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TOWARD A HISTORIC 20th CONVENTION

(LETTER SENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM HENRY WINSTON,
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, SEPTEMBER 21, 1971)

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Dear Comrades:

With October 1, 1971, the pre-20th Convention discussion period opens for our Party. The convention itself will be held February 11-14, 1972. A pre-convention discussion period is a time to review policies, organization and leadership. It is also the beginning of the process, completed at the national convention, of setting policy and of strengthening the Party's ideological role, organization and leadership for the coming period.

This pre-convention period is an unusual one. It comes at a crucial time in the development of decisive struggles for our country, class and Party. These are the months of the Fall Peace Offensive, of the October 13 Moratorium, October 25-29 and November 6 peace actions. Despite the various maneuvers of President Nixon, there is a new rising tide of mass sentiment, demanding that the date for complete withdrawal be set and in support of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's seven points which call for withdrawal by December 31.

These are the days in which the fight for the freedom of Comrade Angela Davis, with all that means in the struggle against racism, repression and around prisoners and the prison

system, comes to a head. The fight for postponement of the trial in view of the atmosphere being created around prisoners, for bail, change of venue, etc. demand the most massive immediate action.

These are also critical weeks in the struggle to prevent the Nixon Administration from carrying out its solution to the economic crises of U.S. imperialism--to drive down the living conditions of the working class, Black and white, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Indian. To achieve this aim, the ruling class plans many forms of direct government action and repression of labor.

In these three major struggles, as in all others, the fight for Black Liberation in the shops and communities is central to the whole fight for democracy and against reaction.

DISCUSSION TO ADVANCE THE STRUGGLES

Our pre-convention discussion, therefore, cannot be an abstract discussion separated from struggle. It must help project us even more fully into these struggles at a moment that demands exceptional effort on our part. This effort must be on the basis of planned, organized work of all Party organizations in which every comrade finds a relationship between his or her own work and all three of these issues and links them together as closely as possible.

Therefore, the quantity and quality of our involvement in these struggles must benefit from our pre-convention discussion. And our pre-convention discussion must benefit from this involvement. This is a moment when the mass struggles particularly need the special contributions of our Party. Much of the content of our discussion should be the new ideological questions and questions of strategy and tactics that emerge from these struggles.

The first major document to focus the discussion is the report of Comrade Hall to the July enlarged National Committee meeting, published under the title, "Out of Indo-China! Freedom for Angela Davis! - Our Goals for 1971 and How to Win Them." In this report, Comrade Hall discusses how the anti-monopoly coalition can be built on the basis of the widest possible struggle for peace and democracy and against racism and reaction. He also discusses racism as the foremost weapon of ruling class reaction and fascist tendencies.

At approximately the 1st of November, the Draft Main Political Theses for the convention, based on the July report, will be available and should then become the main focus of the pre-convention discussion period. There will also be theses prepared by national commissions in various fields of struggle. Party Affairs will contain this and other material submitted to it from the whole membership and will appear at least monthly and more often if necessary. Other publications will also carry material.

Each district and club should plan its participation in the discussion and preparations for club, district and national conventions,

keeping in mind how the discussion shall strengthen our participation in the crucial struggles of these very same months and how it shall help complete the Party recruiting and press circulation drives.

We are confident such an approach will guarantee our Party comes to the 20th Convention much stronger and able to make even larger contributions to the daily struggles of our people and class and for socialism.

NATIONAL PLAN OF WORK IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NIXON ECONOMIC POLICIES

Adopted by the National Organization Bureau

I BASIC CONSIDERATIONS IN OUR WORK

- A. The Nixon "New Economic Policy" arises out of very deep crises of U.S. imperialism and its economy and greatly sharpened inter-imperialist contradictions. With minor variations, nearly all representatives of monopoly, irrespective of political party support the basic policy. It is a policy which U.S. imperialism will continue to pursue with all means possible in many forms for as long as one can see ahead. Therefore, this is not a single shot struggle of a couple months duration. But this formative period is especially important.
- B. The essence of the policy is to restore the relative position in world imperialist competition, to come out of a low point in the business cycle and restore the rate of profit (as distinct from immense absolute profits) by getting more out of the workers for less, by actually depressing their standard of living. To do this, they aim to prevent wage increases over a protracted period, to drive down real wages by allowing prices to go up while wages remain the same. They aim to cut the costs of production per unit of output by automation and retooling, thus eliminating workers, and by speed-up. Therefore, this is a basic struggle over the division of surplus value which all workers will be compelled to enter.
- C. What the monopolies were unable to achieve in given industries such as electrical, auto and steel in direct battle with the workers of those industries they intend to achieve by state monopoly capitalist action backed up by the courts, together with administrative decisions of a repressive nature, etc. Therefore, the daily class struggle at the point

of production will be compelled to take on an increasingly political character in relation to the use of state intervention against the workers aimed at depriving them of their rights and smashing the rank-and-file upsurge of resistance.

- D. The Nixon economic policy, though it may change its forms, labels and demagogic cover, will have an adverse effect on all non-monopoly strata of the population. Particularly hard hit are Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Indian workers, young and women workers, all of whom are locked into the lowest paid classifications where there is the greatest speed-up, while fake price freezes permit continued price rises especially by monopolies in the ghetto and barrio communities. The lack of a real price freeze and rollback, of tax relief, etc. effects middle strata adversely when their incomes are essentially frozen. But the workers in basic industry, Black and white, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Indian, especially the lowest paid categories, will suffer in a special way since these are the decisive industries from the standpoint of monopoly to get more for less from the workers. Therefore, every section of the people can be won in this anti-monopoly struggle, but the working class, its core in basic industry, and Black people as a whole, remain decisive.

II MASS OBJECTIVES AND FORMS OF STRUGGLE

- A. To build forms of struggle among trade unionists that continually grow in mass involvement and in depth, continually uniting wider sections of workers and their unions on a city, state and national basis. This should lead to some forms of nationally united actions involving major sections of the labor movement.
1. In every shop and union local, we should seek forms of organized opposition and of uniting the widest sections of workers and the trade union movement. There will be a great variety of forms varying according to the situation and the understanding of the workers.
 - a. A petition or post card campaign among shop workers calling on local Congressmen to oppose the policy and protesting to President Nixon. Such a form might be initiated by national rank and file groups in which case they should receive copies of such petitions or post cards. Such a form allows expressions of opposition by the widest numbers who are not yet ready for more advanced forms. It is to be expected that national rank and file forms will issue their own mass distribution literature.
 - b. A resolution in the union local backed by a rank-and-

file group condemning wage controls of any kind and calling on the central labor body and international to organize a program of militant struggle against the whole policy.

