

on the farms. A second resolution demanding the abolition of the tied cottage system was also passed unanimously.

The chairman, on behalf of the meeting, expressed the hope that these visits of agricultural workers' representatives would continue from time to time and

that some of their representatives would also be invited to attend N.U.A.W. meetings in order to cement this unity between industrial and farm workers.

—With acknowledgments to  
The Country Standard.

George Thomas:

## An Example from the Rhondda

THE REPOSE TO OUR OFFER to provide lectures at meetings of other organisations has been very good. The list given below is a record of the progress made to date.

This is important because it takes the message of the Party

to many people who otherwise may not hear us at all. In addition, it breaks down the barriers between the Party and other organisations and establishes contact and the right of entry to these organisations, thus contributing materially to the building of Unity.

Organisations.	Subject.	Attendance.
Lady Windsor Lodge ...	Stalin ...	35
Maindy and Eastern ...	Dic Penderyn ...	12
Tonyrefail Meeting ...	Stalin ...	150
Clydach W. M. Club ...	Stalin ...	150
Treorchy Branch A.S.W. ...	Stalin ...	12
Penrhiwfer W. M. Club ...	Dic Penderyn ...	50
Blaenclydach Liberal Club ...	Dic Penderyn ...	100
Clydach Marxian Club ...	Stalin ...	60
Fernhill W. Institute... ..	Compensation ...	25
Pontypridd S.C.R. ...	Stalin ...	34
Fernhill Institute ...	Dic Penderyn ...	30
Trealaw Social Club ...	Stalin ...	20
Treelaw Social Club ...	Dic Penderyn ...	25
Fernhill Institute ...	Stalin ...	35
Ystrad Labour Club ...	War and Unity ...	150
Treorchy Branch A.S.W. ...	Dic Penderyn ...	12
Blaenclydach W. Club ...	Stalin ...	150
Porth Workmen's Club ...	Beveridge ...	35
Tonypandy Workmen's Club ...	Stalin ...	100
Penrhiwfer Workmen's Club ...	Stalin ...	40

Total: 20 organisations with 1,225 attending.

As a consequence of these lectures, our Fund increased by

over £5 donations.

Shoot out your roots to the soil around you and grow like the mighty oak!

**THREEPENCE**

# Organising for Victory in 1943

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D. F. Springhall :

## The 16th National Party Congress

DURING RECENT WEEKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY PREPARATIONS have been carried through for the Party Congress in July. District and sub-district conferences for the election of delegations to the Congress have been held, and in addition discussions have been held in Party groups, and most branches have held closed branch meetings to put forward their nominations for the Central Committee and Central Control Commission.

Reports of District Conferences on the whole show a keen awareness of the importance of the Congress, a high level of contribution to discussion, with a serious attention to the main tasks facing the Party and the British working class to-day, and a responsible and active participation by all those attending in electing the most representative delegations, composed of those who had been setting the example in the fight for the Party policy in the area. Evidence of this was the flow of nominations for the delegations, and the careful consideration of these which had to be made before conferences were satisfied that the best possible delegation had been elected.

Not all the information about such conferences is as yet to hand, but some examples can be given.

In London, nine sub-district conferences were held, representing London's 25,000 members. These had been preceded by discussions in all Party organisations as well as at specially convened branch meetings. A total of 603 delegates attended. Of these, 225, or 37 per cent., were women comrades, the great majority being employed in war industries. A total of 685 nominations was made for the delegation to Congress, from whom 102 delegates were chosen by majority vote. Of these chosen delegates, 35 are women, this representing 34 per cent. of the total.

Not all Districts have as yet sent in the branch nomination form, and it is therefore not possible to give complete figures. It is noticeable, however, in the forms already received, that the attendances at the special closed branch meetings at which nominations were made have been lower than would have been the case if branches had carried out a campaign throughout the whole of the membership, ensuring that every member saw the importance of personal active participation in the branch meeting called for this purpose. This makes it very important for every branch to ensure that where this has not been done, *discussions are still carried out in the groups on the draft Party rules and the discussion statements which have been issued in printed form.*

In particular, all Party organisations and delegates must have the determination that the reporting-back of the Congress decisions—which are likely to be the most important decisions taken in the history of the British Party—is prepared with such thoroughness that *every member* participates in the meetings and hears the delegate's report. This means work and planning *before the Congress*, and for every delegate it means the responsibility of conveying the life and spirit and major decisions of the Congress to every Party organisation.

## Factory Groups in the Fight against Fascism

FROM TIME TO TIME WE HAVE NOTICED THE SWIFT reaction of the workers in certain factories to major political events, and to the demands which the war is making for all-out production. The three articles printed below have been written in response to our request to three of the outstanding factories which have set the example.

It is not too much to say, for instance, that if every factory had acted with the same determination as one of the De Havilland's in protesting against the action of the Government in condemning the Kayyur prisoners to death, then these anti-fascist fighters would to-day be still alive, and our ranks thereby the stronger.

Such examples of bold, responsible leadership, shown particularly in the article by Comrade Lydall, should be an inspiration to the many hundreds of factory groups in major enterprises throughout the country, and should help to turn our attention away from pre-occupation with routine organisational matters to the major questions affecting the lives of the British workers to-day, at the height of the struggle against Fascism.

We should welcome similar reports from other factory groups.

### I. De Havillands by Harold Lydall

SOME LESSONS IN QUICK RE-action to political events and bold leadership can be learnt from the De Havilland factory in our area. From January to April, 1943, there have been six major demonstrations of political feeling, each of which has come at a decisive moment, and each of which has hit the headlines.

Soon after Peyrouton's appointment in North Africa, a strong letter of protest to the Prime Minister, with a call for an immediate meeting between De Gaulle and Giraud "so that our Forces can destroy the Nazi armies in Africa, and a Second Front in Europe be launched immediately" was signed by 32 shop stewards, six T.U. branch secretaries, two Trades Council officials, and many other shop committeemen and T.U. officers, making 68 in all.

During the last day of the debate on the Beveridge Report, two well attended and

enthusiastic factory gate meetings were held, at which a delegation of 11 was elected to proceed the same afternoon to the House of Commons to lobby the local M.P. on the Beveridge Report and the Second Front. Feeling was running very high in the factory, and the deputation put a strong case to the M.P., and also met Sir William Beveridge, Hannen Swaffer, and others.

Towards the end of February there were ten days of intense activity. The Joint Production Committee had been trying to get a Red Army speaker in the canteen on Red Army Day. At the last minute it was learnt that he was coming. A telegram of greetings to the Red Army was immediately drawn up. It pointed out that the Red Army's victories gave us the opportunity to open the Second Front without further delay. It was circulated throughout the factory on the morning that the Red Army man came, and was

signed up within 24 hours by 850 workers. The Red Army speaker himself received a tremendous ovation and was particularly applauded when he expressed the view that the Casablanca Conference should lead to action in Europe without delay.

