

20th August, 1971.

Dear Comrade,

The Secretariat has approved the following questionnaire to help in distributing the Worker. We intend to use your answers not in an academic way, but to improve our work and to give you ideas for developing your distribution. Some of the items listed you may have already started; others may not be feasible, but some might be considered almost immediately such as questions 7 and 8.

You will probably need some six weeks to complete this. Please feel free to add as much extra information as you want. Let us have them back by the middle of September. Our main job is political; to win workers in the struggle. Distribution of the Party Paper is the best means at our disposal. We must double and treble our present distribution.

Worker Distribution,  
155 Fortess Road,  
London, N.W.5.

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Please tick appropriate answers/add relevant data.

1. How many copies of the Worker does the Branch take every month?  
Give average figure.
2. How many copies are sold every month?
3. How do you pay for the Papers taken?
  - a) By individual guarantees of a pound a month?
  - b) By the actual numbers sold?
4. How many times a month do you sell the paper?
  - a) Every weekend
  - b) During the week
  - c) Fortnightly
  - d) Irregularly
6. Where do you sell the paper?
  - a) At factory gates
  - b) At public places like tube stations, town centres, Speakers Corner, pubs, etc.
  - c) Door-to-door, housing estates
  - d) Public Meetings
  - e) Any other
7. What methods of distribution, besides sales, does your Branch utilise?
  - a) Local newsagents.
  - b) Book shops
  - c) barrow or stall in a street market
  - d) local library
  - e) school/college/hospital etc. commonrooms
  - f) Union offices
8. Have you begun to compile a list of people to whom complimentary copies can be sent?
9. Do you discuss the paper and our line with readers and members?
  - a) Regularly at study sessions etc.
  - b) Casually on the street, in pubs etc.
10. How many Party sympathisers have you made through regular Worker sales?

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## I.B. REPORT ON UNION WORK

Three good written reports of 1976 National Union Conferences were received and discussed at the last meeting of the Industrial Bureau.

The reports were written by Party members participating.

The Bureau would welcome similar reports from other Committees/Conferences of which we have first-hand knowledge where we have a collective operating. In order that the whole Party might benefit from the work already done we offer the following guidelines and suggestions.

The Reports should be brief and include:

- (1) size of the Party delegation.
- (2) activity in the Conference Hall: motions moved and seconded, speeches made, interjections etc. (brief details).
- (3) activity outside the Conference Hall: work with delegations, contact made with various levels of the Union, private WORKER sales etc.
- (4) major aims of the Party presence.
- (5) Conference preparations by the Party and the extent of involvement by all Party members working in that arena.

An assessment should be made of:

- (1) Political state of the Union. Potential development. Positive and negative features. Major decisions taken. (Any article written for the WORKER must be appended to the report.)
- (2) Relative strength of the various sections and geographical divisions of the Union.
- (3) The impact made by the Party.
- (4) The political cohesiveness of the Party delegation.

Some points arising:

- (1) THE WORKER should not normally be sold by Party delegates outside the Conference Hall. Approach the IB for assistance in WORKER sales.
- (2) All Party delegates should be active at the Conference (no elite). Every effort should be made to speak. Share out the onerous tasks (like research, etc.)
- (3) Study and become an expert on Standing Orders.
- (4) Learn how to intervene when the tide is running strongly against the interests of the working class: learn how to use points of order and other forms of interjection.

Some General points on our Union work:

- (1) All comrades should endeavour to give Party direction to their Union at a national level whether present at the higher bodies or not.
- (2) The Party will not be setting up committee based on a single Union. However, the IB wishes to coordinate, or facilitate coordination of Party members working in any particular field. Approach the Bureau for advice.
- (3) Your task is to save the labour movement from the social democracy which engulfs it. Our aim is not to be better social democrats than the social democrats themselves (we could easily be that). Our aim is not to resurrect the union so that when the mythical "upsurge" arrives we can go on as before (50% wage claims etc.). Our aim is not to allow the newly emergent sections of the working class to repeat the social democratic history of their elders. Nor are we confined by the aims and policy of the Unions themselves: we will proceed with our work and seek to have it carry the insignia of and be financed by the Union machine.

cont/ Our aim.....

