

of Finland surpassed anything we had undergone since leaving "hospitable" England. In Abo we were arrested as soon as we landed and sent to the police department. After remaining there for two hours, we were transferred to the prison, where we were held for two weeks under a severe regime. Then by administrative order we were sent in freight trains with criminals to Viborg. There again we were imprisoned for about two weeks. Our stay in Finnish prisons, as we found out later, was a part of

a prearranged plan of bourgeois rulers of England. It was a sort of revenge against Comrade Sermus for the outburst of indignation among the London workers, provoked by his arrest. From Viborg we were sent under arrest to the Pyelostrov. But in Terioki we were landed and sent to prison, kept there a few days, only for this new insult: the Finnish swash-bucklers sent us to Pyelostrov, and thence to Red Petrograd, which we left about ten years ago, owing to our revolutionary activity."

Regarding Latvia's Army

Soviet Russia knows quite well the Lettish sharpshooters. The Russian proletariat knows the sacrifices of the Lettish soldiers, laid on the altar of the socialistic revolution. Despite all attempts of our enemies, despite Lochart's subsidies, lies of the Kazan and Siberian counter-revolutionists, the Lettish troops have remained faithful defenders of the Socialistic revolution. And when the battle cry was raised: "To Latvia!" the Red sharpshooters and the Lettish workers came forward from the vast expanses of Soviet Russia toward the west, in order to create their own Soviet Latvia.

Many still think that Red Latvia acts separately from Russia, but this is a great error. Latvia is so closely connected with the Russian Social Revolutionaries that there can be even no thought as to their being separate.

If one speaks about the uprising of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and of capturing power at all cost, this can be said of the Lettish proletariat. They had taken the power into their own hands, even before the arrival of the Red Sharpshooters. The Lettish soldiers have proven to be the defenders of the proletarian gains. The whole civil population thought that the clearing of the Baltic region from the White Guards was a matter of a few days. But in the higher directing spheres, people regarded this question quite differently, and expressed grave apprehensions. I remember how, after the taking of Valki and Volmer, Comrade Vatzetis was indignant when the main forces moved not towards Reval, but against Riga. It was not the fault of Vatzetis that his strategic plan was not complied with. But this is not the subject of our discussion. One thing is clear: the apprehensions of the directing military heads have come true. All

know the results. Sections of the Ethonian Red Army had to retreat. The heaviest burden of fighting with the White Guards and Esthonian and Finnish bands was carried out on the northern front of Latvia. The offensive of the Esthonian-Finnish White Guards began at the time when the entire front of Latvia was yet weak. At many points and in many directions comparatively small detachments were operated, which have not yet succeeded in effecting a junction. War commissarists were not yet organized, through which we might have begun mobilization and training the mobilized and volunteers. Further military operations disclosed immediately that the army of Latvia had not reached the stage desired and that it had passed through a period of disease. The army of Latvia at the present moment is undergoing the same things as the Russian Red Army underwent at the beginning of its existence. The third conference of communist sections of Lettish regiments, which took place in Riga on February 20th, was characteristic. The question of building up a Latvian Army was discussed at this conference. From the reports from different localities it became clear that the Latvian Army suffered from lack of discipline, and that this had produced a ruinous effect. The officers' command had not teamed up yet. Rights and duties of separate organs are not yet defined. Every one looks at the army's business from his own particular point of view, and pursues his own method. And as a result, the wagon is still there. Latvia's army is an inseparable part of the whole Russian Red Army, and must carry out the task put before it by the whole revolutionary front. Therefore the building of the Lettish army must be conducted according to one common principle on one united front.

Official Organization Bulletin

To all Locals, Branches and State Organizations:
Dear Comrades:

Many Locals and groups have already answered the call of the National Organization Committee of the Communist Party. Many new Communist Locals have been organized, and many are in the process of formation. Some are discussing the advisability of aligning themselves with the new party, and to these we would say: "Do not hesitate. Let there be no unnecessary delay. Begin at once upon practical constructive organization work."

How To Organize A Communist Local

Take the initiative in your locality, call a meeting and form your branch organization; proceed immediately to elect delegates to a preliminary conference composed of delegates representing each fifty members or fraction thereof. This city conference shall elect a local executive committee of not less than seven members. From the members of this executive committee elect a secretary, organizer, literature agent and financial secretary. As soon as the organization is completed, communicate immediately with the secretary of the National Organization Committee.

Supplies

Temporary charters, application cards, membership cards, dues stamps and other supplies may be secured from the National Organization Committee. Branches of Language Federations suspended from the Socialist Party will secure supplies and dues stamps through their Federation Executive Committees or Translator Secretaries. Branches endorsing the call for the formation of the communist party and who are now affiliated with Federations not yet suspended from the Socialist Party may secure charters and supplies in the same manner as the English branches.

Delegates To The Communist Convention

The first convention of the Communist Party of America will convene in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, September 1st, at 9:00 A. M. Branches, Locals and State Organizations concurring in the call for the organization of the Communist Party are entitled to representation at this convention. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each organization, and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or major portion thereof. Each Language Federation shall be entitled to one fraternal delegate at the convention. In instances where States concur in the call, they shall send delegates as States. In other States, Locals and Branches may send delegates as such. In cases where a portion of a Local concurs in the call, such portion of a Local shall be entitled to a delegate.

Financing The Convention

Organizations sending delegates will be assessed \$50.00 for each delegate. This fund will be applied to equalize the railroad fare of all delegates to the convention. Organizations having less than 250 members, and which are unable to pay this amount, are urged to send delegates. A special fund will be created to defray their traveling expenses. Expenses other than railroad fares will be paid by the organization sending delegates. In the event that delegates are not provided with funds, the National Organization will provide rooms and meals.

Do not fail to be represented at this historical convention. All delegates, either directly or through Local Secretaries, are requested to communicate with the National Organization Committee immediately following their election. Uniform credential blanks will be furnished by the Committee.

Special Convention Fund

To assist those organizations which are unable to meet the expense of sending delegates to the Communist convention, a special convention fund has been created. Individuals and organizations are urged to contribute to this fund to the end that the convention shall be thoroughly representative, and that no group shall fail to be heard because of its lack of finances.

Organization Fund

The National Organization Committee has inaugurated a country wide campaign of agitation, education and organization. Funds are needed to place speakers and organizers in the field. Several comrades are ready to start out on this ne-