comrade a reader of the Daily Worker?

I would suggest the following method, which I will apply in my sub-section:

1. Agitation. The Daily Worker agent should make it his duty to agitate those that are not reading it, to ask the comrades what articles they have found there—very good ones and bad ones.

2. A rule should be established in all Party offices in New York that no meeting should be called by letters—through the Daily Worker only. If functionaries are called, have a roll call. Report to the units about those absent.

3. Have special Daily Worker meetings in the unit where comrades should discuss the Daily Worker editorials, articles, news items, etc. The 5% that are reading the capitalist papers only will soon adopt the habit of reading the Daily Worker also. Those reading the Freiheit only will also acquire the habit of looking over the Daily Worker every morning.

There are a thousand and one ways to enforce the reading of the Daily Worker, and every unit Daily Worker agent can have his way and method. Where there is a will there is a way.

J. L. COOPER.

Sub-Section Organizer 1A,
New York

What Americanization Means to Our Party

ALTHOUGH Americanization is one of the main problems of our Party, there exists a great deal of misunderstanding as to just what is meant by the term. We must do away with this misunderstanding as the first step in the solution of the problem.

To begin with we must remember that there was no Communist Party in United States in 1917. Yet in 1919 there appeared for the first

time a political party with a program demanding a Proletarian Dictatorship. Now what great event took place in America which called forth this new development in American political parties? The answer is that this great event did not occur in America but many thousands of miles away. It was the successful Proletarian Revolution in Russian which led to the formation of a Communist Party in America.

The principles and theories of the Communist Party were worked out by Lenin many years before the 1917 Revolution. And it was because the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin, applied and used these principles and theories in conducting the class struggle in Russia that their Revolution was a success.

The most advanced sections of the working class in every country saw in the Russian Revolution the only way to emancipation of the working class of their countries.

The task of the Workers (Communist) Party is the emancipation of the American working class. From Comrade Lenin we have received the theories upon which we base our strategy. The Bolsheviks have shown to us what can be done by apply-

ing this strategy to their country. Our main problem then, is the application of Leninism to America. That is what we mean by the Americanization of our Party.

The chief task in the Americanization of our Party is to win the leadership of the American working class. We will not be able to do this until we have rooted ourselves deeply in the workshops of the country, and this can only be done by the building a live, well distributed shop nuclei, by the building of a strong Daily Worker and a strong network of shop papers, by taking the lead in the organizing of the unorganized, in the campaign for a Labor Party, and in the fight against the war danger.

ARNOLD ZIEGLER.

5,000,000 unemployed

in this country at the present time.

Organize a fight against unemployment!

Distribute 500,000 leaflets

dealing with the cause of unemployment
and how to fight it.

50,000 leaflets distributed

and paid for by the Chicago District.
How about your District, City, Section,
Nucleus?

Order from your District at \$2 per thousand. Every nucleus must distribute
a minimum of 1000 leaflets.