At the end of the same week, Sir Stafford Cripps paid a surprise visit to the factory. Immediately before he mounted the platform in the main shop to address the factory, he was handed a statement from the Shop Stewards' E.C. It welcomed him to the factory but expressed the feeling of the workers on the Government's policy in North Africa, the Beveridge Report, and the failure to open a Second Front.

Immediately after his speech he met the Joint Production Committee, where the workers' representatives raised the same questions with him as well as the urgent problems affecting production.

Early the following week the crisis in India developed to a new level during the last days of Gandhi's fast. A telegram was dispatched, signed by 22 shop stewards from all parts of the factory, to Mr. Amery, demanding the release of Gandhi and the opening of negotiations with the Indian leaders.

Finally, on a certain day in April, it was rumoured in the factory that the Prime Minister was going to visit the factory. It was not until two minutes before he entered the factory that an official announcement of Mr. Churchill's visit was made, but in the morning a statement had been drawn up and signed by 17 shop stewards who were available. It was handed to him as he passed through the main assembly shop by the Chairman of Shop Stewards. The statement called for the

immediate invasion of Europe, for the suppression of the Fascists and pro-Fascists, the adoption of the Beveridge Plan, and negotiations with the Indian leaders. It was quoted fully in the "Daily Worker."

Parallel with these major demonstrations, dozens of other actions have taken place—resolutions by the Shop Stewards' Committee on current questions, support for local demonstrations, telegrams from factory gate meetings and the J.P.C. on the Catering Bill, five representatives from the Shop Stewards' Committee at a local deputation to the M.P. on the Second Front, Beveridge, India, the internment of the Duke of Bedford, and the attitude to the Commonwealth Party.

When five M.P.'s came down to inquire into production and public expenditure, they were also acquainted by the workers' representatives of the feeling on the Second Front and the Beveridge Report.

During this period, outstanding victories have also been won in the improvement of conditions inside the factory. These have included improvements in the canteen service, and, as a result of a joint deputation from the J.P.C. and the Shop Stewards' Committee to the management, an agreement giving considerable improvement in bonus rates.

*These activities have not happened spontaneously. They have been led, inspired and accomplished by the Party Group, which is the heart and brain of any progressive factory.* The group of over 100 is well-known. It makes official approaches to the Shop Stewards' Committee for support for the Party's policy, and all the individuals who give support to these activities know that the Party group has initiated them. In this way a real

sense of unity is developed without the Party losing its identity. This has been expressed in 100 per cent. support in the factory and the local T.U. organisations for affiliation.

Of course, there are many weaknesses, and we sometimes feel overwhelmed by our shortcomings. But the real lesson of these activities is that *in spite of all organisational weaknesses, bold political leadership which seizes on all opportunities brings results.* The group leadership must have a high sense of its responsibility. It must not get sunk in petty routine and the purely internal or trade union problems of the factory. It must be fully alive to all political developments and react quickly to every political event so that the workers are not encouraged to stew in their domestic problems but to gain an ever-wider experience and understanding of political questions, and learn through activity the need for the working class to become the decisive factor.

What have been the chief ways in which the Party has developed its work? Firstly, by putting politics in the forefront of everything, by insisting on good political discussion at all group leadership meetings, group meetings, and sub-group meetings, so that these meetings are a constant source of political inspiration. All organisational work—literature, dues, finance, "Daily Worker," etc.—is handled outside of meetings. Secondly, by practising a good cadres' policy. From the ranks of this one Party group, numbers of Dis-

## 2. De Havillands by H. Eggin

DURING RECENT MONTHS, SINCE building a mass Party group in our factory, we have been able

strict Committee members, Branch Committee members, and other leading Party and T.U. officials have been produced. Yet new forces have been developed to carry on the tasks of group leadership. *New people are constantly being discovered. They are thrown up by the political campaigns themselves.* Those who show the most initiative and boldness are brought forward and developed. This bold cadres' policy in turn reacts upon the development of the political work itself.

One final point. In the factory, events move quickly and moods change rapidly. The group leadership have to be closely in touch with one another and close also to the feelings of the workers. Decisions have often to be taken quickly, if an opportunity is to be seized. Everything here depends on individual initiative and sheer political courage. Our experience has shown that several times one or two comrades have started a campaign which brings the whole leadership, the Party, and finally the mass of the workers into action. Although it is natural that there are some comrades who show more initiative, leadership and drive than others, we have found that by the development of a collective team and the constant promotion of promising cadres, this impulse and initiative does not always come from the same people. Now one comrade and now another comes forward into the lead, carrying the whole group into action and enriching the political life of the group and the factory as a whole.

to show some really good political results. We are often asked how it is that we have

been able to do this, and when we reply that it is simple we are scarcely believed. But the truth is that by using our Party theory, having confidence in the workers and realising the strength of the working-class movement, by seeing our group as the leadership of the workers, we are able to place our policy before workers in a concrete manner and win their support.

At one time our group concerned itself only with economic problems. The main item at group meetings was the shop report, which was in no way linked up with the political situation. But we began to learn, from participation in conferences, rallies, mass meetings, and similar activities, that it was necessary to build up a mass Party, and we began to have a new understanding of the role of the factory group.

Our two leading comrades were relieved of shop steward responsibilities and went to a week's school. They saw the necessity for study, for the use of Party theory in tackling their job, and a group leadership was built around them, including the leading Party shop stewards and four or five other comrades who had proved their worth in the factory.

Our Party group gave a bold lead to the factory in showing the necessity for co-operation with the management in the fight against Fascism. We had a concrete policy relating to the issues within the factory, and our Party shop stewards took the lead on the Shop Stewards' Committee, and worked for the establishment of a J.P.C. and Canteen, Absentee and Welfare Committees. As a result of our policy we have been able to secure full Trade Union agreements.

Our co-operation with the management, based on a win-the-war policy, has enabled us to have a Soviet film show in the canteen, flags hung in the factory to celebrate the Red Army birthday, Ted Bramley speaking in the canteen during the "Wings for Victory" week, and a North Africa Production week which was outstanding.

By such measures, coupled with our sales of the "Daily Worker," we have been able to raise the general awareness throughout the factory of what is at stake in the present struggle, and have won over many workers to an increased hatred of Fascism.

The attempts to obstruct the war effort by the Trotskysts, and the deliberate fostering of anti-Semitism in the factory have also been ruthlessly fought and exposed, and the workers shown how such things are of direct help to Hitler.