- c. A job action over contractual rights blocked by the Nixon policy.
 - d. Mass meetings, rallies, demonstrations at appropriate places called by a rank-and-file group, by a union local, a district council, a central labor body, a state federal or international.
 - e. Delegations to legislators and mass lobbies.
2. Every shop struggle, every contract negotiation, every union struggle is objectively linked to the fight against the Nixon policy and should be so linked by us.
 3. The special ways in each particular situation in which the policy hits Black workers and also Chicano, Puerto Rican, Indian, young workers and women workers should be brought out along with special demands.
 4. We should help every general rank and file group now existing to make this the center of their activity, linking it to particular union and shop issues and to every developing rank-and-file group. In every city and region we should help rank-and-file workers organize a wide meeting or conference to plan a program of struggle as one level of the struggle. We should give every assistance to this effort.
 5. For the fight against the policy to have a sound and lasting basis in the shops and unions, existing rank and file forms or groups formed specifically around the policy have to be the focal point of our work in trying to move the whole labor movement.
 6. The left has to be built and coalesced in the process of the struggle to prevent unnecessary retreats and defeats, to help guarantee militancy, direction and steadfastness. A fully class conscious policy in this case will reject any form of wage controls. Supposed controls on other things should not change this position against wage controls of any kind.
- B. To build the widest forms of struggle in the communities against the Nixon policies.
1. We should seek expressions on many levels appropriate to the situation and level of understanding but always seek to unite more sections of the people and their many organizations, and to deepen their level of struggle.

- a. Picketing supermarkets over prices that continue to rise.
 - b. Picketing real estate interests over rents and housing costs that continue to rise.
 - c. Actions, including picketing of banks that are forcing up the costs of homes, cars, etc.
 - d. Protesting the tax give-away to monopoly and demanding more than crumbs.
 - e. Use of leaflets, petitions, post cards, picketing, rallies, mass meetings, demonstrations, delegations to legislators, mass lobbying on these issues, all at places aimed to register the maximum pressure.
2. Every kind of community organization can be involved including tenants and housing, schools, civic groups, block committees, settlement houses, Y's, church groups, women's and youth groups.
 3. We should try to show them how the Nixon wage and production policy is against their interests, just as are his policies on prices, rents, taxes, profits, interest, dividends and, therefore, they should find various ways to express support for the struggles of the workers in the shops and unions on the wage and production policy.
 - a. This will include inviting labor speakers to explain their situation, joining mass actions called by labor, etc.
 - b. A "Prices Watch-Dog" Committee of labor and community forces can help unite the two.
 4. A community conference of all people's organizations on what the Nixon policies mean for them and what to do about them is a form of unity to be sought in one way or another everywhere.
 5. Where no other community forms are moving on the Nixon economic policy, and sometimes to serve as a left prodder even where they are responding, neighborhood or congressional district "committees for a people's economic policy" should be formed to initiate actions and unite with wider forces. In some places rank and file committees may originally initiate such a community form or it may have a relationship to an unemployed form.
- C. To Help Give Ideological Clarity in the Struggle
1. The Nixon Administration attempts to justify its policies to working masses on grounds that they will combat inflation and unemployment.

- a. In demanding a rollback of monopoly prices and taxes, we need to show wage increases are not the cause of inflation, that the war is a major source, as is monopoly price fixing, etc. We need to show why no wage controls are justified and that all accommodations like tri-partite committees must be rejected.
 - b. We need to show why workers' wages have to be increased, not reduced to spur production and be a factor in combatting unemployment. No "trickle down" policy will help.
 - c. The problem for the masses of people is not a balance of payments or trade deficit caused by imperialist policies, too high wages in competition with workers abroad or low rates of profit. Thus, monetary manipulation, "buy American" and import surcharges will not help the mass of working people. The struggle must be focused on building greater international trade union unity and on fighting runaway shops, not on foreign workers, foreign imports or workers seeking work in the U.S.
 - d. The racist and imperialist nature of the policies must be shown as well as their anti-youth character and special effects on women.
 - e. Other ideological questions such as how these problems can be alleviated but are basically unresolvable under capitalism need to be shown together with a radical program of immediate demands on the questions of inflation and unemployment, discrimination, insufficient wages and income, etc.
2. We need to link the struggle against the economic policy with the issues of the war in Vietnam, racism generally, the fight to free Angela Davis and against repression.
 - a. We should show that the war is a major cause of inflation and unemployment, and the balance of payments and trade deficits that monopoly is concerned about is largely caused by the war policy.
 - b. Wages and contracts are to be the product of reactionary government decision enforced by the courts, the police and military with big new limitations on the right to strike as part of the attempt to outlaw the right to strike. This is inherent in the Nixon policy. It is a very major step of repression of democratic rights and in the direction of fascism. It is, therefore, closely related to all other forms of repression and is a central part of that struggle. The Angela Davis Case, those of Chicano and Puerto Rican leaders, the Berrigans, the slaughter at Attica are, therefore, closely related.

- c. To impose the economic program, Nixon will have to do so in a way to try to divide workers through racism. The policy's necessary effect is discriminatory. To fight the policy effectively, therefore, class unity must be built on the basis of raising the level of white workers in the struggle against racism.

III THE PARTY

A. National Committee Office

1. The Political Committee is to have the developing policy questions in the struggle continually on its agenda.
2. The Organization Bureau and department in close collaboration with the P.C. Industrial Concentration Task Force and Labor Commission is to coordinate the work and continually check up on its execution.
3. All commissions are to work out how they should contribute to the struggle.
4. All national staff members on travelling into districts are to take up this as one of their central tasks, with the main districts to be covered by November 15 on this question.
5. The Daily World and People's World and Political Affairs should regularly campaign on the issue.
6. A popular folder on the struggle is to be issued in 100,000 copies and brochures on specific questions are to be issued such as on why wage increases do not cause inflation.
7. An educational outline is being prepared.
8. The Party electoral campaign will make this a central issue.

