

To undertake any special enquiry at the request of the Central Committee, or with its sanction;

To maintain and strengthen Party unity and discipline;

To examine complaints of Districts, Branches or individual members against disciplinary measures taken against them by higher Party bodies, and to submit their recommendations on these to the Central Committee for decision;

To audit the financial accounts of the Central Committee and to supervise the accounts of District Committees and of Party business enterprises.

#### (11) THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(a) The National Congress is the highest authority of the Party.

(b) It is convened by the Central Committee at periods not exceeding two years.

(c) The Central Committee is also empowered to convene special Party Conferences when necessary, or when requested to do so by not less than one-third of the District Committees or one-fifth of the Branches.

(d) The National Congress shall be composed of delegates from the Branches and District Committees. The delegates are elected on the basis of the numerical strength of the organisation. The basis of representations shall be determined by the Central Committee.

(e) Delegates to National and District Congresses are not mandated, but are free to vote as responsible members of Congress.

(f) The Agenda, preliminary material, and report of the Central Committee must be issued to the Party organisations two months prior to the date fixed for the Congress.

(g) All Party members and Party organisations have the duty to discuss all materials issued in connection with the Congress.

(h) The duties of the National Congress shall be:—

To discuss the reports of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission;

To decide questions of Party programme;

To formulate resolutions on all political and organisational questions;

To elect the Central Committee and Central Control Commission.

#### (12) AFFILIATIONS.

(a) The Communist Party of Great Britain is affiliated to the Communist International, which consists of the Communist Parties of all countries.

(b) The Communist Party of Great Britain shall seek affiliation with the British Labour Party in order to unite all the forces of the working class.

(c) The Communist Party of Great Britain shall affiliate to other bodies in those cases where the association of activities is in the best interests of the working class.

#### (13) AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES.

These Rules may be amended by decision of a majority of the delegates at the National Party Congress, provided that the proposed amendment or amendments have been published in the Party Press at least one month prior to the Congress.

**THREEPENCE**

# Organise To Mobilise Millions

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## OUR RESPONSIBILITY

### The People can Compel Action

The recent great demonstration in Trafalgar Square, attended by 50,000 Londoners, was followed by the vigorous and determined mass lobbying of Members of Parliament by deputations from London's factories and working-class organisations. There can be no doubt that this powerful means of bringing to the attention of public representatives the state of public feeling at the continued absence of the Second Front in Europe needs to be taken up and developed throughout the country. Mass deputations not only to Members of Parliament when they are in their constituencies; but also to the Town Halls and local authorities, must be *continuous* and increasing in size and strength. More and more meetings, resolutions, deputations, letters to the Press, town's meetings, and united activity of the Labour Movement will show the Government the temper of the British people, will strengthen the will and determination of those in high places who are eager for the offensive and the final destruction of Fascism, and will weaken and expose the friends of Hitler who are now striving to disrupt and weaken the unity of the nation.

Every Party organisation has the responsibility in this testing time for ensuring that it plunges into the fight for the Second Front with all the resources and energy at its command. The tempo must be increased. The campaign must be raised to new heights. This is the task placed before the membership by the Political Bureau in its recent letter. Some comrades, it declares, may feel that all these actions have been taken before, and that everything has been done that can be done. But this is very far from the case. The Party has an unassailable policy for victory—what is necessary is that we make this widely known everywhere amongst the people, so that they understand that now is the moment when the great armies which have been assembled, equipped and trained, need to be brought into action so that together with the Red Army and the eagerly waiting forces in the occupied countries they can decisively rout Hitler Fascism. There cannot be and will not be any "unconditional surrender" of the Fascist Governments and their military forces unless and until they are defeated in battle on the Continent.

The organisations of the Labour Movement can, by actively campaigning, make this clear to the people of Britain, and can lead the pressure upon the Government which can result in decisive action.

### For a United May Day

The traditional demonstrations of the working-class movement throughout the world can this year become a focal point for united demonstrations throughout the country, heading for an increased mobilisation of the Labour Movement for its task of leading the nation to victory. The preparation of such demonstrations on the largest and widest scale possible will ensure that in every town and city in Britain during that week-end the demand of the people for offensive action will be powerfully voiced.

The pace of the fight for affiliation grows more intense with every passing week. The replies of the Labour Party Executive have sought to turn attention from the urgent life and death struggle of to-day and have attempted to spread confusion in the ranks of the Labour Movement.

But there is a growing realisation that unity of the Labour Movement is an essential condition for a speedy victory over Fascism, and this is shown by the remarkable fact that already well over 2,500 organisations have passed supporting resolutions. But this is not enough. The rising tide of resolutions must become a veritable flood. Throughout the world, anti-fascist forces everywhere will wait eagerly to hear the decision of the June Annual Conference of the Labour Party. That decision will be determined by the voices of the organisations of the Labour Movement, who must be won *now* for unity.

A report from one of the Party Districts shows that in a considerable number of boroughs only a handful of organisations have been won in support, and in ten boroughs not a single resolution had been recorded. But at the same time, results elsewhere show that wherever the local Party branch has boldly set out to explain the case for affiliation and to ask local organisations to discuss the question, then there has been ready and widespread support. Branches which are not making every effort to carry this campaign through are failing in their duty to the Party and the whole working-class movement—for upon this issue the whole future of the British Labour Movement depends.

We ask all readers to see to it that an examination of their own Branch activity in the fight for affiliation is made, and that further steps are decided upon to increase the tempo of the local campaign.

### The Party Rules

The draft Party Rules put forward by the Central Committee in preparation for the forthcoming National Party Congress must be made the subject of serious study by all Party organisations. To facilitate this we print the document in full in this issue.

The rules, when finally adopted at the Congress, will replace the Party Rules decided upon at the 12th Party Congress in 1932. Since then, important developments have taken place within the British working-class movement. In particular, the Party has grown and developed to a far greater political maturity. Knowledge of Marxist theory has become much more widespread within the Party ranks.

The Party has become a strong political force in the life of the country, working incessantly to bring about total mobilisation for a speedy victory over Fascism. Thus the drawing-up of rules for the guidance of the work of our Party is an extremely responsible task. The Party rules must embody the organisational principles of the new type of working-class Party, and must clearly define the rights and duties of members and all leading bodies.

The draft rules should be studied by every member, and discussed in all Party organisations, and amendments should be sent in to the Central Committee.

## Joe Marshall: Building a Factory Leadership

THE OUTCOME OF OUR FINE campaign last year put us in the position, for the first time, of being a political force really capable of influencing and leading vast sections of the workers.