Our group is now 100 strong, and we are now particularly concerned with developing new forces for the better direction of the work.

An example of the way in which we have been able to move the workers into action for our policy is shown in the resolution passed by them on the action of the British Government in condemning the Kayyur prisoners. The leading comrades in the group were quick to react to the needs of the situation. A resolution was drawn up and submitted to the Shop Stewards' Committee for approval. Stewards were asked to report to the workers in their sections and gain their support for the resolution, and ask for contributions to the cost of sending a telegram to

the Prime Minister. This was done and proved very successful. A resolution with the backing of the entire factory was sent to the Prime Minister,

### 3. B.S.A. by Paddy Farrelly

TWELVE MONTHS AGO THE GROUP in this factory, which had started production about 18 months before, had a membership of about 50, with not much more than six active comrades. These comrades were mainly Shop Stewards, and the Chairman of the Shop Stewards' Committee was also the Party group leader. During this period there was no attempt on the part of the group to reach out to the workers in the factory with an explanation of the policy of the Party and the policy of the group in the factory. Instead, work was carried out solely through the Shop Stewards' Committee. The Party group did not recruit. It built up a wall between itself and the rest of the workers. On the Shop Stewards' Committee the tendency was to be content with the passing of resolutions without mass support from the workers as a whole, without the constant reporting back to the workers and involving them in all decisions and statements of policy. Thus no real political life existed in the factory, support was obtained on the basis of certain immediate economic issues, but these were not related to the main policy of the Party, and within the Party itself there was little life, and the day and night sections worked in isolation from each other. This had its repercussions in the bad attendance at Trade Union meetings, and the general weakness of the Trade Union organisation.

and had there been similar action from all parts of the country it is certain that this would have had a considerable effect upon the position.

These weaknesses became apparent to the Party leadership, and it was decided to take steps to improve the position. A new group leadership was elected—comrades who saw the work of the Party group in giving constant and concrete leadership to the workers in the factory, and not simply as working in the Shop Stewards' Committee. The group leader was not a Shop Steward, as experience had shown the impossibility of combining the two jobs. The new leadership saw that the problem was one of turning *outwards* to the workers.

A recruiting campaign was launched. This had the effect of drawing in many active stewards, production committee members, trade union branch officials, and large numbers of workers. With the resultant growth in membership the group was split into sub-groups. Amongst these Socialist competition was developed on such questions as production effort, time-keeping, recruitment, literature sales, and fighting fund collections. In order to overcome isolation, every attempt was made to draw all members near the group leadership, which was considerably extended to meet the new growth in the group. The key to this was the appointment of a network of dues collectors—one to every five members—and through this means it was possible to contact the whole membership very quickly.

## An Experiment in Sub-District Schools

With new blood flowing into the Party and the greatly extended leadership, the group cast aside its narrow outlook and began to pay attention to the broader problems which confronted them. Of these, two require mention—the question of women, and youth—both of which presented considerable problems which had previously been neglected. The group campaigned for the implementation of the women's agreement, and for the extensions of higher technical training, and in the course of this won the women to Trade Unionism, and many of them into the ranks of the Party. To-day the women members of both day and night shifts meet regularly together to discuss women's problems and to report on them to the group. The solution to the youth question was found possible by building a strong alliance with the Y.C.L. membership within the factory and by giving them all assistance possible.

On the Shop Stewards' Committee the Communist shop stewards campaigned for regular reporting back by the stewards to the workers in their sections. This was carried out, and at these small meetings it is found that workers are more willing to express themselves, and differences are thrashed out in such a way as to enable the work for increased production to be carried forward. This steady drawing-in of the workers into a fuller participation in all decisions and policy has had a tremendous effect in increasing the political level throughout the factory.

To-day the group has a membership of 200, each member fighting for the policy of the

Party, in constant contact with the group leadership. Communists are active in all spheres of the factory life, and the whole of the group sees its task as increasing the workers' contribution to victory, as giving the workers an understanding that *they can change events*, and by their actions can get a Second Front opened, can assist in the bringing about of a speedy victory, and can ensure the development of a live and united Labour Movement which will guarantee a victory in peace.

The group is divided into seven sub-groups which meet separately within the factory during lunch hours. Fortnightly the whole group meets. Directing the day-to-day struggle is a leadership committee of sixteen, with a secretariat of the five best political workers. This secretariat is responsible for taking decisions in between the group meetings, and the sense of responsibility amongst the membership is such that decisions are fought for immediately. This response from the membership has been won by the ability of the group leadership to give correct political guidance and thus gain the respect and confidence of the membership.

The group is now in a healthier state than ever before. It has *learnt by experience of its own mistakes*. While the group was small there was the tendency for one or two individuals to dominate the life of the group. Now the insistence on *collective* work has remedied that position, new comrades are constantly coming forward and are being helped to develop. The group is confident of increasing in strength and ability to meet the tasks facing it.

AS PART OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR more and better education in West London, and to show the value of Marxist theory, it was decided to organise a Sub-District School on the lines of the District Schools hitherto run primarily for comrades in industry. A number of other comrades had asked that a school be organised for them also, and accordingly the Sub-District Committee made the suggestion that a school should be run mainly for comrades in Area Groups.

This suggestion was put before one of the regular monthly meetings of branch education organisers. A month later they reported on reactions in their branches, and it was decided to go ahead. A minimum of 25 and a maximum of 30 students was aimed at from 15 branches, and education organisers were asked to consult their branch secretaries and cadres' workers in deciding on nominations. The actual attendance was 31 comrades from 13 branches, and about 10 nominations had to be turned down.

The best available tutors were secured, and copies of the syllabus were circulated a fortnight before the School began. It started with a Saturday afternoon session, then two on Sunday, one on every evening except Tuesday, two on Saturday again, and two on Sunday. The programme of the School consisted of the nine sessions already published in *The Communist Party: Its Theory and Practice*, with two additional sessions—*Our Aim is Socialism* and *The Need for a Mass Party*.

The evening sessions lasted from 7 to 9.30, the first half-hour being occupied by discussion of the previous session, and chairman's summing-up.

Just under half the students had joined the Party in 1942, and over two-thirds had joined since the beginning of 1941. Almost all were non-industrial. Few, therefore, had had much experience of mass work, though almost all had responsible positions in their branches, and a number of them had done a good deal of independent study of Marxism. The aim of the school was to take the students a step further forward, and to show them how to apply the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism to the tackling of the day-to-day problems they are faced with in their political work. The following extracts from comrades' written work about the effects of the School gives some indication of its success in these respects.