B. Districts

1. Every district committee should have a major discussion and work out a concrete plan of work for their district.
2. The plan should include:
 - a. How to reach the entire membership with a full understanding of the struggle and what each member is expected to do.
 - b. A system of check-up through the district organiza-

tion department.

- c. The specific mass initiatives in the shops and unions and communities along the lines indicated above at the district level and what sections and clubs are being asked to do.
- d. Every comrade, no matter what his or her work, should relate it in some way to the struggle against the Nixon economic policy, as well as to the war and fight for the freedom of Comrade Angela Davis.
- e. The use of national and district literature.
- f. How the circulation of the D.W. or P.W. will be increased in the course of the activity.
- g. How in the course of the activity a Party shop paper will be built for the key concentration shops.
- h. How the Party recruiting drive will benefit from the activity and how in the process of this struggle we will build shop clubs in the decisive shops singled out by the district.

DISCUSSION GUIDE ON NIXON ECONOMIC POLICIES

Prepared by Eric Bert

I The wage freeze should be viewed in the context of an overall critical economic and political situation which has been developing for several years. The economic situation is characterized by large scale unemployment, no upturn in the economy, and a sharpening crisis in U.S. international economic relations. On the international front, it is characterized by the continuation of the Vietnam war, sharpened conflict with Japan and the European capitalist nations, and more acute relations with the nations of Latin America.

II The U.S. capitalist class seeks to redress the critical situation at the expense of the working class. It seeks to accomplish this through freezing the workers wages, taking no steps to counteract mass unemployment, restructuring taxes for the benefit of the corporations and the rich, gutting the welfare items in the budget, attacking the welfare system in its entirety, and handcuffing the organized sector of the working class.

The central economic objective is to raise profits at the expense of real wages. This is already happening, with corporate profits rising swiftly despite the stagnant economy. Large corporations expect, through Nixon's anti-labor attacks, to get all-time record profits in 1972, despite continued mass unemployment, idle capacity, and through a lowering of labor's living standards.

III Monopoly capital seeks to redress the critical situation also at the expense of its capitalist rivals. An especially savage war is being waged against the Japanese monopolies. Nixon's surcharge on imports is intended to help offset the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments by reducing imports and helping U.S. monopolies raise prices on their products. The same aims are pursued with the devaluation of the dollar. But the Administration refuses to eliminate the real causes of the balance of payments deficit--vast foreign military expenditures and the enormous export of capital as U.S.-owned multinationals try to take over throughout the non-socialist world. On the contrary, these are being increased. The Administration's desperate monetary adventures and trade warfare is disrupting world trade and threatens a global depression. U.S. international economic aggression and the internecine warfare of the monopolies, weigh most heavily on the less developed countries. Prices of goods they sell on world markets, generally linked to the dollar, are declining in real purchasing power along with the dollar, while most goods they buy are going up in price as European and Japanese sellers revalue dollar costs upwards.

IV The wage freeze is a major event in the totalitarian measures to which the Nixon administration is resorting, on behalf of monopoly capital, to quell resistance of the masses. These measures have been in the making for years, antedating the Nixon administration. They are being pressed determinedly by the White House. They include the curtailment of the Constitutional rights of Congress; the coercion of the Supreme Court, which has now become more acute because of the death of Justice Black and the resignation of Justice Harlan; the concentration of a greater share of all federal powers in the White House and, within the Executive Branch, the concentration of power in the hands of a relatively small cabal.

Nixon is moving even more forcefully in this direction than his predecessors. His special targets are the right to strike and the trade unions. He aims to destroy the former and cripple the latter. The projected establishment of wage control boards is a major move in furtherance of this strategy.

V The wage freeze is a central economic part of Nixon's program of racist repression and superexploitation. The overwhelming working class majority of the Black people, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, are especially hit by the freeze on wages, by the continuing rise in living costs and by the special measures to increase the price of imports. They are especially attacked by Nixon's cuts

in welfare and government employment. Their scope for struggle within the trade unions is treated by the attempt to straight-jacket the unions into helpless bodies limited to negotiations by top leaders before big business-dominated boards.

VI On the domestic economic front the tactics of monopoly are three-fold, with one or another tactic being pressed as the situation changes. These tactics are: the reliance on unemployment to subdue the working class; the resort to coercion; and the co-opting of the top labor leadership. The methods of coercion are varied, changing as the situation and resistance change. They include concealed or "mild" coercion, such as that envisaged in the tri-partite "freeze" boards now being planned (consisting of government, the corporations and organized labor leaders). Ever present, as indicated in the West Coast longshore strike, is the readiness of the Administration to use strong-arm methods such as the Taft-Hartley Act.

A despicable role has been played by some liberals (John Kenneth Galbraith et al) and the liberal Democrats who have eased the way for Nixonite coercion by enacting the freeze legislation even when the Nixon administration acted reluctant.

The goal of the Nixon administration is to increase the profits of the corporations; to make the workers and the masses, generally, bear the total cost of the crisis; to enrich the rich by such devices as the tax credit on capital investments. In this effort it is seeking to co-opt the labor leadership or, at least, to convince the labor leaders to limit their activities to loud noises.

The attempt to impose a freeze on wages faces serious difficulties; these difficulties are one reason why sections of the capitalist class have been uncertain that this was the best road. These complications are that the imposition of a wage freeze raises the possibility of a mass demand for a freeze on profits, on interest rates and, at a minimum, the demand for an effective freeze on consumer prices. These dangers have been evident in the demands of Meany and other labor leaders for "equity of sacrifice." Monopoly capital intends to make no sacrifices, equitable or otherwise, and the demand for such "equity of sacrifice," even though demagogic, makes monopoly fearful.

The inequity imposed by the stagnating economic situation is felt most acutely by the Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican and other minority workers and sections of the population.

VII The role of the labor hierarchy has been one of bluster, retreat, bluster, retreat, etc. The "equality of sacrifice" demanded by the Meany leadership is the signal for the sacrifice of the interests of the working class. It tends to demobilize the working class, implying that "equality of sacrifice" is a reasonable goal, when, in fact, it is only an opiate to drug the working class. However a "freeze" is contrived, its essential elements would be: a reduction of workers' real wages, violation of existing contracts,

banning of the right to strike, undermining the power of trade union organization. A "freeze" would not curb profits; it is intended to increase profits. Nixon proclaims this. The tri-partite boards proposed by liberals and supported, if deviously, by the trade union leadership, are an instrument for handcuffing the workers and their trade unions.