Our aim is revolution. The unions will ultimately be destroyed by the class itself. Our aim is to make the older sections of the working class be true to themselves, to their traditions and to their children, while preventing the newly emerging sections from repeating the social democratic errors of their elders. The destruction of the old and the establishment of the new will be done by the class. The Party will not perform the act. But we must be there in order to usher the actors onstage.

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ALL INFORMATION ARISING FROM THIS DOCUMENT MUST ONLY BE COMMUNICATED TO THE CENTRE BY HAND

## PROPAGANDA

Practical successes since 1979.

### MAY DAY.

1979 - Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London.

1980 - Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Oxford.

1981 - Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London.  
Newcastle, Oxford.

1982, -

The May Day meetings have been well organised dignified occasions which have shown the stature of our Party to the class throughout the country. According to reports the quality improves every year.

PUBLIC MEETINGS, meetings of friends, study sessions, etc.

More branches are holding them more frequently. Branches are imaginative about what type and size of gathering will best suit their needs and resources.

Meetings are down to a fine art. Our comrades can speak well on all topics. We have good chairing, good stewards, good organisation. Internal gains to the Party are enormous - training, self confidence, education. But are we getting the best advantage in our relation with the class? Do we bring our fellow workers along?

All open party meetings should be advertised in the Worker: give our national party national coverage.

LEAFLETS are increasingly competent, more simple and more profound, better written and produced. Outstanding are the Worker supplements on Textiles, Peace and Universities. These resulted from absolute clarity about the aim of the product, strict adherence to the party line (use of Worker articles) independence and great skill in technical production.

All propaganda must follow the party line and be submitted to the secretariat well before production.

POSTERS. Is the drop in demand a good sign that we are grappling more and more with the power of the written and spoken word? - also, police harassment.

BADGES, CHRISTMAS CARDS, ETC. were successful politically and financially because they were simple and direct: a clear line beautifully executed. Each item of propaganda must have a clear aim. These did; they served a limited but definite purpose to maximum effect. In what other effective ways can we use our skill and ingenuity?

Comrades demanded more badges, but have let the party down badly by not selling them.

PAMPHLETS have been fewer and more difficult to write. There is no room now for any but our direct message which breaks new ground - our line for the survival of Britain - and has never been written before.

DEMONSTRATIONS. Our party does not follow in anybody's tail, but we are of the class, and what concerns the class concerns us, especially where class activity is a result of long-term party work. So we judge each demo on its merits, and when we take part we do it with dignity, organisation, planning, and with the Worker in our hands.

continued over.....

Propaganda report continued....

NEWSPAPERS. Do we use union and local newspapers enough, where appropriate, to advertise party public meetings and to get our line into the letters page?

THREE QUESTIONS before embarking on any propaganda.

1. What is its purpose?
2. Will it serve its purpose?
3. How will we use it to make sure it serves its purpose?

eg. The Christmas cards succeeded because we were clear on all three counts.

London meetings fail on the third count. May Days since 1979 reflect constant care and progress on all three counts.

Propaganda is the art of getting through to people so that a) the message is understood, b) the message is relevant, c) it strikes their imagination and provokes them to some degree of thought or action (ie some commitment). Propaganda without clarity is no propaganda at all. If we really understand what we are trying to say and who we are trying to say it to, then we have the basis of the most powerful propaganda.

So many workers 'agree' with our line, yet remain so passive. How can we use our propaganda to inspire them to action?

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Discussion document for Education Conference

12 noon - 5pm 19th December 1981 Conway Hall, Red Lion Square,  
London W.C.1.

In every struggle we see that no real progress is possible without taking the revolutionary step of taking on the Government. So too the education service cannot be saved without seizure of power.

What part do we in the education world have to play in that seizure of power? We are not the core of the class yet we too have a role to play. What is it? What weapons do we possess for such a fight? Do we have 'muscle'? Would the Government care if all schools and colleges closed down tomorrow? What are our tactics? Despite the general lack of fight Brent teachers occupied their employers' offices - and won! Why is this not happening elsewhere?

We must know how to mobilise our forces. What are they? Do they include employers, education authorities, academic boards, vice-chancellors? The teaching profession has stood aloof from party politics, a stance we exploited to advantage to initiate struggle against Labour and Tory governments. Is such a stance now tenable?