One comrade, education organiser in his branch, said: "My previous knowledge of Marxism was extensive from the point of view of the Marxist classics I had read, but I have realised from the School the complete lack of value of this unless applied to the practical problems."

A less eloquent comrade, an area group leader, who developed greatly during the School, said: "I have learned how a campaign on which our group was engaged can be carried out successfully, although it had failed in our particular group."

A number of rather shy comrades were brought forward

**Douglas Garman: The National Party School**

most successfully, particularly through the use of the brigade method. A branch propaganda secretary, in the Party only a few months, said: "The School developed in me a certain confidence in expressing myself, something which in the past I lacked. I sometimes had an opinion on a subject but did not express myself in case I was wrong. I now realise the necessity for bringing out my opinion so that if I am wrong it can be explained to me where and how."

The hopes raised by the words of such comrades are in fact being confirmed in practice. Several comrades who have never before done any tutoring have already (a month later) tutored classes in other branches very successfully. Another comrade, also in the Party only a few months, took on the job of assistant branch secretary immediately after the School and is showing very good results, though previously she had not felt capable of taking responsibility.

Comrades felt able, after the School, to deal with troublesome organisational details more effectively because they were able to see their importance in relation to the aims of the Party.

It is clear that these comrades will no longer be satisfied with the methods by which education is still carried on in some branches. They now have really high standards. They realise the fundamental importance of political education, and will press for it to become an integral part of their branch life, essential if comrades are to have a full understanding of the Party's political line, to feel and exercise their responsibility in helping to form Party policy, and to apply it correctly to their current problems. They

will themselves be able to assist in realising these reforms, and plans have in fact been made since the School for similar, but shorter, courses in several branches.

In the preliminary campaign for the School, special attention must be paid to weak branches, so that they realise the opportunity the School affords them and make their full quota of nominations. The time spent at such a School by some of the leading members will be a good investment that should lead to increasingly effective activity, and well repay the time given to study. It is also becoming clear that the best value is derived from the School if the students are selected from among both industrial workers and comrades in area groups, and not restricted to one or other type of worker.

The comrades selected should be given plenty of notice, and receive a (short!) list of essential reading early, so that they can be as thoroughly prepared as possible.

After the School, contact must be maintained so that they can continue and strengthen the development begun at the School, and in doing so bring added strength to the Party.

This experiment showed, in face of a good deal of doubt, that such a School can be successfully carried through. Practically all the students had full-time jobs, and such concentrated work during evenings and week-ends entailed a real effort. Nevertheless, attendance and timekeeping were excellent, there was a splendid spirit of co-operation in the brigades, shy comrades rapidly gained confidence, and enthusiasm was such that every session received the closest attention and drew a full response.

THE RECENT NATIONAL SCHOOL, organised on the instructions of the Central Committee, differed from previous National Schools in that it was specially arranged for members of the District Secretariats. All Districts save one were represented, and there were two additional students who came by their own request—one, a member of the Central Committee, and the other from the National Executive of the Y.C.L. In the case of Lancashire, the comrade nominated was prevented from attending by illness, but it is to be regretted that the District Secretariat did not find it possible to make an alternative arrangement.

Reviewing the work of the School as a whole, it can already be stated that good results were obtained from it. But it is in the months ahead that these results should reveal themselves more fully, by a considerable improvement in the work of the Districts represented.

It is the purpose of this article to draw attention to some of the main lessons learnt from the running of this school, since they are of importance for the educational work of the Party as a whole.

**Importance of Marxist Theory**

First and foremost, the experience of the school emphasised in a very practical way how vitally necessary it is for our leading cadres to be equipped with a basic knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory. By basic knowledge we don't mean merely a bookish understanding

of the Marxist writings, but a grasp of the substance of Marxism—especially of the Marxist method of tackling problems—and an ability to apply it to the whole of our everyday work.

Most of the students at the School already had some acquaintance with the classics of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, though some, of course, had read and studied a great deal more than others. But where all greatly benefited was in acquiring an increased ability to apply Marxism in a living way.

**Controlled Discussion**

In general it was found that "controlled discussion" was far and away the most effective method of holding the attention of the students and of relating the broad theoretical questions to their immediate political experience. Clearly some subjects require a longer introduction by the tutor than others, and, of course, the method will vary from tutor to tutor as well as from subject to subject. Nevertheless, the experience of the school makes it possible to draw several conclusions.

1. It greatly helps the class if the tutor briefly outlines the main aspects of the question to be discussed.

2. Questions should not demand factual answers, but should be formulated in such a way as to draw from the students the fullest expression of their opinions and experience.

3. The tutor should comment

on, or better still, get some other member of the class to comment on, each contribution, while at the same time ensuring that the argument is kept to the point at issue.

4. Each main stage in the discussion should be developed by breaking down the leading questions into subsidiary ones.

5. At the conclusion of each stage of the discussion the tutor should round it off with a brief summing-up, taking care to include the additional points contributed by the class.

### The Group System

A valuable feature of the National School was the use of a Group system, by which the students were divided into groups of four or five, working under the guidance of one of the more experienced comrades. The difference between this and the "brigade system" used at some District Schools is that the work of the Groups—help with note-taking, collective characterisation of each day's sessions, clearing up of doubtful points—is done *outside* the regular hours of the sessions; whereas with the brigades, these are used also by the tutor, who puts his questions to one of the brigades instead of to an individual student.

At the National School one or two tutors used the Groups in this latter way, but the general opinion of the students was that the real value of the Group system was due to the work they accomplished "out of School," so to speak; and that during the sessions the tutor should treat the School as twenty individuals working collectively.

### Preparation of Students

The central leadership of the Party supervised the selection

of the students, and in certain instances had to take a firm line in insisting that particular comrades should be freed from Party work in order to attend. Such supervision is not only necessary, but the experience of the School makes it clear that in future it should endeavour to secure a higher degree of uniformity of political level in the choice of students.

Moreover, once the selections are made it is imperative that the students chosen be given at least a week free from all other commitments, so that they can undertake the necessary preliminary reading and study of the specific material recommended. Where possible, this should be done under the help and guidance of a comrade who has already attended a National or District School, and it is important that the student should not be involved in "clearing up" routine jobs right up to the day before the school starts, to the neglect of essential preparation.

### Preparation of Tutors

The School also showed that we still have much to learn about the preparation of tutors. In some cases tutors were at a loss to know what aspect of their subject had already been dealt with by other tutors, with the result that there was some repetition and some omissions.

To avoid this, it is felt that the best way is to hold a preliminary meeting of all the tutors at which they can jointly plan the ground to be covered by each session. It would also help considerably if each tutor were to prepare in advance the main headings under which he intends to deal with his subject; and these could later be given to the class as a guide to note-taking.