The "productivity" formulas being projected aim to increase the speedup pressure on the workers, to end all attempts to bargain over the terms of automation, and above all to see to it that all the gains from increased productivity go to the capitalists. The second phase formula of Nixon will not compensate the workers either for increased productivity or for increased living costs. It will mean an absolute and relative impoverishment of American labor.

VIII The slogan of "equality of sacrifice" is fraudulent. How can one talk of a need to sacrifice when one fourth of the nation's capacity is idle and well over five million workers are unemployed? The working class is duty-bound, in its own immediate interest to fight any sacrifice, on pain of having its throat cut. The working class is duty-bound to prevent its trade unions from being handcuffed. The working class is duty-bound to fight to retain the right to collective bargaining and, above all, the right to strike which is its only potent weapon in the collective bargaining relation.

Increasingly, it becomes clear to more and more workers that the Vietnam war and economic stagnation are part of the same pattern; that the struggle against the war is a part of the larger struggle which embraces the fight against the wage freeze, the fight against tax bonanzas to the corporations and the rich, the fight against gutting the welfare items in the federal, state and municipal budgets, the fight against inflation. Similarly the struggle of the working class in its immediate interests embraces the fight against the repression of Black and Chicano citizens.

The reactionary Meany leadership is the greatest obstacle that the working class has to overcome if it is to combat the freeze successfully. It is only too evident that the security of the working class, of trade unionists, in the face of the onslaught of monopoly capital and the Nixon administration, depends primarily on the self-activity of the rank-and-file of labor, on the rank-and-file of trade unionists making their unions into organizations of combat.

Suggested Reading on the Wage Freeze and Phase II:

Daily World - August 17, 18 and 26; September 4, 11 and 30 Mag.
October 9 and 14.

Political Affairs - September issue

AN APPEAL FROM THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE --FIGHT FOR BAIL FOR ANGELA DAVIS

The following appeal over the signature of Henry Winston, Chairman of our Party, was directed to all District leaderships on October 14, 1971:

I write this letter to you from the Political Committee. It is done with a sense of urgency. Yesterday was exactly one year since the arrest and jailing of Angela Davis. These have been bitter months for all democrats within the country, all non-fascists and anti-fascists, non-imperialists, anti-imperialists, socialists and Communists over the frame-up of Angela Davis who is now in the clutches of racist reaction.

The incarceration of this innocent Black trade unionist, Communist and fighter for her class and people is symbolic not only of present dangers to democracy and peace, but indicates the possibilities of new dangers. The fascist-like massacre in Attica is the road to fascism.

The policy decision was the "fruit" of a conspiracy between Albany and Washington. The naked fist of reaction was meant not alone for those in prison protesting "snake pit" conditions which exist side by side with growing racism and reaction, but also a warning to labor and all people--Black, white, yellow, red. It was at the same time that monopoly reaction revealed its bestial nature even more. It was the iron fist aimed at democracy. It is clear that these kinds of developments create new dangers for the lives of Angela Davis and all political prisoners. There can be no doubt that reaction can be curbed, can be beaten back; that democracy can be maintained and extended. But the condition for this is solidarity in action for the fundamental needs of the people.

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

Let me call to your attention the following facts about Angela:

- 1) There is a growing pressure on the eyeballs which strongly suggests a developing glaucoma. The Marin County jail is not equipped to provide adequate medical help. The conditions of four walls and locked doors only contribute to a weakening of her eye condition.
- 2) Inadequate portions of food are resulting in a continuing

loss of weight. She has now lost some 20 pounds.

3) Her gums bleed and she is in need of dental care, but the Marin County jail has no facilities whatsoever for this, and improper attention is the result.

4) Three times each week and for 30 minutes only each time does she have the opportunity for fresh air in the recreational yard.

5) Facilities for proper preparations for defense against the state's attempt to send this innocent woman to the gas chamber do not exist. All of the restrictions of jail life are applicable to Angela and for her, racism pervades the jail.

The dignity which Angela manifests under these circumstances is equalled by the massive support present among the peoples of this country and throughout the world. Our work must continue to grow in quality and quantity, so that Angela, who belongs to the people, can be returned to the people. This means BAIL NOW.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

The Political Committee would like to urge that you, the leadership in the districts, and the entire Party, make the fight for bail for Angela and the fight for her complete freedom from this frame-up a major undertaking. That is why we think that every step should be taken to (1) push through existing organizations, movements and committees the fight for maximum petitions. It would be useful for us to suggest and help all democrats to elect delegates who will represent their city or state and present such documents either to the Clerk of the State Supreme Court in California and/or the State Attorney General.

(2) The Party and all friends of democracy should encourage everywhere the preparations of amicus briefs to the State Supreme Court on the question of Angela. Such briefs can be based upon grounds that a given organization may decide. Many, like churches, may be concerned only with the moral aspect of the question, which could very well be related to the fact that bail be granted depending upon the outcome of the Supreme Court decision on the question of capital punishment. There may be some--say, optometrists, dentists or authorities in various fields of medicine--who would be interested in this question solely from this angle. There may be many lawyers who will tackle the problem from different points of view, including that of constitutionality. Still others, such as professors of law, law students, campuses, trade unions, Black organizations, may wish to present amicus briefs in their own way. They should be encouraged.

(3) There may be many organizations who may not undertake either a campaign for petitions or amicus briefs, but there are hundreds of thousands of churches, locals, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, student organizations, sororities and fraternities, etc.,

etc., who could adopt resolutions urging bail for Angela Davis. If only the churches were considered, whatever the denominations, a part of the 11 o'clock service could very well be used as moments of prayer for bail and the sense of such declarations be made known to the press as well as the courts in California.

(4) There are men and women in practically all fields of public endeavor--writers, artists, singers, dancers, scientists, etc. etc., who should be urged to speak out on the question of bail and let the powers that be in California know of these actions.

(5) Every avenue which reaches people--television, radio, press--should be canvassed and efforts made in one form or another to have expressions for bail made for Angela Davis.

(6) Bail for Angela should be raised wherever people gather, wherever meetings take place, whatever they may be. It should be discussed at every breakfast table, lunch or supper table. Shop gates should be visited on the question of bail.