This brought with it new problems. That we had the support of large sections of workers was shown by the amount of mass activity taking place, particularly on Production, and by the magnificent donations and literature sales. But the problem that faced many of our factory groups and Party organisations was how to best absorb, activate, and train the many fine comrades who had joined our ranks; how to bring forward comrades to take classes, to act as group leaders, to undertake the responsibilities demanded by the growth of the Party forces.

We understand that the solution could only be found in the rapid and bold promotion of new cadres. But we only half understood these terms. Why do I say this? *Because in practice we handed out work with one hand, and took it back with the other, believing that others could not do so well as ourselves.*

In an aircraft group one of the leading comrades, who had been promoted to District work, became impatient at the slowness of the new leadership in moving into action. Without consulting the leadership, but by talking to one or two comrades in a similar position to himself, he sent a petition round to all the leading workers, amongst whom were Labour Party secretaries, Trade Union officials, shop stewards, etc. 62 signed up, declaring their support for the

Second Front. This was excellent work, *but how much better it would have been if he had won the comrades on the leadership for this idea, and then helped them to get it understood by the others, so helping the Party in the factory to lead, and to extend its work.*

This often happens—new comrades have the initiative stolen from them with disastrous results. In other cases many of the new leaderships were told what to do, but not helped by patient, personal contact with the experienced comrades. As a result they made many mistakes. We all make mistakes, but we have been taught how to learn from them and strengthen ourselves. These comrades did not know this, and many became discouraged.

Again, quoting from experience, in very similar circumstances two of several new comrades in a leading factory qualified themselves for a chairman's job and that of treasurer. Both worked exceedingly well, but too much was expected of them, and little help was given. Because of this criminal attitude both gradually dropped out of activity.

In my own factory we went through these phases, and finished up with a few overworked leading comrades, and a large number of others who, whilst their sympathies were with us, did no work, and were not developing.

No wonder, then, that when our Soviet comrades made their wonderful advance we allowed our enthusiasm to overshadow the necessity of an even greater fight for the Second Front. This complacency is also responsible for the dangerous growth of home Fascism which

is springing up in our midst. It is in this situation that those who have learnt from their mistakes will mobilise the workers into action most quickly.

In a leading aircraft factory our group had the same teething troubles, with comrades dropping away from activity, small meetings, finance and literature sales dropping off. We believed that the workers whole-heartedly supported the Party policy and that we must look elsewhere for the bad results. The conclusion was reached that the factory group was lagging behind the workers. It was decided to take steps to improve the position.

An experienced comrade was given the job of working with and helping to strengthen the factory leadership. Instead of always talking and showing how good he was, he helped the group secretary to prepare the agenda, insisting that the secretary made the opening political statement. He only spoke when asked to, or when absolutely necessary, and then spoke for a few minutes only (not for 20 minutes!), helping the group leadership themselves to reach the right conclusions as a guide to action. He enabled them to run these meetings correctly, getting them into the habit of checking previous decisions, and also at the end of each meeting seeing that each comrade was clear on his responsibility for carrying out the decisions.

This group of comrades developed into a capable political team, fighting for the line of the Party in the factory. They planned a campaign for the Second Front which has resulted in numerous enthusiastic meetings, deputations, petitions, and the winning of 6,000 workers in active support for the opening of a Second Front.

With these activities the Party has enormously strengthened. The sales of literature are going ahead, £36 worth being sold in February as against a total of £7 in January. Similarly the comrades are becoming bolder in their task for raising money for the Party. In one newly-formed shop of about 20 workers, a comrade has won regular contributors to the tune of 13s. weekly.

It is clear that the workers who support our policy, who read our literature, and who willingly subscribe to our funds will also show no hesitation in joining our ranks.

In conclusion, we all have to learn the necessity for the careful and patient work of building a political team, meeting regularly each week, having close contact at all times, paying attention to agendas, cutting out routine details, and making a comrade responsible for putting all decisions reached into operation.

We should take care not to isolate new comrades in Party jobs, and on committees they must be given full opportunity and encouragement for voicing their opinions. We should make a careful blending of new and older comrades in all the spheres of our work. New comrades and new leading forces are not a handicap. They have a tremendous revitalising and strengthening effect on our Party.

But all these lessons can only be appreciated if in every factory and area there is a sound plan of action for moving the workers into activity for the demand "Invade now in the West." Our fight to rally the workers into action to enforce this demand will be the greatest guarantee of solving all our organisational problems.

T. H. James :

## Experiences of a Factory Group Leader

TEN MONTHS AGO OUR FACTORY group comprised five comrades, out of a total of 1,500 workers in a well-known Sheffield factory. Two of these comrades were old members, and, conscious of their task, set about the job of building up the group. To-day the membership is 45, all of whom have been recruited individually, many of whom have been won by new Party members.

We established a meeting-place in a room adjacent to the factory, and the comrades came straight from the factory to attend the meeting. The group has not failed to meet during its existence, and the leading comrades set about the job of selecting and coaching the most promising members, with the result that to-day we have 15 comrades all occupying some position in the group, and many of them conscious of their job and showing excellent initiative. Recognising the important political role finance plays in the life of our Party, our treasurer, within less than six months' service in the Party, tackled his job in a masterly fashion and through his initiative and the support of the members, was able to record on December 31st an income and expenditure for the past six months of £224, truly a wonderful financial achievement for a factory group. This has a very important lesson for us, for instead of a branch treasurer and his committee having to worry out their brains, it should be the job of the basic units to be getting hold of the finance (for it is in the factories where it can be got) and to ensure a regular flow of money into the branch coffers. The book-keep-

ing of this comrade has been highly commended by the District leadership.

Again, the comrade in charge of literature is interested in the job, constantly devising ways and means of selling literature, the net result being a considerable development in the sales, comrades in all departments being made responsible for selling small parcels of literature each week, whilst the group gives a book prize each month for the best effort. In one department where a large number of members work, a library is in process of being formed.

The same degree of success can be recorded as far as clearance of cards and dues-collecting is concerned, and every month there is a check-up on dues.

We endeavour to keep in touch with comrades who cannot get to meetings because of Home Guard duties (apart from individual daily contact by the group organiser) through the medium of an eight-page bulletin, which reflects the life of the Party and gives leads on the issues before us. The first issues have had articles on the current political tasks of the group, reports on various aspects of group work, items of information on local history, and material on workshop organisation. The bulletin has caught on with members and has been responsible for a better attendance at meetings.

Besides the individual responsibility of these fifteen comrades, the group as a whole is tackling the many factory problems. We have recruited 200 members to the unions, got shop stewards elected in about 16 departments, and now a

joint Shop Stewards' Committee is in progress of being formed, the convener (who is not a Party member) working in co-operation with the group membership organiser.

