

Slogans and Policies in Election Campaign

(Continued from page 1.)
 tion of the present state of mind of the American workers we find that certain sections of them are reaching out after government ownership of the industries in which they are employed. This is particularly true of the railroad and mail workers. With these workers government ownership for quite some time, and is becoming more so every day. For the moment government ownership must be made also into one of our issues in the election campaign.

It goes without saying, of course, that our manner of treatment of these issues, our slogan and election program will be something totally different from that of the chiefs of the railroad unions, or the C. P. F. A. or LaPollette. We shall speak of that presently. For the moment we are interested mainly in this, to discover the shortest approach to the best available opening to the minds of the working masses for the introduction of Communist ideas. This is the main thing. It must be admitted that unemployment and government ownership presents excellent issues for our election campaign.

Then the question of independent political action. This problem does not present itself in exactly the way to the millions of the industrial workers of America. The majority of them may not even be familiar with the phrase. However, this is beside the point. The thing that counts most from the point of view of our campaign issue is the undeniable fact that large masses of workers have been thrown in the old capitalist parties. More than that. These workers have a party of their own to serve their own interests.

Of this fact our party had taken note more than two years ago. We have adopted the slogan of the United Front in the shape of a Farmer-Labor Party. We have carried on an extensive campaign for such a party with the result that the political consciousness of the American workers has been considerably advanced. We failed, however, due primarily to the betrayal at Cleveland, in creating the

Farmer-Labor Party. But this is no reason why the idea of such a party should cease to be one of our issues. Quite the contrary. Just because everybody but our party surrendered to LaPollette and betrayed the Farmer-Labor movement, it devolves upon us more urgently than ever to stand by the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party and carry the fight further.

Why? Because the idea of such a party is at present in the United States the most concrete, the most understandable expression of the principle of independent political action. Because the campaign for independent political action contributes directly toward the awakening of the American working masses, thereby presenting the class struggle.

And in connection with this—the menace of LaPolletteism. We have got to fight this menace. It must therefore, become one of our main issues in the election campaign. The question is, how can we best fight it? We will say LaPolletteism is a menace to whom? We can reply to this question by saying that LaPolletteism is a menace to the working class or, which is the same thing, to the political independence of the working class. Which is correct, of course. But the trouble with this answer is that it is too abstract. It wouldn't carry conviction to large masses of workers.

While, on the other hand, if we can prove that LaPolletteism is a life menace to the Farmer-Labor movement (which it is) we shall at once have proven a revolutionary fact to thousands upon thousands of American workers and exploited farmers. And it wouldn't be hard to prove either. The workers and exploited farmers in a number of states in the northwest (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota) can already see with their own eyes how the agents of LaPollette are being used to break up the Farmer-Labor movement in those states.

Thus it can be seen that also for the sake of most effectively combating LaPolletteism, the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party must be made into

one of our central issues in the coming campaign. And then the issue of imperialism, militarism and war. The danger of new imperialism war is beginning to penetrate the consciousness of large masses of workers. The growing burden of naval and military expenditures in the United States. The complete hegemony of the big capitalists over the foreign policies of our government as evidenced by its backing of the Dares plan and every other imperialistic venture of our capitalists in the Latin-American countries and in China. All this tends to awaken on the working masses to the actual danger of a new war. This opportunity must be utilized for carrying across our Communist message and for mobilizing large masses against capitalism.

The agricultural workers and the exploited farmers must be reached by our propaganda in this campaign as thoroughly as possible. No set of slogans and no election platform will be complete which does not take into account the state of mind and the desires of the oppressed masses of the farmers.

Slogans and Election Platform.
 The basis of our election platform and agitation is our program—the program of the Workers Party which stands for the seizure of power by the working class, the introduction of a proletarian dictatorship, the nationalization of capitalism and the substitution for it of a Communist society.

We shall also have campaign slogans, or partial demands, that will serve as a means of approach to the minds of the large masses, as a starting point for carrying across our full Communist message, as a means of organization of these masses for immediate struggles against capitalism.

By way of illustration, we might attempt to formulate some of these slogans.

On Unemployment—Work or Bread—We demand employment at all public works or maintenance by the government at union-scale wages. We demand that the government seize closed-down factories and begin operations for the benefit of the workers and under workers' control.