The fight for the freedom of Angela is part of the fight for all political prisoners and is a decisive link in the chain to put forward the total movement of our people.

May we hear from you on your plans to help win bail for Angela Davis.

We urge all to rush funds earmarked for legal defense to the Angela Davis Legal Defense Fund, P.O. Box 1288, Manhattanville Station, New York, N. Y. 10027. There is a serious need for these funds NOW!

NEW YORK SPURS BAIL CAMPAIGN

By Frances Bordos

After actively helping to launch a series of committees and activities to win the freedom of Angela Davis in many communities throughout New York City and state, by mid-June the pace in the Party began to slacken. The period of vacations, the desire to get out of the city to beaches and woods, the need to seek relief from the heat in indoor air-conditioned sanctuaries began to take hold.

Despite the vacation period, the petition campaign for bail was organized. Several vacationers returned to the city with filled petitions. Many records were set and broken, particularly by some of our older comrades, who know from experience with other historic campaigns to free political prisoners, that freedom can only be won by a consistently organized mass campaign.

In mid-July, with bail still not set and Comrade Angela still in jail, new efforts were needed to step up the campaign.

The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis at a special meeting, called for the collection of a quarter of a million signatures in New York on a petition for bail. The first phase of the campaign was to culminate in a mass rally in Central Park on September 25th, just two days before the then projected trial date. To set the pace and an example for the mass movement, the New York Party and the YWLL pledged to obtain 85,000 signatures through the efforts and work of their members.

The New York District, under the leadership of Comrade Rasheed Storey, State Chairman, proceeded to put the campaign into high gear.

MANY LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT

The Party's participation in the campaign was to be conducted at the state office. A comrade was put in charge full-time. Goals were set for each area of the organization based on 200 signatures per member. Concentration points were suggested for each community including such heavily-trafficked areas as major shopping centers, large industrial shops, ball park gates, park concerts. All clubs, counties and industries set regular mobilization dates which were consistently adhered to, in addition to all the individual and smaller groups of comrades who were out every day of the week. A memorandum outlining the goals and plan of action was sent to all clubs. The members of the State Board as well as county and industry leadership accepted the responsibility of seeing this campaign through. They helped their clubs carry out the plan and were out on the streets or in their shops and unions with petitions.

By the middle of August, while there was a notable pick-up in the rate that petitions were being turned in, it was still not at the full potential. A city-wide meeting was called to find and remove the roadblocks to full performance. By an exchange of experiences relating how the pace-setters were going about the job, a new spirit and determination to reach and surpass the set goals came to the fore. It is not difficult to get people to sign the petition. All you have to do is ask. Turndowns? Sure, but you don't have to spend time in long arguments. That is for another time and another place. There are too many people who are ready to sign now.

The organizational steps, the special meetings, the active role of leadership produced the desired results. Petitions began to pour

into the state office and the bars on the big chart began to lengthen daily. We came to the September 25th rally with close to 65,000 signatures through the efforts of the New York Party membership.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP SETS EXAMPLE

Our district is very fortunate in having its headquarters located close to the national center. Thus, an important contribution in the fight to free Angela Davis was made by the national leadership of our Party. At Comrade Winston's initiative, the resident body was mobilized to assist the New York organization in guaranteeing a successful rally on September 25th. Every comrade was assigned to a specific phase of the work necessary to assure the largest and broadest participation, to work with their own clubs, to meet with county leadership, to reach our members who work in mass organization offices and business institutions associated with the Left to do what they could to help. A similar meeting was held with the staff of the Daily World outlining the kind of news stories and coverage needed to focus maximum attention on the special campaign for bail for Angela Davis and having our paper serve as a mobilizer for the Central Park rally. In addition, all of the staff members available joined in helping the New York Party and the Angela Davis Committee in their organizing efforts.

The effects of the special steps taken in the two month period go far beyond the number of signatures obtained and the success of the rally. Many new thousands of New Yorkers have been reached and involved in the campaign to free Comrade Angela; many of them have become acquainted with our Party for the first time. Untold numbers of papers, literature, and leaflets have reached into areas of our city and state that had not been touched for a long time. And the Party organization and membership of New York has been set in motion in a manner that is breaking through the "business as usual" routine.

The State Committee and the Board wishes to express its appreciation for the valuable example and assistance given by our national comrades. They have helped create the conditions for continuing high level activity on behalf of Comrade Angela Davis so that it becomes possible to look forward to having her with us at the 20th Convention.

FREE OUR COMRADE, ANGELA DAVIS
AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!
NO MORE ATTICAS!

FALL PEACE OFFENSIVE, PHASE II

From the National Peace Commission

Moratorium Day is over, but November 6th is only a couple of weeks off. The war is still on. The massive bombing of North Vietnam continues. The saturation bombing continues and the chemical defoliants are destroying the country. The killing of Americans and Vietnamese goes on.

Nixon's wage freeze gives millions to corporations and added burdens to working people with cuts in health services, education and welfare. The crisis of the economy, welfare, prisons, repression, inflation and unemployment is growing. The crying need is to end this immoral war and switch the disastrous course of our country from a war economy to a program which will meet the desperate needs of our people.

The overwhelming majority of the American people want an end to the war in Indochina and the opposition is growing at home and in Vietnam. The American people can force the Nixon Administration to accept the 7-point peace proposals of the PRG and end the war by the end of 1971.

MUST BE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD

November 6th must be a day when millions of Americans throughout the country will be on the march to demand that Nixon set the date for the withdrawal of American troops, to demand an end to repression and poverty. The regional demonstrations, which are being sponsored jointly by the Coalition for Peace and Justice and the National Peace Action Coalition consist of marches and rallies which will take place in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa, Washington, D.C.

Since these are joint demonstrations of both coalitions, every effort should be made in every area to have joint meetings to plan and organize all aspects of the rallies. November 6th must be heard around the world.

MAKING "FRIENDS OF THE DAILY WORLD"

By Ken Newcomb

We have been very slow in building forms of organization for the struggle of building the Party. Just as we need intermediate forms for leading masses in struggle, so do we need very close intermediate forms for leading mass struggles as well as for building the Party--leading people to the Party.