The group has a member on the Production Committee and has been responsible for getting a number of issues raised.

Having settled our major organisational difficulties we are now tackling other weaknesses—namely, we have only four women Party members out of several hundred women workers; and the all-important question of the group appearing before the workers in the factory as an organised Communist unit and breaking through the

shell of Party seclusion that we have been more or less living in whilst the group was being consolidated.

One thing which the group has taken to task is the systematic check-up of decisions, knowing that it is *the job of a leadership not only to be responsible for the way it leads but also to be responsible for what is done by those it leads.*

I personally have had 21 years' service in the Party, and I believe my richest experience has been that of working in and leading a factory group, for it makes one truly conscious of Lenin's slogan: "Every factory a fortress."

## Communist Leadership in Local Dispute

BLACKPOOL BRANCH IS TO BE commended on its prompt attention to a dispute that arose in their area.

The dispute arose out of unsatisfactory scaffolding on a building job at which the contractors were the firm of Gerrards. Some of the bricklayers reported the matter to the bosses. The reply of the bosses was to suspend the men who had complained.

This happened on Wednesday, February 3, and on the following day about 20 more men were suspended for refusing to work on this unsatisfactory scaffolding and for supporting the men already suspended.

On Friday the Burn Naze group of the Party issued a leaflet giving the facts of the dispute and demanding the reinstatement of the 23 suspended bricklayers and the dismissal of those responsible for the suspension.

The leaflet explained that the workers were prepared to work under proper conditions—"They are not on strike. They know that a strike to-day is a blow not against the bosses but against the fight of the working class for its very existence."

The leaflet also pointed out that "To adjust the scaffolding would take 3 to 5 hours, whereas suspension of the 33 men means a loss of 180 working hours."

The prompt issue of the leaflet immediately after the men were suspended, earned the Party group much favourable comment from the workers. Four of them joined the Party and the steward expressed appreciation of help given.

The next steps to be taken consisted of a conference of shop stewards for a united lunch-hour demonstration to secure the reinstatement of the men.

## Communist Councillors in Conference

"The Communist Party always fights for the daily interests of the masses and does so in a way that at the same time protects their future interests as well. And never was it so necessary to understand this Marxist principle."

A CONFERENCE ON MUNICIPAL and social questions was attended by representatives of 19 out of the 20 Party Districts, 17 Party Councillors, and a number of technical advisers from the Party's Health, Teachers, Builders, and A.R.P. Bureaux.

The Conference discussions had as a background the decisions of the Central Committee meeting, the keynote of which was the urgent need to invade in the West now.

It was clear that represented in the Conference was considerable experience in tackling the many problems of Local Government raised by war conditions, and a realisation that the wide powers of Local Government could, and must, be used to solve the many burning immediate local issues, and thus bring about an increased mobilisation of the people for the offensive.

The Conference concentrated on four main problems—Housing, Health, Education, and the organisation of our work in this field. In this article it is particularly with the latter question that we are concerned, since Party Memoranda on the main questions of policy have already been published, and can be studied.

We have reached a position in many boroughs throughout the country where the local Party branch is able to, and must, give leadership to the people of the borough on the many local issues which have arisen out of war conditions, and, by the ability to put forward a constructive policy on such issues, can win many new sections of people for our policy and for the realisation of what

is at stake in the present struggle against Fascism.

Our branches will not, however, be able to carry out this work unless considerably more organised and detailed attention is given to such questions on the part of leading comrades, and the conference outlined a number of proposals which should have the effect of bringing about an improvement in the capacity of the Party organisations to give leadership on these questions.

Following the establishment of a Local Government Bureau at Party Centre, the District Party Committees are asked to ensure that, under the direction of their Unity Campaign Department, certain comrades are given the responsibility for Local Government work, and in particular for the direction of the Party Councillors in the area, guidance to the branches in the development of this work in the boroughs. In addition, they are asked to hold regular District Conferences of Councillors and Local Government workers.

The main Party branches are asked to appoint a comrade to attend all council meetings, and to report on main items to the branch committee.

In this way a much closer realisation of the main local problems will constantly be brought before the leading Party organisations, and will enable the day-to-day work to be planned in such a way as to give concrete leadership on these vital issues.

The decisions of the Conference undoubtedly form a basis for a big advance in our work on local issues. To find a solution to outstanding local prob-

lems we need unity of all the progressive forces, and in particular, unity of the Labour Movement. In the words of one of our Party Councillors, we must see the Labour Councillors as our colleagues, and the members of the Trade Unions, Labour Parties and Co-operatives as our comrades,

with the common aim of making our Local Government policy serve the needs of the people in the present struggle for victory over Fascism and after victory is won.

*Copies of the printed report of the Conference are available on application to 16, King Street, London, W.C.2.*

## South Wales Land Army Group

SOUTH WALES DISTRICT REPORTS the formation of a Land Army group. In an announcement in the District Bulletin it asks the Party membership in South Wales to give these comrades a hearty welcome by recruiting more into our ranks.

In order to gather in this year's harvest hundreds of volunteers will be needed. The Party membership must do all they can themselves to help, and also encourage other people to play their part in this vital

work. In addition, hundreds of girls will be called into the Land Army. The Party members in the rural areas must give assistance by inviting them into their homes, and by helping them to put forward the constructive proposals of the Party for conditions, wages and training which would increase the efficiency of the organisation, and enable it to play a more effective part in the vital task of food production.

## Midlands Talent Competition

THIS COMPETITION PROVED to be one of the most successful propaganda events held in Birmingham for some time.

First of all we circularised the branches and groups, explaining the need for the Party to discover, develop and utilise the rich talent and ability that belongs to the workers.

Then we booked a large hall to hold 700, with a grand piano and a microphone, and advertised in the Press: any kind of talent—vocalists, instrumentalists, dancers, conjurers, dance bands, comedians, elocutionists, all were eligible so long as they were factory workers. The entrance fee was 2s. per head—so that a duet paid 4s. to

enter, a trio 6s., and so on. Entry forms were duplicated, and had to be completed by each competitor with all relevant details—name and address, name of factory, nature of item, length of time needed, and whether or not an accompanist was required.

Once we had advertised in the Press, entries poured in. At the end of one week we had 70 entries and had to close the competition.

The next step was the holding of preliminary contests. For this we used the rooms of our workers' choir, and it took 10 hours on two successive Saturdays to hear all the en-

tries and eliminate 52 of the entries.

The adjudicators consisted of one Party and one non-Party dance band leader, the principal of a school of singing, the conductor of the Clarion Choir, and an Austin Aero Shop Steward.