The last TUC pointed the way to collaboration between unions in the public sector against the Thatcher Government. How can we make this more than a pious hope, or a relegation of initiative to a nebulous organisation? Has a wedge been driven successfully between 'public' and 'private' sector workers? Or is the wedge really between the employed and the unemployed, the latter forgotten? A truly public campaign in Newham to save schools from closure was victorious - are we prepared to involve the whole community in our struggles?

Equally are we involved in the struggles of those outside education? Why will Britain and the education service flourish only in conditions of peace? How can the struggle to get the troops out of Ireland be the legitimate concern of education workers?

We have to tackle the awkward questions, problems on the horizon that cannot be wished away: the micro-chip, new school exams, control of the curriculum. How do you answer these questions - why not put up the rates to save our jobs? Is it feasible to save the total number of jobs in the service or should we set a more realistic target of fighting compulsory redundancies? Why fight to save privileged Universities and school sixth forms, from which the majority have never benefited? Do we lead the fight for expansion in 16-19 education?

We have to harness the interest and involvement in these questions to our one goal - seizure of power.

## ORGANISATION AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Organisation and Education Committee's job is to interpret and carry out the will of the Secretariat and (therefore the Central Committee) and prompt and make suggestions to the Secretariat on matters of party organisation and education, to aid the Secretariat in the running of the party machinery and give organisational aid elsewhere where needed. Its meetings every month are normally short and to the point.

Its tasks are as follows:-

1. To organise congress - practical nuts-and-bolts work involved largely carried by this committee at directive of the Central Committee and Secretariat. For instance, the duplication and distribution of this report.
2. To deal with correspondence not addressed to other committees- mostly reports and letters from branches. Important items brought to the attention of the Secretariat.
3. To organise party schools. a) secretaries school held once a year and attended by all branch and regional secretaries, organisation and education committee members and representatives of other committees e.g. 'Worker,'propaganda,finance. This meeting is an important part of the party calendar. The branches are the rock on which the party is founded. Their health is fundamental and this meeting is a forum where branch life is discussed in all its aspects.  
b) New members school, held when we have enough new members to make such a meeting viable; to introduce them to the party as a national body usually takes the form of a political discussion question and answer session, outline of the history and structure of the party and a demonstration of how the centre works.  
c) Other schools. These are few now that all comrades attend aggregates regularly held in the regions Education and health conferences currently being organised.
4. Responsible for party documents- to keep, reprint and distribute them where necessary.
5. Look after duplicator and photocopier at centre.
6. Produce 'Workflo' bi-monthly containing regional reports, dates of internal party meetings and schools, messages to whole party from centre or individual branches on specific topics.
7. Discusses party education and produce education syllabus This is a plan of study to be followed by every party comrade in every branch, although not always at the same rate.

## Manual Industrial Committee.

The Manual Industrial Committees were set up at the beginning of 1978. The first M.I.C.'s were the London region which came to include Basildon, Southall, Ford, S.E. London as well as the Met. Branches. Since then regional M.I.C.'s have been organised throughout the country although not all operate as separate party organs.

National conferences have been held three times to date on 7.10.78, 15.3.80 and 30.5.81. These national M.I.C.'s have been of special significance to the party.

There is no doubt that our M.I.C. comrades have developed politically in that period and that this has shown fruit in the contribution of this section to the party and the Worker.

That growth has not been accompanied by a growth in numbers and it was the urgency to tackle the task of recruitment of manual workers that led to the setting up of the M.I.C.'s. So in that crucial area we have to report failure.

The London region remains the largest and most experienced M.I.C. - its membership has remained at about twenty in spite of the drastic drop in numbers of manual comrades from the Met. branches.

The M.I.C. remain important organs for the party. We have assessed that there can be no revolution in an industrial Britain without manual leadership.

We must continue to work out what our class needs - what class struggle is all about - we must be able to arrive at answers for our class. We need to have a strong industrial base in the party to do this.

Comrades in the regional M.I.C.'s have done enormous work in assessing the state of destruction of industry in Britain. They are all experts in their own industry.

In 1980 the national M.I.C. decided that an update of LONDON MURDER was required. This took the form of six pages of analysis in THE WORKER covering twentytwo different aspects of the destruction of industry and attacks on the labour movement.

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## PROPAGANDA

### 1) STYLE

Foreign items not to be a way of avoiding dealing with the much more difficult British items.

Jargon not to be a substitute for thought.