In the past year and a half we have added 10,000 new subscribers to the Daily World. That is somewhere between 20,000 and 40,000 people. It is the greatest single resource for Party-building that we have. Therefore, a first priority for building the Party is building a close intermediate form around the paper. Every club, either by itself or in conjunction with another club, should have such a close intermediate form to use in Party-building. These will provide the new contacts that will be the additional forces needed in press-building and other mass struggle arenas.

Building a "Friends of the Daily World" as an intermediate form is not in conflict with other intermediate forms of struggle. There might even be a Daily World discussion group within a form such as a rank-and-file shop group or left political action group.

The exact form of each "Friends of the Daily World" needs to be flexible. Three different places are developing three different styles of "Friends."

The Daily World Action Committee of the Bronx is organized on the basis of action on a specific issue--opposition to the proposed subway fare increase. The initial meeting was called on the basis of discussing the problems of the cities with a Daily World reporter. Approximately 30 readers responded, and of the new non-Party, non-YWLL readers that came (about 15), most were either middle aged or young and most were Black. The other readers were mainly older and white. The group decided to have regular, monthly education meetings with Daily World speakers and to have larger public meetings to tie in with the subway campaign.

START A PUBLIC FORUM SERIES

A second form is that used by the Village-Chelsea Readers Group. They began by holding a series of public forums. They publicized the forums with mailings to subscribers, ads in the D.W. and in com-

munity papers. The original organizing or executive committee now consists of 40 per cent non-Party people.

The success of the forums (80-120 people at each) on such topics as the Mid East, Angela Davis, etc., indicates the need for such. The main difficulty has been in the area of how to more rapidly involve more new readers in activity. The group has started a Saturday bundle sale with collection of signatures on the Angela Davis bail petition.

A third form is illustrated by the type in New England. The first meeting was called to hear the Daily World circulation manager speak on the role of "The Peoples' Press in Building the Peoples Movement." The invitation was mailed to about 50 people, subscribers and other readers. It stressed having regular, monthly get-togethers to discuss various issues. The meeting was billed as informal and social (bring your own bottle).

About 15 people came to the meeting, including one Party person and two YWLL people. All were younger, movement activists, including the editor of a local community-underground-type newspaper. There was an extremely stimulating discussion on the role of the press and then on a whole range of ideological questions from alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union to the campaign to free Angela Davis.

RAPPING ON POLITICAL TOPICS

The group felt that they wanted to continue to have such monthly discussions and invited Tom Foley from the D.W. staff to come to the next one.

People felt a strong need to get together and rap about political things rather than just the day to day problems in their local movement. Many felt they were not ready to join the YWLL yet but wanted to discuss Marxist topics.

This informal, Marxist discussion group form will build circulation as more and more people are drawn to it and get subscriptions. More active circulation or fund raising (other than for the expense of the meetings) will come later.

An overall problem in "Friends" groups, especially if they are action oriented is that there is a tendency to push the paper aside and become another mass organization. The fight is to keep the main purpose of the organization the building of circulation and raising of funds. Circulation of the paper should be seen as a way of gaining new contacts for the "Friends" as a tool of struggle on the particular action activity that the group may have.

For instance, if the D.W. Action Committee of the Bronx were to, as part of their petition campaign against the fare increase, include selling the Daily World to the person they have just gotten to sign the petition, they would rapidly be able to build up the

number of regular readers in their neighborhood. Also, special bundle rates allow such a group to raise money either to turn back to the paper or to help finance a full time worker for their activity.

The important thing about all of these forms is that they are a way of getting closer to our readers. And besides that, they can become an important action organization on the Left.

BRONX STRESS ON THE PRESS

By F.F., Bronx, N.Y.

In the winter of 1971 our club executive committee discussed the activities of the club and the main tasks we are facing. We posed the question of how to build the Party and strengthen the club in our area and decided to undertake at once the building of a readers' organization around the press--an action-oriented organization.

As press director of the club, I was asked to prepare a report for the next club meeting in order to start the ball rolling. As it was my first political report, I asked for and received the capable assistance of our county leader in order to be able to present a comprehensible Marxist-Leninist report to the club. We used as a basis the section of Gus Hall's report to the National Committee (January 1970) dealing with intermediate forms of struggle. We also noted that at the national Readers Conference in January 1971, all participants were asked to think in terms of mobilizing their local areas to develop such a form of organization.

The report was well received at the club meeting and evoked a good discussion. The club decided to start by planning a meeting at a public meeting room in our community. A committee of three volunteered to work out the details. There was a struggle to convince one comrade on the committee that we wanted this to be an action-oriented organization and not just a forum.

After a meeting room was secured we began to work with a list of about 130 subscribers to the Daily World in our concentration area. There were also about a dozen contacts whom we knew from mass organizations and such. We chose the topic, "The Crisis of Our Cities and You!" and were fortunate in securing Mrs. Madeleine Provinzano of the Daily World as our speaker. A letter of invitation was approved by the club and our committee got to work.

We mailed out 130 invitations about two weeks before the meeting

date. We looked these names up in the phone book and were able to get numbers for over 50.

READERS RESPOND TO CALL

One week before the first meeting of our proposed new organization, which we had decided to call the "Daily World Action Committee of the Bronx," we divided the phone numbers and made follow-up calls to our mailing. We had a wonderfully friendly and favorable response. There were about 15 who said they would definitely come.

And come they did! Thirty people attended this meeting, half of whom were non-Party (Of these, 6 were Black and 5 were youth.) Our little room for 30 people was filled.

In her report, Madeleine Provinzano emphasized the subway crisis and fare increase--not as a lecturer but in an informal manner to encourage the people to participate. The people responded to the report with a lively discussion on the Crisis of the City and what to do about it.

Another of our speakers was Ken Newcomb who gave an effective talk on the role of the Daily World and the importance of building the paper. He also proposed we act on a community issue: opposition to the fare increase. An amendment came from the floor to include improvement of safety conditions and efficiency, etc. of subways.

A resolution was enthusiastically and unanimously passed to (1) send a letter in the name of our organization to this effect to Governor Rockefeller, Mayor Lindsay, Borough President Abrams, the state and city legislatures; and (2) to issue a leaflet for public distribution at the subways.

ACTION AGAINST SUBWAY FARE INCREASE

Three people--one Party and two non-Party-- volunteered to work this out as a committee. A second resolution was passed to send a letter of protest to Attorney General Mitchell against the imprisonment of Angela Davis and demanding her immediate release on bail.