These are only a few of the many lessons learned from the National School. A number of others which there is no space to discuss here will be considered by the Central Education Committee, particularly some suggestions for following-up the school and for improving the curriculum. With regard to the last point, the Political Bureau very correctly stressed the importance of planning the curriculum so that the theoretical treatment is more closely linked up with some of the main current problems, such as the Keynes Plan, the Labour Party's proposals for the re-organisation of Local Government, and also should be related to the subjects dealt with in the series of Policy Memor-

anda published by the Party. This should lead to improvements in the curriculum for District Schools also.

In conclusion, the point should be made that the considerable advance that has taken place in the development of organised political education during the last twelve months can only be sustained to the extent that students are determined to follow up their attendance at the school with independent study. Schools, classes and lectures can only initiate theoretical understanding. The test of their success is that they have convinced comrades of the need to extend their mastery of Marxist theory by continuous consultation of the great Marxist writers.

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## Tom Rowlandson: Wigan and Affiliation

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IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE APPLICATION first being made for affiliation the Wigan Branch Committee got down to the job of organising a campaign to win the widest possible support in the local Labour Movement and among the workers generally. The whole situation in relation to the movement locally was discussed in order to decide the main points for concentration; where immediate results could be obtained in order to stimulate support elsewhere; what influential people in the Labour Movement would give active support in their own and other organisations, and how the question of affiliation could be raised as a really vital issue, not just for a comparatively few active

workers in the Labour Movement, but for the widest possible number of workers in the locality.

It was known that there was already strong support for working-class unity in sections of the local Labour Movement.

It was therefore not unexpected that in the first week or two of the campaign local branches of the A.E.U., the N.U.R., and E.T.U. all went on record in support of affiliation, followed very quickly by the District Committee of the A.E.U. A big factor in securing this speedy response was the prompt action of the Branch Committee in writing to all local organisations setting out the case for affiliation, asking for resolutions in sup-

port and offering Party speakers to state the case for unity. Also a personal approach was made to many leading trade unionists, Labour Councillors and others in the local Labour Movement.

But the review of the local position in general brought out points in connection with the town's main industry, mining, which had to receive special attention. Our task was to win the miners' branches for support of affiliation and to get them to record this support at the monthly conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation and with the local Labour Parties in the area surrounding the Borough of Wigan. The difficulty appeared to be that in spite of all the support expressed in the miners' agent voting, the Party forces in mining were still weak and immature, with only a handful of members in the industry and only two pit groups worthy of the name. It was obvious that a well organised campaign had to be conducted in the whole area, not so much to convince the miners of the need for working-class unity—that realisation was already there—but rather to see that this received full expression in the local Labour Movement and elsewhere.

It was therefore decided to concentrate on getting as much discussion as possible on affiliation in the large number of Labour Clubs in the district. These Labour Clubs are a distinctive feature of the Labour Movement in the whole of the Lancashire coalfield, and particularly in the Wigan area. They are all affiliated to the local Labour Parties and their membership varies from a few hundreds into the thousands. The approach to the clubs was favourably received. Many ac-

cepted Party speakers, all of whom had a good reception. The type of meeting varied from an informal discussion among about 30 people, opened by a brief statement from a Party speaker, to well advertised meetings attended by up to 150 people, including many active trade unionists, Labour Councillors, and so on. In all cases there was a high level of questions and discussion. These meetings undoubtedly had a big effect in influencing subsequent discussions in many trade union branches. Many of the clubs themselves, of course, passed resolutions for unity, and forwarded them to the local Labour Parties, and in some cases to the M.P. In one case a club adopted a resolution urging all its members to support affiliation at the trade union branches.

By the beginning of March, about 15 local organisations had gone on record for affiliation, including the A.E.U. District Committee and four of the largest miners' branches. The pace of the campaign since then has been slower until the last week or so, when a check-up revealed many further possibilities of winning support, and has resulted in a new approach to many local organisations and individuals. The total now stands at about 20.

A serious weakness in the campaign has been the lack of attention paid to the large local organisations of the Textile workers. The position here is so difficult and at the same time so important that it is now receiving special attention.

There is no doubt, however, that on the basis of careful organisation of the campaign, far more support can yet be won, amounting to a majority of the organisations of the local Labour Movement.

## The Present Situation and our Cadres Policy

AT ITS MEETING OF APRIL 18th, the Central Committee noted and welcomed the development of cadres' work by the Party which has occurred in most districts, and emphasised its great value and importance. In the following Central Committee resolution is embodied the results of valuable work done, and experience gained, mainly in London and Scotland, and methods by which the further development of cadres' work must take place are indicated.

Who are cadres? They are the key comrades, the most valuable and reliable comrades in the day-to-day political work of the Party. Our comrades in the Party's leading Committees are among its best cadres. Paragraph 2 of this Central Committee resolution underlines the importance and the personal responsibility of such leading comrades. Among Comrade Stalin's most valuable contributions to Marxist-Leninist theory is his emphasis on the need for a cadres policy in the Party.

At the 18th Congress of the C.P.S.U.(b) in March, 1939, Comrade Stalin said on this question:

"After a correct political line has been worked out and

tested in practice, the Party cadres become the decisive force in the work of guiding the Party and the State. A correct political line is, of course, the primary and most important thing. But that in itself is needed not as a declaration, but as something to be carried into effect. *But in order to carry a correct political line into effect, we must have cadres, people who understand the political line of the Party, who accept it as their own line, who are prepared to put it into effect, who are able to put it into practice and are capable of answering for it, defending it and fighting for it.* Failing this, a correct political line runs the risk of being purely nominal.

And here arises the question of the correct selection of cadres, the training of cadres, and the testing of cadres by work accomplished."

The Central Committee expects of all D.P.C.'s in particular the most careful and serious attention to the terms of this resolution, and bold and determined measures for making its terms effective.

### Central Committee Resolution, 9th April, 1943

THE PAST YEAR HAS SEEN THE growth of the Party to considerable numbers (approximately 60,000 members). The enormous tasks and responsibilities placed upon the Party make it essential that the best use is made of all the forces available. The question of the development of cadres' work therefore assumes exceptional

importance for the whole Party.

Experience has shown that the rapid development of cadres' work depends upon the application of a correct cadres' policy, which the Party leadership defines and is itself responsible for operating. This provides the whole Party with the guiding lines for the deve-

lopment of cadres' work as a political task and as part of the general activities of the Party, nationally and in the Districts. The selection, development and promotion of cadres thus becomes a living part of the whole general activity of the Party, and not a sporadic activity. Most of the weaknesses and errors in the Party's cadres' work are directly attributable to the fact that this has not been fully understood.