On Government Ownership—Government ownership of all concentrated industries and natural resources. Control by the workers and workers' control in the factories and management. The immediate setting up of factory committees in all concentrated industries to train the workers for the assumption of such control. No compensation to owners of nationalized industries.

On Imperialism and War—No consent for the maintenance of the navy and army. No interference by the U. S. government in the internal affairs of other countries. Down with the Dares plan. Recognition of Soviet Russia.

Menace of LaPolletteism—LaPolletteism seeks the destruction of the Farmer-Labor movement. LaPolletteism means the subjection of the working masses to the manufacturer, banker, merchant and rich farmer. LaPollette stands for the small capitalist and against the workers and exploited farmers.

On Farmer-Labor Party—To fight LaPolletteism we must have a party to fight against LaPolletteism. The Workers Party is the only working class party that fights for a Farmer-Labor Party. We who want to support the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party stand for this campaign the Workers Party.

On a Workers' and Farmers' Government—None of our partial demands will mean anything unless the power of government is in the hands of the workers and poor farmers. The country must take possession of the government and run it in their own interests. The struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' government is a struggle for the abolition of the present form of government, which is a dictatorship of the capitalist class.

These are a few of the slogans dealing with the main issues of the election campaign. They have been formulated here for one purpose only—to show in a concrete way how this election campaign ought to be conducted in order to result in the greatest possible advantage to the proletarian class struggle and to the principles of international Communism.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
 —Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

JULY 15, 1924

SECOND SECTION
 This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Slogans and Policies in Election Campaign

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.
 The recent decision of the Central Executive Committee calls for a straight, clean-cut Communist campaign in the coming elections. What does it mean?

1. What is the best means available at present for mobilizing the maximum possible number of workers for an immediate struggle against capitalism?

2. What is the best means available for the mobilization of the maximum possible number of workers for an immediate struggle against capitalism?

3. What is the best means available for the mobilization of the maximum possible number of workers for an immediate struggle against capitalism?

LEADERS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM



1) Zinoviev. 2) Trotsky. 3) Bucharin. 4) Kolarov. 7) Clara Zetkin. 8) Ruth Fisher. 9) Bordiga. 10) Katayama. 11) Roy. 12) Foster.

COMING WAR

(Continued from page 7)
 The refusal of England to withdraw from Europe, the concentration of the world policy of Great Britain upon the European Continent, was bound to be followed by an aggravation of Anglo-French relations. Hence, the new preparations of these two countries, hence the increase of the air forces of England, the creation of new air-ship bases, the establishment of a new permanent base in the north of Great Britain and the extension of the military depot in London, hence the demonstration in the Mediterranean (the manoeuvres of a great Russian fleet from the Balcans, the move from Tunis to the North Africa colonies), hence the approaching of England to Italy and Spain. Hence on the other hand, the new French preparations, the testing at the artillery range in La Havre of new long-range guns which can shoot nearly 100 kilometers (70 miles) and which are intended to be placed along the coast in order to bombard London and the English coast; further, the construction of new strategic railways by the French in Belgium, the fortification of the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, etc.

And if we agree with that which Comrade Lenin wrote concerning the national wars resulting from the Versailles treaty, we shall doubtless see that at this moment the millions of Germans of Germany and Austria will not stand by with folded arms and quietly wait the issue of the war between England and France. Nor will the oppressed nationalities in Yugoslavia, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia remain indifferent, and the flames of national revolts, rebellions and wars can spring up in Galicia, Bessarabia, Transylvania, Carpathia, Russia, Macedonia, etc.