Some non-Party people proposed that we establish ourselves as a continuing organization with regular meetings and that we plan for the next meeting.

That day's Daily World was available along with subscription blanks and brochures of the Daily World. We also had mimeographed application forms for membership in the Bronx Daily World Action Organization. At the end of the meeting everyone either bought or took papers and filled out the membership applications.

And this is the way our Bronx Daily World Action Committee was

born! Among our very helpful participants was Comrade George Meyers, Chairman of the national Labor Department.

We have had two subsequent meetings at members' homes, inviting those who signed membership forms at the first meeting. We are meeting once a month, one meeting for active membership and an open forum-type meeting on alternate months.

We have an elected president, a Black non-Party woman and a treasurer and have two working committees--program committee and subway committee. The executive committee of the organization consists of the two main officers plus the heads of both committees.

LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION STARTED

The program committee has invited Victor Perlo to speak at our next forum on the topic of subways.

We have begun distributing our leaflet against the subway fare increase which is in both English and Spanish. We have distributed 3,000 leaflets so far and expect the entire club to be involved in the leaflet distribution. A petition campaign soliciting signatures against the increase will get under way shortly.

We have received answers to our letters demanding bail for Angela Davis from the city council president and will continue the fight.

Since our aim is to participate with other organizations in projects of community interest, the Daily World Action Committee is listed as a sponsor of the Moratorium action on October 13th planned by the Bronx Citizens for Peace. The subway leaflet will be distributed on the 13th.

For much-needed funds, we are preparing for a "white elephant" bazaar in November.

As a result of this successful project, attendance at our club meetings has shown a marked improvement.

STEP UP THE RECRUITING DRIVE

OUR GOAL:

1,500 NEW MEMBERS BY THE 20TH CONVENTION

RECRUITING AND YOUTH POLICY EXAMINED

By Roberta Woods, Southern California

"Plan for Recruiting in Northern California" (Party Affairs, April, 1971) projects an incorrect approach to recruiting youth into our Party. This incorrect approach reflects a lack of understanding of the youth question, which we must recognize as a central question in the anti-monopoly struggle, as well as a failure to carry out our Party's established policy on youth work.

The article lists seven areas for recruiting: (1) young workers; (2) young Black and white people working around various defense committees; (3) participants in classes (who are mostly, it seems, youth); (4) Peoples World brigade; (5) students; (6) Chicano and Latino communities; and (7) the women's liberation movement. Clearly Northern California sees its major activity and recruiting centering around youth. And this is precisely the weakness.

Without a plan for building and stabilizing the Young Workers Liberation League, it looks like all these new young recruits must come directly into the Party. Not only does this totally undermine the YWLL, but carried out over a long period, the plan projected would yield us an all youth or predominantly youth Communist Party. Some people may say, "Well, that's not such a bad problem," but in reality, this situation would be no more advantageous to us than a Party with overwhelmingly older folks.

PARTY'S "GENERATION GAP"

In building our Party we must seek the most advanced members of the working class of all ages. By itself, youth's ability to take a fresh view, to quickly adapt to a new situation isn't enough to take us far. But the force that will really move the Party forward is this special quality of youth struggling alongside the experience and stability of the older comrades. Any recruiting drive needs to give special attention to our Party's "generation gap"--the 30 to 50 year old group. We need to struggle with some of the older comrades who are anxious to turn over the Party to the youth, who are anxious to relinquish all of their responsibilities to the youth. And we also have to guard against attitudes among youth that there is no active role for older comrades in the Communist Party.

We must ask why there developed this trend of giving up on older people. The majority of the working class is not in the youth category; so what kind of attitude toward the working class does a "youth vanguard" approach reflect?

ROLE OF THE YWLL

It is true that youth, especially today's youth, are more open to socialism, more willing to study Marxism-Leninism. It is the function of the Young Workers Liberation League, as the expression of the Party's vanguard role among the younger generation, to appeal to, organize, educate, and eventually lead the younger generation, and win it to the fight for socialism.

The Party can and should recruit the most advanced members of the younger generation, but only a Marxist-Leninist youth organization can win the masses of youth, the bulk of the younger generation, to the struggle for socialism, winning them on the basis of the particular experiences of this generation.

A Party recruiting campaign which centers itself around youth turns out to be anti-youth, first because it puts all the responsibility for Party-building on the young comrades, and second because it puts the highly developed young people in "Party work" who should be in youth work, who should be organizing and giving leadership to the YWLL. This can only hold back the development of a really broad anti-monopoly youth movement and Marxist-Leninist youth organization which could be the basis for real qualitative growth of our Party.

SAMPLE PLAN FOR PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

A PLAN FOR PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Adopted by Bronx (N.Y.) County Committee

Period of discussion: October 1, 1971 through January 31, 1972

Main Reading Material for All Pre-Convention Discussion

1. "Out of Indo-China! Freedom for Angela Davis!" - by Gus Hall
Report to July, 1971 National Committee meeting
2. Draft Main Political Resolution (to be available November 1st)
3. Party Affairs
4. New York State materials on proposed program for C.P. of New York

5. Discussion articles in Political Affairs and Daily World
6. Basic reference work for all discussions - The New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

- I. The County Committee - to meet twice a month during the discussion period to:
 - a. Review the work of the county - leadership, organization
 - b. Prepare resolutions to conventions
 - c. Prepare Bronx county program to county convention
 - d. Study and make proposals for renewal of leadership to county convention

- II. Clubs - to meet at least every two weeks
 - a. Review work of the club, organization
 - b. Conduct educational discussions around pre-convention resolutions. SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS.
 - c. Prepare resolution for conventions
 - d. Discuss county and club leadership and prepare proposals for renewal of leadership on both levels
 - e. Prepare and adopt a club program of work and industrial concentration
 - f. Elect delegates to county and state conventions

Each club to assign one comrade to be responsible for pre-convention discussion--to organize educational work--to distribute literature and other pre-convention materials. This comrade to be in close and constant communication with the comrade on the county level so assigned for this responsibility.

Assistance is to be given to the clubs by county, state and available national leaders to help carry out the pre-convention discussion and related tasks at all levels.

