No. 1.—Shop Bulletins and Their Distribution

National Office one becomes convinced that the title for this discussion should be "What Shop Bulletins Should Not Contain."

In some bulletins there is the danger of the use of phrases which are peculiar to our internal discussion and which the average young worker does not understand. Then the bulletins are generally too "dry." There should be popular poems. Not the free verse or the highly technical poetry but what are known as "ditties." On the occasion of an technical order to work overtime next Monday night which the workers resented one bulletin contained the

following which is good:
There are very few works workers with brain so dead never to themselves

said "I'd a hell of a lot rather go to bed Than to work on the night of

Monday. And there are plenty of bosses with

soul so small Who saw to the worker "You've

got a gall Not to be working away at all On so levely a day as Sunday."

It might also contain jokes of such a character as to deliver a

For example: Sign of Lunacy. message. A visitor to an insane asylum saw a guard in charge of about a hun-dred inmates who were out for ex-

eroise. The visitor inquired of the guard if he was not afraid of being attacked by one of the lunatics. them," "No; I can lick any of

the guard answered.
"Yes, but suppose they all attacked you?"

chance of that," said the "No

"Crazy people never organ-

In addition to these it should

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ing on propaganda in the shops. In Baltimore for example: Our comrades began a cam-paign to organize the young workers in an umbrella factory.

The campaign was carried on with a bang—too much bang. The result was that our organizers were quickly found out, and those of our comrades who worked in the factory got fired. This is martyrdom, but it lost contact in the shop for us. It is the danger of exposing ourselves to the boss before we are ready and the re-

and yet avoid these dangers?

sulting failure of our work and

the needless sucrifice.

FROM the bulletine received at At election time one on the candidates, etc. Then satirical cartoons should be used.

The biggest problem in shop

bulletins is to make them so simple that the most uneducated worker will understand them. The average mental age of a young worker of twenty is about fifteen or sixteen—due the training that capitalism has given hi mor her and the bulletins must be written in a manner that is understandable to that age. On the question of distribution:

one comrade reports that after distributing a bulletin for several weeks the boss began to watch for the person who was doing it. One day the comrade put one up in the lavatory when he was alone. When he went out the foreman went in. The sum eday the comrade was fired. The lavatory had been watched before he went in. Another comrade reports that after distributing the bulletin for several issues he found to his sur-

prise that the workers were beginning to feel apathetic to it. He was told to tell some workers who he was sure would not "squeal" to the boss of what he who he was doing and ask them to write things for the bulletin and help him get it out. Soon a conspiracy developed thruout the shop and the workers began to work with him on the paper and chuckle with him on the effect the paper was having on the foreman and the bosses. This made the workthe bosses. ers more receptive to what the comrade had been telling them previously and the result was a better spirit of against the boss. class interest In brief the important

remember are to write the bulle-In addition to these it should tins in popular fashion, to draw also contain many very short in other young workers in putting items about the conditions in the it out, and not to get caught disshop, a few on the Y. W. C. L. tributing them if there is any and occasionally one on some concrete current political problem. sult of it. -On Getting Fired FROM New York, and the cast then a meeting should be called.

clear to the Pacific we have Care should always be taken that received reports about the "martyrdom" of comrades while carryliable to "squeal" is taken in on liable to "squeal" is taken in on what is being done. At the meeting the discussion should consist of the demands to be set up and young the means of getting the other workers into the fight. From

then on these meetings are to be held whenever they are needed always with additional workers if possible. It should be agreed upon however before the fight is brought into the open is that there should be absolute joint action on the part of everybody-

especially against any possible discriminations that a boss always practices. Otherwise the boss may grant the demands then fire the leaders of the strike How shall our comrades work and again go back to the level be-Firstly—one very important thing must be established—a shop campaign is not a special thing of the moment. There must be weeks and sometimes several months must be taken on this point.

and sometimes several months' preparation

The first thing to do in undertaking such a struggle is to establish good contact—either thru comrades who work in the shop or thru non-Communist young workers who are convinced to the point that they enter our movement. Without contact inside the shop organizational benefit can never be derived from campaigns. Then should come a period of quiet, wery often underground agitation among the workers, with the purpose of arousing them to their peeds. When a few workers agree on the program to be followed

must be taken on this point.

Thruout all this one thing must be kept in mind that the working class gains only a little in winning this strike. The important gain is the bringing of the best elements brought to the surface during the struggle into the nucleus of the Y. W. C. L. This is a permanent gain and an advancement in the class struggle. Every moment therefore that the fight is going on the League nucleus or concentration group must by personal agitation in some cases—by leaflets in other cases—build the prestige of the League and make organisation gains for it.