Every competitor who was eliminated in the preliminary contest was posted the adjudicator's comments on his or her performance, and invited to an audition for the Clarion Choir.

With the 18 competitors who were left to compete for the finals we took considerable care over the order and arrangement of their items, so as to give

## Jack Knife: The Importance of Check-up

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND the development of cadres are inseparably bound up with the question of check-up. But mention the word "check-up" and many comrades immediately think in terms of: "Has Bill ordered the loud-speaker van from the District?"; "Has he booked the hall?" Or else we tend to think of report forms, statistics, etc.

No Communist decries the value of report forms, the prompt return of essential figures to the appropriate department. Without such reporting the Soviet Union would have been severely handicapped in carrying out its gigantic socialist projects. Without such reporting the Red Army High Command would not be able to score such smashing successes. Without such reporting as, for example, the registration of the Party membership, the leading Party committees would be handicapped in mobilising the members effectively.

But a proper *political* check-

the best possible programme of entertainment to the public.

On the night itself, about 600 people were present—including the entire Shop Stewards' Committee from one factory where we have no Group at all; in fact, 80 per cent. of the audience were people with whom we have never before made contact.

Our comrade was a witty comrade from Avery's, Smethwick, who brought out the fact that this was the Communist Party organising the talent of the people. We had our Party slogans hung across the hall and a literature stall; and the Press attended and photographed the show.

up is something more than sending out report forms, or terse letters of enquiry. *Correct check-up is not only a matter of getting information. It is equally, if not more so, a matter of giving guidance and assistance to the comrade who is being checked up on.* Check-up not only helps the leadership. It equally helps the comrade concerned.

This is only possible if we succeed in breaking down the whole conception of *paper* leadership, of leading by means of circulars and letters only. *Check-up should be done by personal contact, by direct leadership.*

There is one important weapon for such check-up, and that is *asking the right questions.* This means, first of all, having a clear political objective in your check-up. Take, for example, the famous conversation that Comrade Stalin had with a commissar for agriculture. It is worth quoting the whole passage:

I: "How are you getting on with the sowing?"

He: "With the sowing, Comrade Stalin? We have mobilised ourselves." (Laughter.)

I: "Well, and what then?"

He: "We have put the question squarely." (Laughter.)

I: "And what next?"

He: "There is a turn, Comrade Stalin; soon there will be a turn." (Laughter.)

I: "But still?"

He: "We can say that there is an indication of some progress." (Laughter.)

I: "But for all that, how are you getting on with the sowing?"

He: "So far, Comrade Stalin, we have not made any headway with the sowing." (General laughter.)\*

Note here how Stalin refuses to be put off by words. He knows his goal, and he pursues it with calm determination. He wants to know what is being *done*, not what is merely being discussed. He is interested in the spring-sowing, and not in empty talk about it. This is the second important factor to bear in mind when making a check-up, i.e., that we are interested not in the number of meetings held or speeches made, but in the concrete results that arise from such meetings and discussions. Note also, with regard to the Stalin conversation quoted above, that Stalin does not *write* to get his answer. He relies on *personal contact*. And although the rest of the conversation is not recorded, it is probable that Comrade Stalin then proceeded to find out what had held up the spring-sowing, and to point out what was to be done in order to clear up the whole position.

If we have a clear political objective when making a check-up, and rely on close per-

\*From Stalin's Report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1934.

sonal contact, then the following are the sort of questions we should ask:

- (1) How are the people reacting to the Party's policy, to its slogans, etc. (e.g., Second Front, Affiliation, Fascist activity, etc.).
- (2) If we are scoring successes, what lessons can we learn that can be of value to the whole Party?
- (3) If mistakes have been made, what conclusions can we draw that can benefit the whole Party?
- (4) What are the obstacles in the way of further advance?
- (5) *Who* has helped to carry the work forward?
- (6) *Who* has held it back?
- (7) Was the decision that you are checking-up on a correct one?
- (8) What is the next step?

Space prevents a full elaboration of all these questions, but the point will, I think, be clear.

Providing such questions are put, and providing that the correct way is found of formulating them—so that you and the comrade you are checking-up on *jointly solve the problems*—we can expect to see a further advance in the Party's work and also in the development of individual comrades.

Lastly, it should be realised, that the question of check-up is not merely a matter for the Organising Department. *All* leading Committees of the Party should constantly and systematically carry out a proper check-up on the main political decisions that have been made. Let us bear in mind Stalin's advice:

"We can say with certainty that nine-tenths of our defects and failures are due to lack of a properly organised system of check-up on the fulfilment of decisions."

(Leninism: pp. 533/4.)

## Kay Beauchamp: Propaganda Conference

THE KEYNOTE OF THE NATIONAL Propaganda Conference and of the Midlands one that followed it a week later, was *the need for a positive approach in all our work*. As Stalin said last November, the alliance of the United Nations is growing stronger "because the logic of things is stronger than any other logic." The whole stream of events is on our side. We should remember this, however difficult the situation seems at a particular moment and however bitterly we feel the absence of the Second Front. It would be easy to be cynical and destructive in our criticism but that would *divide* the militants from the mass of the people. We shall only get the Second Front if we *unite* the people against Fascism, against the pro-Fascists and for the Second Front. This demands a positive and not a negative attitude to events.

What does this mean for our propaganda work? I would pick out seven things.

**FIRST.** We must build on what is positive in any change in the situation, such as the African offensive, or the Casablanca Conference, and Churchill's last speech. Some Party members were disappointed that the D.W. leader was not a slashing attack on the speech. That again would simply have divided the militants from the mass of the people. The "Daily Worker" quite correctly realised that Churchill's speech was a reflection of the preoccupation of many sections with post-war problems and that only by intensifying the campaign for the Second Front can we end the situation and make it impossible for him to make such a speech.

**SECOND.** All our propaganda should be linked with positive political campaigning for a definite objective. It should be undertaken with the conviction that we can achieve results, can change things. For instance, a group that is actively campaigning for production, showing its relation to the Second Front, helping to solve grievances which stand in the way, is unlikely to find itself suddenly faced with a strike situation, but a group that is inactive, negative, carrying on in a routine way, may well do so.

The test of group and branch leadership is how consistently they lead the workers in active political campaigning for the Second Front and show the relationship of whatever is uppermost in the minds of that particular section of people to the central issue.

**THIRD.** Just because we are out to achieve concrete results, our propaganda must be concrete. We do not, for instance, just stress the importance of part-time work in general, but show, as they did at Watford, *how many women are required and for what factories*. In that particular case one issue of the local paper was devoted to this question, 30 women were released from the factories for one week to canvass, and 1,000 women were recruited for part-time work.