"Shoot the arrow at the target", don't scatter your fire.

### 2) CONTROL

Branches should not issue general statements without clearing with the Secretariat. Such statements should usually be taken from official Party publications, mainly the Worker.

This is not to stifle initiative -- sometimes there may be a need for immediate response to a new development. But such development will usually be national in scope so a national response will be needed.

### 3) QUALITY

Our propaganda should be of top quality -- politically but also in presentation. Many comrades take account of the former but ignore the latter. If we have respect for the working class then the propaganda we produce for the working class must be as well produced as we can possibly make it. This means:

--accurate typing (proofread and make corrections)

--good duplicating (practice on old paper --duplicating paper costs about 1/2 d per sheet --don't start running off until a high quality of reproduction has been achieved --watch the machine while it's running, etc.)

--careful clean layout of printed leaflets

### 4) LABOUR

Propaganda production is time-consuming. (See appendix below.)

Most of the labour involved is unskilled or semi-skilled.

Probably typing and layout of printed material are the only skills that require a longer apprenticeship. Every comrade should learn the basic skills so that the labour can be distributed fairly around the Party. Combat the tendency to specialize so that certain people are always appealed to if a banner needs to be made or a leaflet duplicated. We must not divide into those who think and those who do. Every branch must aim to be self-reliant with regard to its own propaganda needs locally. London branches should have at least one member who is familiar with the equipment available at the Centre. No individual should call for propaganda unless he is willing to give time and thought to the practical side.

### 5) MONEY

Propaganda is expensive. (See appendix below.) No branch or individual should propose that we produce propaganda without being prepared to show how the finance can be obtained. There is no golden cornucopia.

## 6) DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of propaganda is more difficult and time-consuming than either writing it or producing it. If it is not distributed it is useless, or worse than useless if we are patting ourselves on the back while the working class go without. Too often piles of excellent propaganda rot at the centre or under somebody's bed. Every party member has a big responsibility for distribution -- there can be no exceptions.

## PROPOSALS

- a) A Propaganda Committee, to be responsible to the Secretariat for propaganda production, which would be in charge of the considerable equipment we have at the Centre: 2 duplicators, 2 silkscreens, IBM machine, 2 typewriters, and Adana press.
- b) Propaganda Schools to train Party members how to produce good propaganda by the various methods, e.g. duplicating, silkscreen, production of printed materials, so as to help branches to become self-reliant.
- c) Standing Orders for propaganda produced for national distribution. Each branch should state the number it could use of each type of propaganda and be prepared to pay for it at the following approximate rates:

stickers	£1.25 per 1000
leaflets	£1.25 per 1000
posters	£1.00 per 40

## APPENDIX

### Time and Cost of Producing Sample Items of Propaganda

- a) Oil Imperialism duplicated pamphlet  
Labour: 24 hours  
Cost: £8.96 for about 400
- b) Worker Struggle supplement typeset by us and printed  
Labour: 46 hours  
Cost: £53 for about 5000
- c) Smash the Bill silkscreen poster  
Labour: 20 hours  
Cost: about 6d each
- d) Kill the Bill banner  
Labour: 20 hours  
Cost: about £1.50
- e) average filmshow  
Labour: 2 evenings  
Cost: approx. £10

This must be appreciated. As the capitalist crisis develops there will yet be a perceiving of the force of socialism which is accelerating and exacerbating this decline.

This phenomenon once perceived will create even greater problems in these socialist countries, and may even create internal difficulties as well as external, only to be relieved by a developing force for socialism elsewhere.

Our duty as a party is clear. For our party there is but one world.

The divisive force is class. The division in Britain: working class - capitalist class, the expropriated and the expropriator, the exploited and the exploiter.

THE DEBATE ON DETENTE

Is detente a sham? Is it some perfidious plot by the New Revisionists, the more easily to seize Europe and perhaps the world?

No. It does not exist. US imperialism has no detente with anyone. Neither has the USSR, not even in Comecon. The sham detente from within the USSR is as much to do with the collapse of the building of socialism within the USSR and the internal contradictions because of it as for any external pressures and external contradictions. Those who say, if they do, beware of the imperialist designs of the USSR state the obvious.