The Japanese-American antagonism and the war in the Pacific Ocean. The specter of an imperialist war is not only arising in Europe. The aggravation of the Japanese-American relations in consequence of the influx of Japanese immigration into the United States, an interdiction which aroused greatest indignation among the broad masses, brings as the question of Japanese-American relations again to the forefront. In the period preceding the Conference of Washington, the relations between Japan and America were already so strained that a war between these two countries seemed to be inevitable. Since the conference many pacifists have declared that the outbreak of a Japanese-American war is now removed. Harsh reality has, however, shown that the situation is not so favorable. When the United States started the construction of the Panama canal, it became known that America was attempting to realize the program formulated by Theodore Roosevelt in the Pacific Ocean belongs to the

America, and Japan at the present moment prevent the approaching war? To this question Comrade Lenin replies in the document already quoted as follows:
 "It must be definitely explained how great is the secrecy surrounding the birth of a war and how helpless is an ordinary labor organization in face of a really impending war. It must be explained over and over again in a thorough, unambiguous manner, and which under certain circumstances, also not preventing the outbreak of war, nevertheless will render impossible a definite issue in favor of either the one or the other party, then the character of the problem of the Pacific Ocean is even more tragic. Because it follows from this that America will not be alone in attacking Japan but will be in alliance with Australia, New Zealand and perhaps also with England, China, etc. If England is in her preparations for war against Germany could obtain such assistance from Russia and France, not to speak of such smaller states as Portugal, then America will be able to find the necessary assistance when the occasion arises.

The war in the Pacific Ocean will also be accompanied, like any European war, with big national upheavals in the shape of revolts, rebellions, perhaps even of great national revolutions in a whole series of Asiatic countries. The war will arouse the masses suppressed by Japan and Korea, in the late of Formosa, in Szechuan and will also not be without effect in the American Philippines, French Indo-China and British India.

Can the working class of Europe,

If a war were to break out between England and France it would of course be the signal for an armed collision through the whole European continent. The mobilization of the English and French forces will at once be followed by the mobilization of the forces of Belgium, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and countless millions of men will be called to arms.

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The "Spark" that Grew into A Flame

By DAVID IVON JONES.
(Continued from last week.)

It is inevitable that we should become more and more aware of their historical allusions, as allusions to our classic history. For Lenin was wont to say, "It is an axiom of the Marxist dialectic that there is no abstract truth, truth is always concrete. And one may be too far from the 'Communist Manifesto' is to Marxism in its first phase, so is 'What We Do' in the second phase, the phase of action, in its Leninist phase. The second chapter of the 'Manifesto' is entitled, 'The Elements and the Consciousness.' Opportunism, at first taking the form in the 'Manifesto' of the spontaneity of the workers' mass movement. The 'Communist' accused 'Lenin' of exaggerating the factor of consciousness in the workers' movement. The 'Communist' definition of 'Lenin's' 'spontaneity' was 'the spontaneous process.' The 'Communist' definition of 'Lenin's' 'spontaneity' was 'the spontaneous process.' The 'Communist' definition of 'Lenin's' 'spontaneity' was 'the spontaneous process.'

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GATHERING AND WRITING NEWS

Editor's Note—This is the second of a series of three articles written for the purpose of telling the DAILY WORKER staff of volunteer reporters how to make their contributions most valuable to their paper. This article gives some suggestions on securing an interview, and analyzes the "lead" of the story. The third article will mention a few common types of DAILY WORKER stories.

By KARL REIVE.
THIS most important part of the newspaper story is considered the "lead," or beginning of the story. The lead is the first sentence or paragraph of the story, which summarizes briefly the most important features of the entire story.

The newspaper story may be likened to an inverted pyramid, or triangle with one corner pointing downward. The most important, significant and interesting facts are put into the first sentence. If the story is a long one, but of several angles to it, the lead may cover several paragraphs. Each paragraph is a separate unit, with the facts in it able to stand alone.

The books on journalism tell us that the lead must answer the questions "when, what, who, where and why." After the lead has given the essential facts of the story, the details can follow, a paragraph or two being devoted to each phase of the story. The most important facts come first, so that if the last few paragraphs are cut off, the essentials of the story still remain.

Facts Not Opinions.
The best written news story is that which is most definite and most concise. Briefly mentioned facts are the place of personal opinions and editorial comment. An obscure fact or an irrelevant statement must be left unmentioned and explained, but unnecessary comment clutters up the story and wastes space.