This emphasises the need for making our meetings more agitational and linked to a particular campaign. For instance, a branch may decide that in order that people shall see the need for the Second Front, it is necessary to bring home to them the meaning of Fascism. In that case they look round for ways of doing

this. There may be a seaman who has been torpedoed, or a woman who has relations in occupied Europe, or a Brigadier who witnessed fascist brutalities in Spain.

On the other hand, the campaign might be on health, in which case we would find out the local figures, interview the M.O., and try to get doctors, nurses and workers from the factories to speak on this question.

Remember always that visual propaganda is particularly effective. Display the aeroplane part the women are needed to make, pass round the book of "Documents of Nazi Atrocities," or a threatening letter from a Fascist attacking the Jews. If a good letter comes from one of the men in the Forces, see that it is put on the notice board in the factory.

**FOURTH.** It requires a quick reaction to events and making use of anything which assists our propaganda. For instance, North London Sub-District phoned the District Propaganda Dept. within an hour after Churchill had made his speech, to suggest that his statement about stamping on mischief should be used in our propaganda against the British National Party and for the Second Front demonstration.

**FIFTH.** It is necessary that we should use positive "offensive" arguments rather than defensive ones. The vote on Affiliation in the Birmingham District A.E.U. was lost because the comrades got involved in niggling criticisms and objections whereas it was won in the Birmingham C.A.W.U., which had hitherto been a stronghold of Trotskyism, because the comrades stressed the positive need for unity and the fact that it would deal the death-blow to Fascism.

**SIXTH.** Our propaganda

must be live, many-sided, and rich in content. For instance, on the Second Front, it is not sufficient to stress the military argument and repeat the slogan "Open the Second Front!" We must show in vivid terms the opportunity presented by the Soviet victories, and the position in France and the occupied countries, and at the same time throw the spotlight on the opposition, the Fascists and the Pro-Fascists, who are holding it up.

**SEVENTH.** We must get real clarity among our members, not mechanical acceptance of the line which breaks down at the first test. A number of steps will help to achieve this. We must provoke lively, free discussion at open branch meetings. A short opening of 10 or 15 minutes, finishing by formulating certain questions will help. Instead of answering any questions put to him, the speaker should give the audience a chance to do this. Those who have doubts or difficulties should be made to feel they are helping the Party by raising them.

We should develop public lectures in which we take some current topic like the "Beveridge Report" and use it to explain our attitude to reforms, etc. Finally, the more our groups and branches go into action, campaigning for our policy, the more clarity we shall get.

All this shows how many-sided our propaganda must be. Never before have we had so many opportunities or such great scope for our work. We must use all forms and channels, and develop it with vision and boldness. We can only do this if we have a propaganda team, with a Propaganda Organiser who leads the whole work and links it with the work of other departments.

Dudley Edwards:

## Initiative of an Oxford Factory Group

EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THE secret of success is to avoid treating the question of Party education in too formal a way to begin with, and above all to popularise the idea. Just to send out a formal notification that a class will be held centrally for new members only, and expect them to turn up, is completely unrealistic to-day. The increasing number of commitments and responsibilities in connection with the war effort makes two Party meetings a week more than we can expect from the average factory comrade. Further, we have found that poorly-attended classes of new members only do not inspire confidence and make these comrades feel isolated.

We therefore concentrated on getting a big attendance of all comrades at different stages of development, even though this may make the discussion a little more difficult for new members to understand at times. Our main aim was to get a really popular class going. So instead of trying to set up a new class, we took as our basis one that had already been started by the Factory Group, and then set about drawing in as many new Party members in that area as possible, whether inside the factory or not. We also encouraged members to bring along their wives or husbands.

We took the large back parlour of a pub for this purpose,

raising no objection to comrades having a drink during the class. The Branch Secretary himself acts as chairman of the class, but the tutoring is done collectively by the more advanced comrades. The course itself is based in part on the Course for New Members, but also on the Communist Manifesto, and each comrade is urged to study the Manifesto and in particular to re-read the section we are going to cover the next week.

When the class opens the chairman hands round a number of previously written-out questions to every member in the room. These are as far as possible based on the section of the Manifesto we are taking or the corresponding part of the New Members' Course. The chairman then reads out a couple of quotations from the Manifesto which sum up the main theme of the section we are covering, briefly explains their meaning, and then gives five minutes to ten minutes to questions. After this he calls upon comrades to answer the questions that have been handed to them, and other comrades are then asked to comment further on the question.

This has so far met with an enthusiastic response. On the second Sunday we got 25 comrades present, 15 of them from the Factory Group. A collection of 18s. was taken, and we shall have to start looking for a bigger room.

## Rose Creighton: Progress in South Midlands

WE FEEL IT IS WORTH WHILE reporting some recent progress in our educational work here, as it has taken place where it really counts, that is, in the branches. For the first time in this District many Branch Education Organisers have worked out a plan for the coming three months, in conjunction with the Propaganda teams where these are functioning.

These plans have been submitted to the Branch Committees for approval, and it is important to note that in five cases the Committees did not accept the plan as it stood, but made various criticisms, suggestions and alterations. This is a very healthy sign because it shows that real interest is being taken and that the political leadership is actively involved in the work of Party education.

Two features are common to all plans. The first of these is that regular education for leading comrades and for Branch Committee is now accepted as essential; and eight Branch Committees have either already started to carry out such education or have made plans to begin very soon. Previously when classes were organised for Branch Committees, the Education Organiser simply sent out letters informing comrades of the subject, time and place, and attendance was nearly always poor. This time, however, the Branch Committees have themselves discussed what would be the most suitable time for themselves and what syllabuses would be most helpful in their work. The result has been an immediate improvement in attendance.

The second feature is that all the branch plans stressed

the importance of factory discussions. Until recently, in spite of lively exchanges of opinion on this question, no serious attempt has been made to do anything about them. But now comrades from Oxford and Banbury have had good results from regular factory discussions, using the "Daily Worker" Marx House Commentaries, which they are writing up for the District Bulletin; and the same thing is being tried in Swindon and Aylesbury. The question of relating these discussions to the affiliation campaign will be discussed at a meeting of actives held jointly by the Industrial and Education departments.