New and very serious demands will be made on both man-power and woman-power during the current year, and in consequence comrades who have hitherto continued to be available in the service of the Party will come within the scope of new call-up measures. Our Party fully endorses this policy on the part of the Government as essential to further increasing the general British war effort, and particularly to enable a Second Front in Europe to be opened and rapidly developed into an offensive to smash the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

Furthermore, the campaign for Labour Unity, for the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party, demands that careful consideration be given to assisting and promoting those key comrades whose work can and is most effectively contributing to the success of our campaign.

The need to maintain and stimulate the continued growth of the Party, bringing within our ranks tens of thousands more members, still further emphasises the importance of the most careful and energetic development of cadres along the following lines.

1. We must continue to utilise to the utmost extent possible the services of experi-

enced women members in maintaining and developing the work of the Party organisations, while at the same time drawing in increasing numbers of newer members, comrades in reserved occupations, etc., paying particular attention to the actual specific requirements of the Party (capable organisers, etc.).

2. Those Party members who show the ability to express Party policy in such terms as to bring groups of workers into action for our line (industrial output, greater efficiency in some section of the war effort, building of Trade Union and workshop organisation, winning of Labour and T.U. organisations for the Second Front, the affiliation of the C.P. to the Labour Party, and ability to win active support for these main aspects of our policy) constitute the best cadres workers of the Party. They must be helped by the responsible leading Party committees to develop their ability to lead the workers still further by means of personal assistance, comradely criticism of errors, recognition of successes, facilities for studying Communist theory, and boldly promoted to more responsible political work.

At the same time, comrades in responsible Party positions who consistently fail to make any real attempt to operate the Party's policy, and whose record shows failure to fulfil their Party obligations in spite of efforts by the leadership to correct and remedy such weaknesses, must be relieved of their responsibilities and replaced by cadres whose work justifies their promotion.

Such changes should never be made without consultation with higher Party organs, and must be carried through in the

case of elected comrades by means of the democratic methods of replacement after discussion and decision by the group or branch meeting.

3. There has been an undue emphasis on the appointment of full-time Party workers in the District apparatus as the main contribution to the solution of staff and organisational problems, which has resulted in no serious steps being taken to diffuse the work of the Party.

General responsibilities should be more widely delegated so as to facilitate comrades employed in industry continuing to play a fully effective part in the leading positions in the work of the Party.

This means that leading Committees must instruct the cadres' secretaries to ascertain the commitments and Party obligations of leading comrades and report on these. Leading Committees must carefully see that individual comrades are not over-burdened and handicapped by numerous commitments.

4. We must aim at the principle that every leading comrade at the Centre, in Districts, and on branch committees should be made personally responsible for suggesting a

comrade who can become capable of sharing his or her Party responsibilities, and of assisting as much as possible in the development of such a comrade.

5. No changes in appointments or responsible positions in the Party organisation must occur without the sanction of the appropriate leading committee concerned, which will make sure that such changes or promotions are in line with the principle of developing cadres.

6. That the most careful attention must be given to securing the best means of assisting comrades in leading positions to develop an understanding of the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist theory, utilising all forms of Party Schools particularly to assist in this.

7. That the national cadres' secretary participates in the meeting and work of the Central Organising Committee.

8. The Central Committee to receive and consider a report on the application of cadres' policy once per quarter and the Political Bureau once in each six weeks in order to ensure fulfilment of decisions, record progress and remedy defects in the work.

## Nancy Brookfield: Breaking New Ground

WE TALKED OF THE NEED FOR building new branches on the Tees-side. We talked of the wide field we had to build them in, and the possibilities these held for the development of our District. Then we took a decision, and translated our ideas into plans.

We have in our district an area, Cleveland, which is new ground as far as our Party is concerned. Within it there are

a group of small villages where the ore miners and iron workers live. The ironworks, employing over 1,500 workers, is of very long standing, and the ore mines were at one time the main supply sources for the Tees-side steel industry. Therefore there is a traditional link between these villages and the leading industry of our District.

At the beginning of January,

as part of our three months' plan of work, we planned a visit to the village of Carlin How. We were holding a series of five classes for District speakers, and we planned to make this take the place of the fourth in the series, together with a number of comrades from the nearest branches to form a shock propaganda team. We thus got together 14 comrades to undertake this job.

Previously we had found out the best place for an open-air meeting, obtained permission from the police, had four posters put up in prominent positions (two of them in workmen's clubs), and arranged tea for the Party members. In this we were helped by having the assistance on the spot of a sympathiser who has since joined the Party.

We created quite a stir by canvassing the whole village, house to house, with the latest Party literature. Fourteen of us covered the village during the afternoon. We found that many of the people had noticed the posters or heard about the meeting, since it was such an unusual occurrence. Of course, we advertised the meeting wherever we went, and one Labour Councillor was waiting for us to arrive in order to dis-

## Finance as a Weapon

THE EAST LONDON SUB-DISTRICT has been particularly concerned in the last few weeks in leading a great mass campaign throughout the boroughs against the developing Fascist activities which are showing themselves in the form of anti-Semitic slogans and chalkings, and the open emergence of the British National Party.

cuss the application for affiliation.

Two empty beer crates provided an admirable platform for our meeting, which was attended by over 100 thoughtful listeners. In spite of the chilly sea breeze, they stood to the end, and some waited behind to discuss various points with us. We found we had four recruits by the end of the day, and many more had asked for forms to take away with them. These are being returned slowly, and will continue to come in as we follow up our work. A good collection completed the day's work.

We know that this is only the first step in building our branch in this area, and that we cannot always expect such immediate success. We know that we have to follow up and build and organise, but we believe that this visit has many lessons for us, and that there must be many a "Carlin How" throughout England. This visit of our first shock propaganda team has given us all inspiration and encouragement to carry out all our other pressing tasks, and we are looking forward to our next effort of this kind—a tough proposition, but no less important—Northaller-ton—the key to North Riding agriculture.

This sub-district has to pay a monthly quota to the London District of £150. In January they paid in only £110, in February only £89. But in March they paid the full quota of £150 and £50 off arrears—£200 in all! How did they do it?

Last month they produced a collecting sheet demanding the banning of all forms of Fascist

organisation, calling for the invasion of Western Europe, and asking those who support our policy to place their names and contributions on the sheet. Here are some examples of the results.

In a Civil Defence Depot, 101 men (a majority of the personnel) signed their names, giving in a total of over £3. A Bethnal Green teacher collected over £2, a Hackney housewife £2 10s. In a small factory in Stepney, 37 out of 50 people gave 17s. (This included the manageress.) A North Hackney comrade set himself the target of £25 and has already collected £15. There are numerous other examples where initiative has been shown, raising the whole level of our work in this direction.