A Lingering Farewell.
Every question asked and every opinion expressed furnishes a stimulus of the response is added more than any other thing when the person interviewed gets started, however, on a long statement or detailed story of the event. It is best to let him talk himself out before interrupting with a question. Begin to him as long as you can, and ask questions to ask or as long as he will talk. If he is reluctant to talk, take a lingering farewell, popular questions at him one after another while he is showing you out. Immediately after leaving, write down every word you can remember which the person interviewed has uttered. It is best to take no notes in front of him, as this is disconcerting and stops his flow of thought, unless he is accustomed to being interviewed. It is absolutely necessary to take a note or two of statistics or very important statements, take them in such a way as to keep the person interviewed at his ease, without flourish.

Just before leaving, ask for any illustrations which the organization or person before securing an interview gains a better story. Interviewing is the main business of the reporter. In interviewing a person, the reporter familiarizes himself with the man's past activities, and the man's present activities. A good reporter, asks numerous questions before interviewing a person, he writes down on a card or slip of paper all the questions he can think of, and asks them in a logical order. Do not state what you asked the person interviewed but construct his answers from the notes he has written down. Do not have to give in their order providing the meaning is not obscured.

Bob Miner's Story.
The best news story of the socialist movement in the United States is the story of Bob Miner. It is an example of the best work of reporting. In the first place, it is a story of a man, and it is a story of a man's life. It is a story of a man's life, and it is a story of a man's life. It is a story of a man's life, and it is a story of a man's life.

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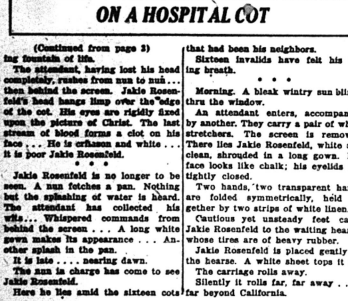
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Use of a hospital cot. (Continued from page 3)

Workers Party Central Executive Committee Outlines Program of Action

PROGRAM OF ACTION Adopted Unanimously by the C. E. C.

The Program as a Whole.

March the Central Executive Committee issued a statement entitled, "Activities of the Party and the Program of Action," in which was pointed out the necessity for a balanced program of action for the party. At that time the program was called to the attention of various groups in the party to study serious activities of the party and the program. The consequences of this course naturally leads to a logical development of the party and the growth of necessary factionalism. The C. E. C. stressed the necessity of organizing a program of work that the tasks of building the party, educating its membership, and utilizing its class strategy would go ahead simultaneously and in such manner as to give the party a thoroughly rounded character. The program of Action, herewith outlined, is the putting into effect of the principles enunciated upon the statement, "Activities of the Workers Party."

The Program of Action contains the following points:

- 1) Trade union membership campaign.
- 2) Trade union industrial work.
- 3) Party membership campaign.
- 4) DAILY WORKER subscription campaign.
- 5) Party membership campaign.
- 6) Party membership campaign.
- 7) Party membership campaign.
- 8) Party membership campaign.
- 9) Party membership campaign.
- 10) Party membership campaign.

OUR ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY

THE JUNIOR 1932, our party declared in a manifesto dealing with the election of the United Front policy of the United States, that the problem of the United Front politically was the formation of a "United Front Party."

Since that time the party has carried on a consistent United Front campaign with the end in view of uniting those workers and farmers who were ready to break with the capitalist parties in a mass Farmer-Labor Party with which the Workers Party would be affiliated. This campaign has been the major political campaign of our party.

We have during this campaign advanced the cause of independent working class action and made the slogan of the United Front Party in America labor movement. We can also say, without danger of the state, that the Workers Party has had the greatest gains for itself through this campaign for the Labor Party.

It is three years since the Workers Party campaign that our party has established itself as a political force in the United States. It is through this campaign that it has established its prestige and its leadership among the masses of workers and farmers. Nothing has contributed so much to develop our party from a sectarian group to a respectable political force in the life of the labor movement of this country than our maneuvers in relation to the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee declares that the campaign for a Farmer-Labor Party is a correct continuation of the situation in the United States. It declares further that the campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party must be continued and will be a major campaign of the party in the future.

We must, however, consider fundamentally the situation which our party faces in the present election campaign. The June 17 Farmer-Labor Party was not successful in mobilizing

along in the wake of the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement.