Another point I want to bring out is the value of visits by the District Education Organiser to branches. A few weeks ago I visited one of our branches which, though it has 70 members, had previously had no organised education. I was fortunate enough to have a long talk with the Education Organiser beforehand, in which he gave me a picture of the branch and its problems, both generally and regarding education. In this way I was able to relate my statement to the needs of the branch and to make proposals which fitted in with them. After the branch meeting I had a further discussion with the Education Organiser, in which we planned a day school, made out a synopsis of the sessions, and drew up a list of reading material. Since then the school has been taken up by a leading member of the D.P.C., attended by all members of the Branch Committee but one, and a number of other comrades, making 10 in all. The tutor was ex-

tremely pleased with the discussion, which was eager and concrete and which definitely helped the Branch Committee in dealing with its practical problems.

In our four largest branches, Oxford, Reading, Swindon and High Wycombe, we have found it necessary for the Education Organiser to get together a small team of comrades to work with him. We believe that only in this way can the education work be carried out satisfactorily in branches of from 200 to 300 members.

## Hugh Gordon: Tutor Advisers in West Riding

PERHAPS THE CHIEF LESSON emerging from recent discussions on Party education is just how many different methods can be of value. Comrades are learning to choose the right approach for each particular case. But always there are two big problems to be overcome. These are: how to raise the general political level of the comrades, and also how to ensure that each individual can bring out in words all that he or she knows.

It may be of interest to record briefly how we have attempted to solve this dual problem in West Leeds. To raise the political level of the comrades it was decided to hold a week-end school of three sessions on the syllabus, *The Communist Party: Its Theory and Practice*. No. 1. We determined to lay as much stress on the preparation for this school as on the school itself. To do this we divided up the comrades who were going to attend into groups of four to six, and allotted to each group the services of a more experienced

Generally speaking I can say that there is more organised education in this district than ever before. This has brought us face to face with a new problem; shortage of tutors, and we are at present giving a lot of attention to developing comrades for this work, paying special attention to comrades who have already attended the District schools. We don't pretend to have solved the problem yet, but at least we can say that it is one that arises from development and not from stagnation.

comrade or "Tutor Adviser." Prior to the school these groups met at weekly intervals over a period of some six weeks, for discussions based on *The History of the C.P.S.U.(B)*, the purpose of which was to broaden the factual basis of comrades and to provide a background of political knowledge.

But what is noteworthy is that these discussions were not introduced by the tutor but by members of the class, who took it in turn each week to prepare the necessary material. Now as several of these comrades had not in the past ever felt sufficiently advanced to undertake the leadership of a discussion, this was a difficult step. It was made easier by the simple expedient of the "Tutor Adviser" paying a visit on a previous evening to the comrade who had agreed to lead the discussion. This enabled him to assist in the preparation of suitable notes, to point out the important aspects of each subject and to give hints on how to speak in public.

(Continued on page 17)

## H. Green: New Propaganda Methods

FROM COMRADE H. GREEN OF Barnsley comes a letter pointing out the value of reporting useful examples of new propaganda methods for the benefit of comrades in other areas. He adds: "Three things that I have found of use in Propaganda work are: first, a large war map, and by marking it with red and blue pencil, make use of it to illustrate points on the military situation; secondly, by dissecting the booklet 'U.S.S.R., the Strength of our Ally,' and by pasting the charts and photographs that this book contained, neatly spaced out, on the backs of

'Lift the Ban on the 'Daily Worker'' posters (that was when the ban was lifted, so putting the posters, reversed, to a second use) I obtained home-made but really effective display material for lectures, etc.; thirdly, cutting out suitable cartoons from 'Moscow Daily News' and 'Daily Workers' and mounting them on quarto sheets of copy paper, I have made up a useful display of cartoons which come in handy for meetings, etc. These are just three ideas, but it is clear that there must be many more, and an exchange of these tips would greatly improve our propaganda."

## H. G. Gates: How to Report a Meeting

THE PURPOSE OF A PROPAGANDA press report is to give the same message to those who were not at the meeting as was given to those who were, but more concisely. A well-balanced report should have five points:

- (a) A statement of the purpose of the meeting or of the resolution passed.
- (b) The keynote of the arguments used.
- (c) An actual quotation of some striking remark of the speaker.
- (d) A general argument for the resolution.
- (e) Some important point made in reply to a question.

It is useful if points (a), (b) and (c) can be known in advance—then you have only to watch for point (d). For this

you should make a note of about a dozen suitable sentences, finally selecting the most striking. The inclusion of this point makes the report more alive and real. Point (e) is the most difficult, but it is usually possible to find a suitable example. Local speakers may find it helpful in planning a balanced address to draft a press report and then develop their speaking notes from it.

In writing the final copy head it "Press Report of — (Communist Party or Second Front, or Labour Party Affiliation, etc.) Meeting sent in by Mr. X, 72, Brown Street, Blankton." This not only authenticates it, but gives a contact to whom the editor can send when he requires further

(Continued from page 16)  
Thus it was possible to increase the confidence of the comrades and also in an informal manner to advise about useful political reading. We

are of the opinion that this sort of personal contact with individual comrades can be of the very highest value, and that the idea can be developed further.

reports. Leave a space at the top for the editor's own headline, unless a special headline of your own is required. Type or write clearly on one side of the paper and leave a wide margin-edge for printing notes. It should be about 300 words long, say one sheet of ruled foolscap. Here is a short typical report written from the Official notes on January 8th:—

#### SAMPLE REPORT

A resolution asking trade unionists to support the Communist Party's application for affiliation to the Labour Party was passed at a meeting arranged for the Party's supporters in the local Trade Unions by the Communist Party on Sunday last, and held in the Co-operative Hall, Blank Street. The speaker, Mr. X. Y. Z., of Manchester, claimed that the whole future of the country depended on the ability of the

workers to give new strength and virility to the Labour Movement. "Moore-Brabazon and Margesson," said the speaker, "went out of the Government when the demand came from many sections of the Labour Movement, but if there had been full unity all the Munichites could have been shifted too." The Government lifted the ban on the "Daily Worker" when the Labour Party Conference raised the demand; and affiliation with the Labour Party, by uniting the Labour Movement into a single fighting camp on the side of progress, would strengthen the entire working class for future action. Replying to a question, Mr. Z. said that the Communist Party was fully prepared to accept all the obligations of its application, and to carry out loyally all the Labour Party Conference decisions.

## Agriculture Conference

THE VITAL CONNECTION BETWEEN British agriculture and Front was discussed at a conference of Communist Party members from the countryside held in London on Sunday, February 14th, together with a programme of concrete measures for bringing home food production up to the highest possible level.

Comrade R. Palmer Dutt, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Party, welcomed the conference. He referred to Lord Woolton's statement that half our imports are food, and half of that food is wheat, and to the Prime Minister's recent speech in which lack of shipping was given as the chief outstanding difficulty in the carrying out of the Second Front, and described how the

influence of the importing interests and of the dominating sections of the agricultural industry still obstructed the full changeover of the industry on to a war-time basis.