"While making the fullest use of the District Collecting

## How to organise Open-Air Meetings

THE THIRD LEAFLET IN THE Party Organising and Propaganda Series is concerned with detailed advice on the organisation of open-air meetings.

Throughout the country in the coming summer months the 60,000 members of the Communist Party will be able, with the correct planning, organisation and enthusiasm, to ensure that thousands of open-air meetings will be held wherever crowds are likely to gather, to explain our policy and win support for it.

This is particularly important in relation to the closer attention to borough problems and the need for taking our Party policy beyond the confines of the larger factories into the streets, housing estates, and parks, where new contacts will be won, new members recruited from the thou-

Card," the District Organiser's report continues, "we now aim to produce collecting sheets appealing to different sections, viz.: Factory Workers, Housewives, Civil Defence, A.F.S., Shopkeepers, etc. We believe that these should be produced by the Branches, making a direct appeal to the workers in a particular factory. It is necessary that with every changing situation a new collecting sheet should be got out relating to the main issues of the day.

"A pledge sheet is now being produced in which group members sign their names, pledging a monthly sum to the Branch Funds.

"Our motto is: 'Lift Finance out of the mechanical and technical rut and make it a political weapon for victory.'"

sands of workers in the smaller industrial enterprises, whole new sections of the people given the opportunity to listen to our policy.

For some comrades there is considerable difficulty in taking the initial step of speaking and taking an active part in open-air meetings. But with assistance it is speedily possible to gain experience and confidence, and many hundreds of new members can be drawn into this work and will find it inspiring and encouraging experience. If it is linked with literature sales and accompanied by a real study of the local circumstances and problems, it is possible to renew in many parts of Britain a tradition which in recent times has tended to disappear—the traditional local meeting in the public square or at particular street meetings

with local speakers who become increasingly known to the population as authoritative spokesmen for the local Communist

## V. M. Molotov : Selection of Personnel

IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW one's personnel; it is necessary to follow their work, to verify their work, to criticise the backward and to dismiss the inefficient and bureaucratized, to notice the new, growing workers and actively to help them secure a promotion.

A Bolshevik approach to the matter demands an ability to verify the workers with a view to their practical and political qualities. It is wrong to verify workers simply on the basis of questionnaires about their past work. This is not a genuine verification. It is wrong to be guided by accidental reminiscences and references about their former work. In this it is easy to spoil things. It is

## Alan Winnington : Worker Correspondents

AT PRESENT THERE ARE 383 Worker Correspondents officially appointed by sections of the Labour movement to report news from their factory or union branch to the "Daily Worker."

Of these, the majority (203) are factory workers appointed by Communist Party factory groups. Of the remainder:—  
37 represent Trade Union branches;  
9 represent Shop Stewards' organisations;  
7 represent Trades Councils;  
4 represent Labour Parties.

The main conclusion to be drawn is that comrades have not yet grasped the fact that Worker Correspondents must fully represent the mass orga-

Party Branch. It will be found that a study of this useful leaflet will be of considerable assistance in this work.

impermissible to solve the question of the fitness of a worker by personal attachments and sympathies. In that case it will be simply impossible to find a refuge from toadyism. Nor is it right to judge workers by reports, even by reports of overfulfilment of plans. The criterion in the selection of personnel must be their practical as well as their political qualities, which the leader must know—know not by hearsay, and not by papers, but seriously, on the basis of a daily observation of the work and on the basis of a constant check upon the work of these people. Only such a selection of personnel can be regarded as a Bolshevik approach towards the matter.

nisations of the workers, in particular the Shop Stewards' organisations and the Trade Unions.

In every factory where the "Daily Worker" has influence, steps must be taken to ensure that the Worker Correspondent is recognised by the Shop Stewards' Committees.

In this way the "Daily Worker" will ensure that the news and views which it prints from the factories are the authentic views of the workers sent in by correspondents who are responsible to the Shop Stewards for their reports.

At the same time, let us press ahead with the appointment of Worker Correspondents by Trade Unions, Trade Councils, Labour Party branches, and so on.

Mick Bennett :

## Literature and the Young Worker

THERE HAS NEVER BEFORE been such a wealth of valuable materials for agitation, education and propaganda among young workers and students as is now available. Very often, however, this literature is regarded only as the province of the Y.C.L., and many comrades who come into contact at work and in their organisations with many young people do not make a serious effort to see that they are helped to obtain and read and discuss such literature.

Quite apart from this, however, it is also necessary for adult members of the Labour Movement to be informed on youth questions. It is therefore necessary for there to be a much closer co-operation between the Party branch literature secretaries and those of the Y.C.L. branches. The Party literature secretary can give considerable help by explaining the job, giving advice and assistance. Remember that most Y.C.L. members are only 17, and are just learning to organise. It is necessary to be patient and helpful, to encourage careful planning and attention to finance, and to show by example the value of the printed word.

In order to encourage this close working between Y.C.L. and Party branch it has been arranged that all Y.C.L. branches should in future obtain their literature from the nearest Party branch instead of ordering direct from the bookshops.

In view of the considerable development of youth literature, a printed catalogue is being prepared which can be obtain-

ed from Central Books. In the meantime, here are some of the immediate materials which are either already published or will be appearing shortly.

Current Campaigning Material  
Memorandum on the Health and Fitness of the Young Worker in Industry... .. Price 6d.  
Fighting Fit for Victory ... .. Price 1d.  
Open Letter to the Minister of Fuel ... (wholesale) 10s. 1,000  
Memorandum on "The Service of Youth" ... .. Price 1d.  
Propaganda Material  
Youth and the Trade Unions. ... .. Price 3d.  
Socialism—Your Questions Answered ... .. Price 3d.  
In addition, a stirring new pamphlet on the grim struggle of European youth against Hitler's total mobilisation ... .. Price 2d.  
Popular Educational Material  
Progress of Man ... Price 3d.  
Science and the World Around Us ... .. Price 1s.  
The Story of the Rifle Price 1s.

(These last two are the first of a series of popular science books of which other titles are: Science To-day and To-morrow, The Story of Electricity, The Story of Tools, The Story of Plastics, and several others. All these books are well illustrated, and are one of the best series of science booklets ever produced. They are all written by authoritative scientists or historians on the various subjects.)

In view of the considerable amount of youth literature coming out shortly, a special printed catalogue is being prepared, which can be obtained from Central Books.