Our party therefore faces the question whether it shall participate in the Farmer-Labor Party campaign in which the Workers Party will have to bear the brunt of the work and share to largely conduct the campaign through its organization, or whether it shall conduct a Communist Party campaign against LaFollette in the name of the Workers Party. A campaign in the name of the Farmer-Labor Party will also carry out the same principle, organizing the necessary committees to specialize upon each of the points of the program. Likewise the C. E. C. and local branches will create the necessary special committees to specialize upon each of the points of the program. Likewise they can be brought systematically and effectively into the work of putting the whole Program of Action into operation.

In addition to creating the necessary committees around each phase of the Program of Action, a fundamental principle is to require that all of these committees be organized in such a manner as to submit regular reports as to what is being accomplished in the line of activity directly under their supervision. The C. E. C. will require regular reports from those of its members who are committed to carry out these campaigns. Likewise the C. E. C. will receive similar reports from all district organizers explaining to what extent they are being done in their respective territories along all the points of the Program of Action. So far as local branches should put the same principle into effect. Only in this manner can we be sure of the success of the program by creating the necessary special machinery and then seeing to it that this machinery functions as intended. It will be possible to achieve the highly beneficial effects possible under the present program.

The following statement of policies and the manner of their application is carried on continuously in the pages of this campaign. Detailed instructions on each policy will be sent to the party units.

TRADE UNION AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

THE effectiveness of the Communist movement everywhere depends directly upon the extent to which it is able to root its roots into the industrial organizations of the working class. This principle is so generally recognized that the Communist International has reiterated time and again the supreme necessity for carrying on intensive and persistent work among the trade unions in all countries. The Workers Party, following the general policy, has also repeatedly insisted upon the need for well-organized effort among the industrial workers. It has not only made this a primary task in its infancy. Many units of the organization ignore it altogether. They neglect to make use of the industrial organizations of the working class. The consequence of this glaring neglect of trade union work is that the Workers Party has become a petty bourgeois progressive organization from the richest field of opportunity lying before it. All its activities are confined to the industrial workers in the industries is the first consideration for the success of our whole movement.

The C. E. C. determined that the party shall take the industrial work of the Workers Party as its primary purpose. For this purpose all the party units will be required to make it a definite and constant feature of their work. The present state of neglect must come to an end at once. We must aim to make the industrial work of the party into a large and flourishing section of the Trade Union membership into the league and into the industrial work generally, in accordance with the policy of the party in the fulfillment of this condition. A most vital part necessary of the industrial work, the C. E. C. calls

the nomination of presidential electors in the state in which we can get the ballot.

1. The National Executive Committee of the Workers Party will have the duty to instruct the party units at St. Paul has indicated the candidates of the Workers Party in this campaign. The party units in all local and state Farmer-Labor Party organizations to indorse the Workers Party candidates, maintaining their organization intact and using them to support the Workers Party campaign during the election campaign. This also prepares the ground for continuation of the fight for the Farmer-Labor Party after the election campaign.
2. A campaign fund of \$50,000 shall be raised through circulation of subscription lists and donations from sympathetic organizations.
3. Every unit of the Workers Party must at once form election campaign committees for the purpose of organizing and carrying on the work in support of the campaign of the party.
4. The National Office will place in the field a corps of speakers to carry on the work of organizing the country in its special capacity in support of our candidates and program.
5. The National Organization will issue a series of campaign leaflets which must be distributed by the party organization to be utilized by the education of the workers to support our movement.
6. The Party National Organization will print during the campaign a series of leaflets in all languages and must give special attention to the election campaign supporting the party program.
7. We must make consistent use of the election campaign for the appointment of the party units in the press without leaving the workers press to join our party. No piece of literature or literature of any kind containing a similar appeal.

SHOP NUCLEI

FROM its inception the Communist International has never ceased to point out the absolute necessity of reorganizing the Communist parties in the United States. It has pointed out the situation is especially complicated by the language problem. Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last convention of the Workers Party, the C. E. C. will now proceed directly to the formation of shop nuclei. It is the policy of the party that shop nuclei be formed in all industries where the workers are concentrated. This is a most important task of the party. It is the policy of the party that shop nuclei be formed in all industries where the workers are concentrated. This is a most important task of the party.

MEMBERSHIP-DAILY CAMPAIGNS

THE strengthening of our party as an organization is essential to the success of our movement. It is the policy of the party that membership campaigns be carried on in every district. The district organizers are especially instructed to see to it that the registration is a success in their respective districts.