A very keen discussion of the whole agricultural policy of the Party followed, with full recognition that without the building of a strong Labour movement in the countryside, the policy will remain on paper. The building of a Labour Movement itself depends on the rapid building of strong and virile branches of the Communist Party in the villages and country towns; in this connection, comrades reported how the correct activity of one isolated comrade can result in the formation of a Party branch. At a public meeting in Bram-

ley (Surrey), 14 people had joined the Party on the spot, and similar experiences were reported from East Anglia.

A number of farmers reported that last year's harvest had been saved by soldiers' labour, and stated the organisation now of every possible form of voluntary week-end, spare-time labour was absolutely necessary. The Y.C.L., and some Party branches, especially Cambridge, reported valuable experience of its work last year.

## Ben Bradley: Literature

THE TOTAL SALES OF ALL types of literature from Central Books for 1942 was £148,000 (retail). This figure represents a tremendous development on anything previously achieved. As compared to 1941, it represents a doubling of the sales figure, and an increase of ten times over 1940. The whole of the Party membership should be proud of this achievement.

Special credit is due to Central Books, Ltd., and those responsible for building a central distributing agency which is comparable to any capitalist concern. Such a record would not, however, have been possible without the consistent work of those comrades who appreciate the important role that literature plays and who have regularly seen to it that literature is on sale on every available occasion.

Sales in Lancashire for February show an increase over January in spite of the fact that February was a four-week month. January figures for branch sales were £640, and for February, £875. 12,500 "Case for Affiliation" have been sold throughout the District. This is a very important piece of work that should

strengthen our campaign for affiliation to the Labour Party.

But a very big extension of it is necessary and must be planned for now.

Seventy comrades were present, including 20 agricultural workers, 10 farmers, 11 technicians, and 29 others, including a responsible representative from every one of the Party districts.

It is plain, therefore, that the Party now has the forces in this field of work fully to carry out its tasks.

The *North-East Coast*, with its centre at Newcastle, also shows a definite advance. When we take into account that a large area which was previously a part of the District has now gone to establish a new District, the Tees-side, the sales figure for January of £428 and for February of £423 shows a considerable advance over the figure for February, 1942, of £217.

*South Wales* is a district which is really tackling the question of literature. The report submitted by Edgar Evans, District Literature Organiser, states that the District as a whole succeeded in achieving its quota during the three months' campaign.

Edgar Evans states that it is not enough to regain the position held at the end of 1941. When all the difficulties are borne in mind it is still true that much more progress could have been made, particularly with branch sales. The Party membership is now three times more than in 1941, but the sales per member are very much lower than in the last quarter of 1941. During the

three months' campaign the average sale was 10d. per member.

The attention of the comrades in South Wales is directed to the question of building up in the branches well-equipped libraries where comrades can have access to the classics, which are to some extent difficult to obtain in these days. *Distribution machinery must therefore be perfected, new literature organisers developed, and every Party member must become a literature seller. If this is done, 1943 will see a further increase in sales and a big increase in the influence and prestige of the Party.*

South Yorkshire has a very good record, with a sale of £5,028 7s. 9d. for the past year, and they claim to have sold over 200,000 pamphlets during that period. But although they have this to their credit, they state that although these figures show a great deal of progress, on the other hand "we can safely say on examination of the situation that only a very slight percentage of the existing possibilities have been explored."

Scotland has tremendous possibilities in respect of literature development. The D.P.C. has taken over the whole question of literature distribution in Scotland, and with the establishment of the Progressive Bookshop in Edinburgh and Clyde Books in Glasgow, and the projected establishment of further bookshops in places like Aberdeen and Dundee, we should look forward to very great progress. But the opening of bookshops alone will not bring this about. The District Literature Organiser here is turning his attention to the work of establishing a strong network of literature secretaries throughout the District. Scotland's total sales of literature through the branches for

February were £1,307, as compared with the last available figure of £901 for November, 1942.

*Merseyside* has set itself a three months' campaign covering the whole field of propaganda for the three months April, May and June. For literature it plans to increase its sales by 100 per cent. over the January figure of £314, and challenges the West Riding District for a percentage increase over the period of three months. We await with interest the outcome of the campaign, and trust that the West Riding will accept this challenge.

London. Total sales for the month of February were £4,061. This compares with sales for February, 1942, of £3,862. But whilst there has been a considerable increase in membership in the London District, there has not been a relative increase in the sales of literature.

Our London comrades have carried out some excellent work in tackling the job of sales at mass meetings. At the big Trafalgar Square demonstration held on March 14th, over £170 worth of literature was sold. This was made possible by the careful organisation of the arrangements for literature. Stalls were erected in and around the Square. One hundred sellers with trays of assorted books and pamphlets were stationed throughout the Square and in the streets adjoining, while in addition other sellers pushed the sales of one or two particular pamphlets.

The Districts are aware that a blue print of the collapsible stall used in London is available on application. All Districts should take note of this in making preparations for their summer propaganda campaign.

## Draft Party Rules

### (1) AIMS.

(a) The Communist Party of Great Britain is a part of the British Labour Movement. Its aim is to strengthen the organisation, political understanding and activity of the whole working class and to win their support for the conquest of power and the achievement of Socialism.

(b) Its policy is guided by the experience of the British working class as well as by the general experience of the working class of all countries, which finds expression in the theories of Marx and Lenin.

(c) The Communist Party takes an active part in the every-day struggles to defend and improve the interests of the workers, to raise their political consciousness and strengthen their organisation, and to mobilise the working class and the mass of the people for the final struggle for power.

(d) The Communist Party strives to bring about the international unity of the workers of every country, and supports the right of self-determination for all the peoples of the British Empire, and oppressed peoples everywhere.

### (2) NAME.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### (3) MEMBERSHIP.

(a) Is open to persons of British nationality of eighteen years and upwards, who accept the programme of the Party, carry out its decisions, pay Party dues regularly, and work in a Party organisation under the direction of the Party.

(b) Party members shall belong to and participate in the work of their appropriate Trade Union, Professional Organisation, and Co-operative Society.

### (4) MEMBERSHIP DUES.

(a) Minimum membership dues are one shilling per month, and are apportioned: one-third to the Branch, one-third to the District Committee, and one-third to Central Committee.

(b) In addition, an International Levy of 3d. per quarter must be paid by every member.

(c) Members three months in arrears, who, after personal visitation on behalf of the Branch, fail to reduce their arrears, shall be lapsed by the Branch Committee.