Great vigilance must be used by our party to guard against the promulgation of a philosophy of co-existence in order to save Britain and Europe from the USSR. To save it for the bourgeoisie. It is the reverse of Krushchev revisionism, hence it is the same - revisionism. Just as Krushchev brandished the Yankee atom bomb as a fear so can be the atom bomb of so called 'social' imperialism.

In Britain the working class has no bourgeois ally nor is it likely, whatever the contradictions among the bourgeoisie, to have a force from within the bourgeoisie as a progressive breakaway. In this matter the progressive force we have is the working class, it is the only force, it stands alone. When as must be the Russian mass make a new revolution then shall you see no detente.

At present the New Imperialist of USSR and USA Imperialism stand poised as cut throats waiting on the other to be off guard. The meantime they drive to pastures new and old as before. This with the connivance of each national bourgeoisie.

The division of the world into 1, 2, 3 is artificial and mechanistic, and there are especial dangers inherent within the so-called developing countries and within the liberation struggles today; no true liberation can be achieved within this one world without the strong development of Marxist forces. Internationally is this so but even more nationally.

No emancipation and true liberation can be completed in alliances alone of shifting class forces; in finality only the peasant and proletariat can achieve liberation for it is they who are slave.

I believe our party is still a school for revolutionaries, a nursery school with too few pupils. With education and conviction we shall produce revolutionaries separately and together capable, a great Marxist force to lead to Revolution for Britain.

WHAT SHOULD AN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU DO?

How should it be made up? It must provide the political context to the mass struggle. It must be composed of those cadres within the context of the two class exposition, so it is required that there shall be representatives of manual, clerical, technical and professional cadres i.e. tradesmen, medical, white collar, teachers, students.

It should meet monthly of smaller numbers and bimonthly of the whole. It is not its function to advise on trade union working and rectification of injustices within these bodies in connection with economic struggles and the indifference to such within the unions locally.

It is not to be an information bureau or a Who's Who of the labour movement. It must seek at all times to direct all struggle to political action, to Revolution.

As we have said before we have little to teach the working class on struggle with the employer or within the unions, yet we have much to learn. Further new forms are emerging and less struggle also. As the struggle diminishes in its elementary wage form new forces emerge, with a theory pragmatic of different ways to fight, potentially reactionary and basically by-passing real struggle.

The industrial bureau must not qualify in political need of struggle and leadership thereof yet must caution against sectarianism and take in its stride the superficial and contemporary struggle.

We lack conviction that in all places of work, be it shipyard or office, if we be as far as possible the leaders in the daily battle then the mass will come to accept us and our communism. We must say today what the mass will come to do tomorrow.

The bureau has so far failed for many reasons. First its narrow base. The concept of veteran leaders, old and trusted shop stewards, whose medals have been won in this and that strike. All strikes end, and old soldiers fade away.

To look for new action as a claim for political place and leadership is false, and in this period becomes more local, more parish pump, smaller and petty, not national leadership.

The bureau must raise the question what is the direction of mass struggle where it exists and change the direction. The bureau must discern the present policy of unions separately and as a whole labour movement and change it. The bureau must assist and advise on caretakerships of the machinery of the working class, the trade unions, a dying machinery.

It must discuss in detail how to advise about and implement the line, especially since we say Save Britain; it must ask what does this mean, how shall it be done? This is not worked out but must be if it is to be real.

It must marry all the party force in all the separate spheres of industry to one common direction. The direction of struggle within industry, all of it, is the working class - for good or ill presently sick, fragmented and divided.

There is the question to be answered of the nationalised industry, of 'private' and 'mixed' economy, of worker 'participation'. All of this is the problem for the bureau.

It is not a trade union recruiting centre or an advisory body on labour legislation. It should not seek to do the work of a trade union but assist those within the union to make the union do its work; very primitive and elementary work it is too.

We shall not accumulate a series of "stars" who shall win or lose an Upper Clyde fight and become famous or infamous.

We are a party involved in one sole task, to make revolution. It is a long, hard,

thankless, unglamorous task, and we shall lose some and gain better. All its advice shall be available to The Worker and the CC conversely.

It has initially certain elementary administrative tasks which should be undertaken without fuss or great labour lest it become a substitute for a political role. There must be on this point a compilation of all the separate pieces of the labour movement, a calendar of the events which fall in regularity, i.e. the national and local meetings, conferences, committees. It must compile a divination of the contemporary policy and direction of the unions, of the TUC, of the Labour Party nationally, of the Parliamentary Party also. Understand it, and warn.