The district organizers. In order to carry out the industrial work successfully, it is necessary that the district organizers be well informed in industrial organizations and industrial committees to have charge of the industrial work of the party. The district organizers are especially instructed to see to it that the registration is a success in their respective districts.

The district organizers are especially instructed to see to it that the registration is a success in their respective districts.

in such important locality.

1. The Labor Herald. The party shall give active support to the circulation of the Labor Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League. District organizers will endeavor to systematize the circulation of the Labor Herald in their respective districts.
2. Build the Party. The party membership campaign must be carried out in such a manner as to build the party into a mass organization. To this end there must be a steady campaign carried on to bring in the new members and to bring in the workers Party into the ranks of the party. The welfare of the party depends upon the fact that all available workers who belong to the league but not to the party be brought into the party at the earliest moment and there developed into real Communist workers.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

EDUCATIONAL lectures and classes in at least one district of the party according to the plans laid down in the educational program adopted and put into practice in the Chicago and Boston districts.

1. Arrange for the systematic routing of party lectures on subjects dealing with the fundamentals of Communist principles.
2. Begin the periodical publication of books and pamphlets of a theoretical nature and continue such publications in the future.
3. Conduct a section in the party press on educational work in order to disseminate the party program.
4. Work out plans for holding of party school in Chicago after the election campaign for the purpose of giving intensive instruction to a selected group of party leaders from the various districts.
5. Work out the plans and make arrangements for the holding of special lectures by the most prominent party leaders on questions of Communist principles and arrange special debates with other political bodies on the same subjects.
6. The New York party school, which is under the direct supervision of the C. E. C. must be encouraged and supported by every possible means in order that it may soon establish itself as a solid and permanent institution for the training of party comrades in the New York district.
7. The district and local educational directors shall be responsible for the development of systematic educational work in their respective fields. Each district and local educational director shall be in direct communication with the educational director of the C. E. C. and shall develop the district and local work according to the general plan and under the general supervision of the National Educational Committee.
8. The district and local educational directors shall be responsible for the carrying out of the educational program of the C. E. C. shall take steps at once to set the following program of educational work into effect:
- (a) Develop the circuit system of

in all election campaign meetings.

1. Each branch will create a Membership and DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee which will keep a record of every member who joins in the subscription and application card.
2. When the subscription is turned in or the application is turned in the member of the party turning name in will be furnished a special stamp to be placed in his dues book certifying that he has done his full Communist duty in the campaign.
3. Each branch is expected to appoint as a member of the Campaign Committee a DAILY WORKER subscription agent who will function prominently as the agent of the DAILY WORKER.
4. All party mass meetings during the election campaign must be used for the purpose of securing new members.
5. Subscription lists of all party members must be systematically canvassed for new members. All members of unions and other organizations must approach their sympathetic friends with our party to bring in new members.
6. The party press will carry a series of articles on the necessity for the Membership and DAILY WORKER campaigns.

HOW TO ORGANIZE FOR

OUR success in the work of carrying out the campaign outlined in the previous pages depends upon the organized support which we put behind these campaigns. It is necessary that every branch, every C. E. C., every district organization and language section organize itself for systematic work in support of the program of action.

To achieve this end, every party branch should divide itself into the following sections:

1. Political Campaign Committee.
2. Campaign Fund Committee.
3. Daily Worker and Membership Committee (the Membership Committee previously elected should be part of this Daily Worker and Membership Committee).
4. Educational Committee.

All of the branch members should be organized into one of these sections. Special means should be provided for the adequate financing of the party educational work. The Educational Department of the C. E. C. shall prepare and submit for the approval of the C. E. C. an approximate budget for the carrying out of the educational work in this program. Upon approval of the budget, the C. E. C. shall directly provide the required funds.

The comrades and sympathizers are urged to reserve these funds for future use in the carrying out of the educational work. This program should be the basis for our party's activities for months to come. We must urge every member and unit of the Workers Party to apply the plan of action, the comrades will feel the need of looking into the document of the party and their memories on the different points and to make sure that the party work is proceeding in accord with the Program of Action.