### (5) RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARTY MEMBERS.

(a) Every member has not only the right but the duty to participate in the making of the policy of the Party and in the election of its leading committees.

(b) Every member has the right and duty to take an active part in the work of his or her unit of the Party, to strive constantly to improve the understanding of Marxism, to be fully acquainted with Party policy, with decisions and documents issued by the Party, to read the Party Press and to explain Party policy among fellow-workers and people generally.

(c) Breaches of Party discipline by individual members, as well as any conduct or action detrimental to the Party, may

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(c) Breaches of Party discipline by individual members, as well as any conduct or action detrimental to the Party, may

be dealt with either by censure, removal from responsible posts, suspension from the Party, or expulsion.

(d) Recommendations for expulsions must be referred by Branches to District Committees.

(e) The Party member involved shall have the right to appeal against any disciplinary action to the Central Committee and the Party Congress.

(f) Such appeals must be in writing, and be lodged within seven days from the date of decision appealed against.

(g) Applications to rejoin by lapsed, suspended, and expelled members must be referred to District Committees for decision.

#### (6) PARTY ORGANISATION.

(a) Party organisation is based on the application of the elective principle to all leading organs of the Party, from the lowest to the highest.

(b) The highest leading body is in every instance the membership assembled in:—

(i) National Congress, which elects the Central Committee.

(ii) District Congress, which elects the District Committee.

(iii) Branch Meeting, which elects the Branch Committee.

(c) Decisions of the majority are binding on all members, and that of higher leading bodies on lower Party bodies, e.g., National Party Congress and Central Committee decisions are binding on all members and Party organisations.

(d) District Congress and District Committee decisions are binding on all members and Party organisations within the District.

(e) Branch decisions and Branch Committee decisions are binding on all members of the Branch.

#### (7) BRANCHES.

(a) Branches are organised on the authority of the District Committee.

(b) In factories, mines, railway depots, and other industrial agricultural or commercial undertakings Party Groups are organised where three or more Party members are employed.

(c) Branches consist of all members organised in such or commercial undertakings in groups in factory, agricultural, the area covered by the Branch, as well as all members resident in the area who are not organised in such groups.

(d) Members not in such groups are organised on a Ward or other Group basis.

(e) Members who are resident in the area of a Branch but who are members of Groups in factories, agricultural, or commercial undertakings, outside the Branch area, are associated with the work of the Ward or other Group in the area in which they live.

(f) Branches meet at least monthly and should be open to non-members with the aim of collectively helping the working class in the locality in all its local work.

(g) Branch meetings for Party members only should be organised when necessary.

(h) The Branch Committee, which is elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Branch, or at a general meeting specially summoned for this purpose, is responsible for the whole of the Party organisation in the area under its control.

(i) The Branch Committee appoints from its own members and from the general membership of the Branch such Branch officials as may be necessary.

#### (8) DISTRICTS.

(a) Districts are constituted by the Central Committee of the Party in suitable geographical and industrial areas.

(b) The Annual District Congress, consisting of representatives from all Party Branches in the District, elects the District Committee.

(c) The District Committee is responsible for leading the political work of the District in accordance with the policy decided upon by Congress and the Central Committee.

(d) District Committees are responsible for directing and assisting the work of members elected to Local Government bodies.

(e) The District Committee, in conjunction with the Central Committee, determines the basis of representation at the District Congress.

(f) Where necessary, and after consultation with and agreement of the Central Committee, Sub-Districts may be set up within Districts.

(g) The functions and authority of such Sub-Districts is defined by the District Committee in consultation with the Central Committee.

#### (9) THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(a) The Party Congress elects the Central Committee, which is the leading authority of the Party in the period between Congresses.

(b) The Central Committee

guides all the work of the Party in the interval between Congresses, and its decisions, like those of the Congress, are binding on all members and Party organisations.

(c) The Central Committee is responsible for ensuring that all District Committees and other Party organisations provide regular education for the members in Marxism.

(d) The Central Committee represents the Party in its relations with other political Parties and organisations.

(e) The Central Committee is responsible for directing and assisting the work of members elected to Parliament.

(f) The Central Committee directs and controls the Party Press and publications, organises and manages Party enterprises, distributes the forces of the Party, and manages the Central Funds of the Party.

(g) The Central Committee elects from amongst its members a Political Bureau and Secretariat to conduct the current work, and appoints such Committees, Departments or Commissions as it finds necessary to guarantee the carrying through of Party policy in varied spheres of political activity.

#### (10) THE CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION.

(a) The Party Congress elects a Central Control Commission of seven members, each of whom have seven years' continuous membership of the Party.

(b) Its duties are:—  
To investigate any complaints which may be referred to it by the Central Committee, and to make suggestions for dealing with same;

To undertake any special enquiry at the request of the Central Committee, or with its sanction;

To maintain and strengthen Party unity and discipline;

To examine complaints of Districts, Branches or individual members against disciplinary measures taken against them by higher Party bodies, and to submit their recommendations on these to the Central Committee for decision;

To audit the financial accounts of the Central Committee and to supervise the accounts of District Committees and of Party business enterprises.

#### (11) THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(a) The National Congress is the highest authority of the Party.

(b) It is convened by the Central Committee at periods not exceeding two years.

(c) The Central Committee is also empowered to convene special Party Conferences when necessary, or when requested to do so by not less than one-third of the District Committees or one-fifth of the Branches.

(d) The National Congress shall be composed of delegates from the Branches and District Committees. The delegates are elected on the basis of the numerical strength of the organisation. The basis of representations shall be determined by the Central Committee.

(e) Delegates to National and District Congresses are not mandated, but are free to vote as responsible members of Congress.

(f) The Agenda, preliminary material, and report of the Central Committee must be issued to the Party organisations two months prior to the date fixed for the Congress.

(g) All Party members and Party organisations have the duty to discuss all materials issued in connection with the Congress.

(h) The duties of the National Congress shall be:—

To discuss the reports of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission;

To decide questions of Party programme;

To formulate resolutions on all political and organisational questions;

To elect the Central Committee and Central Control Commission.

#### (12) AFFILIATIONS.

(a) The Communist Party of Great Britain is affiliated to the Communist International, which consists of the Communist Parties of all countries.

(b) The Communist Party of Great Britain shall seek affiliation with the British Labour Party in order to unite all the forces of the working class.

(c) The Communist Party of Great Britain shall affiliate to other bodies in those cases where the association of activities is in the best interests of the working class.

#### (13) AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES.

These Rules may be amended by decision of a majority of the delegates at the National Party Congress, provided that the proposed amendment or amendments have been published in the Party Press at least one month prior to the Congress.