WE CAN RECORD VERY DEFINITE progress in the field of literature. There are quite a number of problems, however, to be tackled. There are two aspects of our task confronting us:—

1. To improve organisation—ally our apparatus for distributing Literature, and

2. To make more efficient and put on a sound basis our Bookshops throughout the country.

The first requires the steady and consistent work of the District Literature Organiser, securing in each branch and factory group the most efficient literature secretary. The District Literature Organiser must at the same time have imagination and initiative, must have new ideas and be bold.

Take Scotland for example. The District Literature Organiser approached the Scottish Organiser, Johnny Gollan, and Harry McShane, Glasgow Organiser, to lead a sales drive on one Saturday afternoon. This they agreed to do, and leading a number of comrades, sold £4 5s. 10d. worth of literature. Edinburgh decided to beat this, and Alex Macdonald, the Edinburgh Area Organiser, along with the Scottish Literature Organiser, on the following Saturday led a party and sold £4 15s. 8d. worth. These two sales drives were organised to strengthen the demand for a Second Front, and to show the Labour Party what an asset it would be if the C.P. were affiliated to the Labour Party. A high spot with Scotland was the sale of "France's Hour Has Struck." They sold nearly as many as London. The usual relationship is anything from a third to a half.

The value of Socialist competition in relation to literature sales is shown from the Tyne-side report. Carlisle raised its literature sales from £38 8s. 10d. in February to £53 19s. 6d. in March. Sunderland in the same two months raised its sales from £13 14s. to £45 10s. 5d.

Since the opening of the Tees-side Bookshop, and the appointment of a District Literature Organiser, splendid progress has been made. Sales have risen as follows: January, £27 10s. 4d.; February, £48 6s.; March, £75 15s.

South Yorkshire, however, seems to be the most steady and consistent, as shown by the following report. September, £218; October, £279; November, £315; December, £318; January, £339; February, £390; March, £419 8s. 3d. They are of the opinion that the healthy position is derived from the development of Socialist competitions between branches and groups.

Merseyside branches have agreed to a very ambitious propaganda programme for the three months, April, May and June. As a part of this, they aim for 100 per cent. literature increase on the January sales of £314. Prizes are being offered for the best branch and group sales.

Special efforts are being made to assist the Y.C.L. to develop its literature machinery, as the accompanying article indicates. Every assistance should be given to the Y.C.L. District and Branches on this question.

On the Bookshop aspect and business efficiency, plans are being worked out which will

help our Bookshop managers. Under consideration are the questions of book-keeping and stock control, which would help to eliminate bad stocks. For

this, suggestions will be made for the classification of stocks, which will help regular stock-taking, the standardising of report forms and record cards.

## Shop Stewards support Farm Workers

ON MARCH 4TH TWO N.U.A.W. branch secretaries in Kent were invited to attend a meeting of the shop stewards at Short's Seaplane Works. These shop stewards represented 5,000 engineering workers.

It was a revelation how not only were issues concerning the interests of the workers in their factory dealt with in a crisp and efficient fashion, but also the wider issues intimately bound up with winning the war and the betterment of the whole working class—such as demands to the Government for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe, a new approach to the Indian peoples, affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party, etc.

The N.U.A.W. representatives were called upon by the chairman to address the meeting. Mr. Willett said how much it was appreciated that these industrial workers should invite representatives of farm workers and so initiate a closer unity between industrial and agricultural workers. It was vital that there should be unity both in winning the war and if we were to have a better Britain afterwards.

The farm workers needed all the support and help the more organised industrial workers could give them, and he appealed to them to give that help and support as much as possible. The farm workers were hindered from organising by vicious victimisation. It was not only a case of a farm worker joining his union being given

the sack, but with it came the loss of his home. In the last few weeks a union member in Kent who was an appointed representative of the workers on a District W.A.C. had been given notice and now had an eviction order against him. It was mediæval tyranny for an employer to have the power, and use it, of turning a worker, his wife and little children out of their home at a week's notice.

That evening the question of holidays had been raised. He suggested that those who could should come into the country and help in getting in the harvest. There would be a shortage of labour to get the harvest in, and if this was not done we might very well be short of food. If any industrial workers went on a farm, Mr. Willett appealed to them to do everything they could to help build Trade Unionism and working class unity.

The statement was greeted with appreciative applause.

The chairman said the shop stewards would see that all workers were acquainted with what had been said and they would see that all the support they could give the farm workers should be given.

There was then a discussion and resolution proposed and passed unanimously demanding that the Minister of Agriculture take immediate steps that farm workers should be allowed to take advantage of Trade Union rights and practices without fear of victimisation

on the farms. A second resolution demanding the abolition of the tied cottage system was also passed unanimously.

The chairman, on behalf of the meeting, expressed the hope that these visits of agricultural workers' representatives would continue from time to time and

that some of their representatives would also be invited to attend N.U.A.W. meetings in order to cement this unity between industrial and farm workers.

*—With acknowledgments to  
The Country Standard.*

George Thomas :

## An Example from the Rhondda

THE REPOSE TO OUR OFFER to provide lectures at meetings of other organisations has been very good. The list given below is a record of the progress made to date.

This is important because it takes the message of the Party

to many people who otherwise may not hear us at all. In addition, it breaks down the barriers between the Party and other organisations and establishes contact and the right of entry to these organisations, thus contributing materially to the building of Unity.

Organisations.	Subject.	Attendance.
Lady Windsor Lodge ...	Stalin ...	35
Maindy and Eastern ...	Dic Penderyn ...	12
Tonyrefail Meeting ...	Stalin ...	150
Clydach W. M. Club ...	Stalin ...	150
Treorchy Branch A.S.W. ...	Stalin ...	12
Penrhiwfer W. M. Club ...	Dic Penderyn ...	50
Blaenclydach Liberal Club ...	Dic Penderyn ...	100
Clydach Marxian Club ...	Stalin ...	60
Fernhill W. Institute... ..	Compensation ...	25
Pontypridd S.C.R. ... ..	Stalin ...	34
Fernhill Institute ... ..	Dic Penderyn ...	30
Trealaw Social Club ... ..	Stalin ...	20
Treelaw Social Club ... ..	Dic Penderyn ...	25
Fernhill Institute ... ..	Stalin ...	35
Ystrad Labour Club ... ..	War and Unity ...	150
Treorchy Branch A.S.W. ...	Dic Penderyn ...	12
Blaenclydach W. Club ... ..	Stalin ...	150
Porth Workmen's Club ... ..	Beveridge ...	35
Tonypandy Workmen's Club	Stalin ...	100
Penrhiwfer Workmen's Club	Stalin ...	40

Total: 20 organisations with 1,225 attending.

over £5 donations.

As a consequence of these lectures, our Fund increased by

Shoot out your roots to the soil around you and grow like the mighty oak!