### THE PARTY

The party is still in a very formative stage. It is not yet mature. It was not until the Second Congress that a true programme emerged. This in itself is indicative of immaturity.

The background of the emergence of the party was against a furore of international and internal polemic. Here in Britain it was late beginning mostly because of a long improper understanding of the meaning of Leninist democracy, of democratic centralism.

The acceptance of our party in some circles is still rejected, for this reason alone; it is regarded as an heretic, as a breakaway.

In its embryo beginning it took on an artificial characteristic, a debating forum. This is still with us in an infantile form.

There is a symptom of not belonging, it is very evident from time to time in expression, "the party should", seldom we.

It is also accompanied by an absolute lack of what we are doing in our branches, in our parish etc. No plan, no expression of experience in work of gain and setback, and no forward planning. Frequently criticism is used as a substitute for work and is in itself a diversion from task, a deviation and by its very nature dishonest. It is noticeable that in cases the most vocal labour the least.

Some most ardent in correcting the line, in stating the obvious deficiency and demanding it be put right, pass by without acknowledgement the unequal labouring of others, especially so when the task undertaken is considered menial in bourgeois description. We still carry on the debating forum part of our beginning, now in a cafe society form and the less sincere because of it.

This manifestation is disturbing, for it causes us to think, is our party treated as a debating club, is our political interest a hobby because we give the time to it? Do we have fun, do we form cliques to observe the discomfiture of the party by our artificial opposition, for the party is always guilty because always inadequate? It is as though we are not in it, the party, but if of it detached, that we are the policeman, keeping order on a recalcitrant party.

The party must demand self sufficiency, self reliance within the line in all localities in all branches. The caretaker, the director of the whole, the CC.

The labour movement is in process of awesome and dangerous change. The disaffection within the parliamentary parties is the nucleus of a new fascist force which will no doubt take on a very subtle and sophisticated character, not a vulgar symptom of a new fascist party and new leaders though we shall also see this form as well most probably as a feint. What is now being enacted is the transformation of the establishment of a bourgeois democracy - well directed, well

planned and it will find many allies. The working class is assisting this process. We see the development of a parallelism in trade union machinery of ad hoc and self appointed committees and leaders, a neglect of the machinery and its by passing, and a dangerous development of company style unionism. This is not a progressive phenomenon but a dangerous one.

It comes from a design and is being adopted by the workers consciously and unconsciously. It comes also because of the unions having begun to outlive their usefulness as a defensive weapon and having adopted the role of collaborators or policemen to the bourgeois state.

We must perhaps find ourselves as caretaker of a fast emptying house; the more easily shall we seize the property and destroy it. We want not a "save the unions" campaign but seizing of the assets material and human.

In this new fast developing period we must expect to see greater and greater inroads of normal civil liberties, the necessary apparatus and ingredient which makes up a bourgeois state.

We will be harried and hunted as subversives, will be made illegal so long as we adhere to our task, revolution, Marxism Leninism. (See Robert Mark on soldiers and terrorism - he does not mean Irishmen, he means us, the revolutionaries.)

That is why the party must be educated, dedicated, disciplined, monolithic. Without we shall not survive.

There must be established now regional bodies whether they be termed Districts or otherwise. The leadership of such must be the representative of the CC. Where more than one is available then one representative shall be the secretary, one the chairman.

The new CC must demand a report at each session of The Worker editorial body, its political direction and its discussion, especially its variants. The Worker committee shall render account of its personnel, of its labours, of its numbers and division of work. The CC shall remove if they exist the time servers, non-labourers.

The CC shall meet six times at least annually. It shall not tolerate absenteeism or deviation once a decision is made (not even in silence). It shall put down gossip and any member of CC found participating shall be removed.

It shall make a tally of its numbers and of the separate labours of its personnel. No member shall remain who has no given task or fails to labour.

The Secretariat shall be appointed by the CC, the numbers also decided by CC. No member shall be appointed except the comrade shall have an actual task for the party not confined to the secretariat, such a task not alone to be one of intellect, an actual physical task. No absentee shall remain.

The time and frequency of its meeting to be determined by the members of the secretariat but not less than fortnightly. It shall report its work decisions and proposals to the CC.

It shall also report to the CC any divisions within its committee.