- III. A series of four Pre-Convention Discussion Seminars to be held for the county membership to be held on Sundays at 11:00 A.M.
 - a. Sunday, October 17, 1971 - ROLE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM
 1. War - Southeast Asia - Middle East
 2. Relations with Latin America
 3. Economic Crisis - "Wage Freeze"
 4. Racism as tool of U.S. Imperialism

Leader: Hy Lumer, Editor, Political Affairs, member National Committee

 - b. Sunday, November 14, 1971 - ELECTORAL POLICY
 1. Anti-monopoly coalition - third party
 2. Coalition policies and prospects
 3. Party campaign
 4. Local candidacies and Party participation

Leader: Rasheed Storey, Chairman, New York State C.P.,
member National Committee

c. Sunday, December 12, 1971 - INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION POLICY

1. Role of working class
2. Development of rank and file movements
3. Role of community clubs in industrial concentration

Leader: George Meyers, Chairman, National Labor Commission,
member National Committee

d. Sunday, January 9, 1972 - THE PARTY AND MASS MOVEMENTS

1. Intermediary organizations
2. Role and responsibility of Party members in mass work
3. Party-building - review and possibilities

Leader: Frances Bordos, New York State Organization Secretary

In addition to the main reading materials previously listed, additional optional reading material will be suggested for each seminar.

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Our pre-Convention discussion is on. The first materials should appear in the next issue of Party Affairs. Other materials will appear in the Daily World and Political Affairs. However, all articles should be sent to Committee on Pre-Convention Discussion, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Party Affairs is to appear at least monthly and as often as necessary during the pre-Convention period, and it will print all but clearly anti-Party material. Articles should be 1500 words or less. More than one article may be submitted by the same comrade, so there is no limit on what may be written.

DAY CLUB FOR OLDER COMRADES

By Northern California District

Our day club began as an experiment. It was known that some of the older comrades were unable to get to evening meetings; unable to join in the life of the Party, and that this situation represented a loss to all concerned.

Could these comrades be brought together if meetings were held in the afternoon? But for this a valuable leader must be spared to supply transportation for some, and, more importantly, the qualities of leadership necessary to such a venture.

The leader was found, older comrades of diverse background welcomed the chance to join in Party work, and the experiment was a success.

In attendance at meetings, in prompt payment of dues, in work for the Peoples World, in collecting money for various purposes and in petition and election work our small group of older comrades has set an example.

Their reward has been in meeting with others whose goal is socialism, in sharing in reading and discussing the ideas and the actions necessary for greater success.

While living in this most wasteful system, a way has been found to use the abilities of the older people, those so often overlooked or disregarded.

INVOLVING MASSES AT EVERY LEVEL

By L.B., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Whose movement is this, anyway? Granted, its various parts must include a vanguard party, that politically mature organiza-

tion with a correct theory and the ties with the masses to carry it out.

We must not be too possessive or smug to bring in fresh participants and leadership, as it shows itself in the various mass struggles. Where will we get these new forces, since people aren't born revolutionists?

The healthiest and most earnest people we find in all the struggles must receive our literature and press. They will learn that the path to revolution is not a series of individual acts of violence or daring adventures; but rather that only the movement of great masses of people, unitedly following a correct theory can win struggles.

The vanguard has the duty and the NEED to involve and influence as many as possible in decisive actions. This holds true for fundraising. It is incorrect and self-defeating not to involve "the people" on every practical level--in their own defense.

NEVER UNDERESTIMATE COMMON PEOPLE

The surest way to be able to give sound leadership is to have the kind of relationships which develop class consciousness and socialist consciousness in our contacts. To "expect things" of people is a compliment to their understanding. Many respond to it. We must never underestimate the ability of the common people to understand complicated matters. Such underestimation is sectarian.

Without influencing ever-growing numbers of people, we cannot win any important political campaigns for a decent life--such as freedom for Angela Davis, an end to the monstrous Vietnam war, an end to racism and poverty in our land.

We need to win these campaigns and combine the same forces into a broadening and deepening coalition for more fundamental social change. We must, therefore, get closer to more people and involve them more in planning, in activities, and in the raising of funds for every mass action. This must become their movement also, in order to succeed.

INVOLVING PEOPLE MORE CLOSELY

In street actions, for example, walk directly up to any stranger and ask for their signature with a brief political explanation and literature on the particular case. If they sign, ask if they would like to help pay for the cost of leaflets, etc. Mention such costs as court costs (lawyers, bail, etc.). You'll be surprised how many will respond and how generously. When people give money they are identifying more closely in a common defense. Even if they can't give, thank them for signing and try to contact them for further action on the case, and on other activities.

Unless such an approach is taken, we saddle the Party with trying to do all the jobs that must be done and with paying for them as well. This won't permit it to carry out its primary function which is to give leadership. When you consider some of the mass activities in which our forces are involved and the necessary expenses, you must agree that every campaign must organize to carry its own weight. If it is an honest issue, the people will understand and support it--IF we take it to them. This must be done in all their organizations of struggle, in mass meetings and on the streets.

RECENT PAMPHLETS FROM NEW OUTLOOK PUBLISHERS

OUT OF INDO-CHINA! FREEDOM FOR ANGELA DAVIS!

OUR GOALS FOR 1971 AND HOW TO WIN THEM By Gus Hall
The Sharpening Crisis of U.S. Imperialism and the Tasks of the Communist Party. Meaning of the Pentagon Papers, bankruptcy of U.S. imperialist policy, increasing setbacks to its aggressive plans, danger of moves toward fascism, heightened power and consciousness of anti-imperialist forces, growing struggles of working class and mass movements, possibilities of important victories, need for full mobilization of the Communist Party. 64 pages--85¢

THE MEANING OF SAN RAFAEL

By Henry Winston
 Based on an article in the June issue of Political Affairs, considerably expanded with additional material. A polemic against "left" anti-communism, revolutionary adventurism and "super-revolutionary" interpretations of the events at the Marin County Courthouse which led to the frameup of Angela Davis; shows how such policies play into the hands of reaction. 24 pages--20¢

REBELLION IN THE UNIONS: A HANDBOOK FOR RANK AND FILE ACTION

By George Morris
 Deals with the growing rebellion of rank-and-file workers in many unions. Examines the reasons, challenges conservatism and bureaucracy in labor, develops new goals for labor. Discusses class collaborationism vs. class struggle, new technology, capitalism and living standards, Black liberation and the fight against racism, problems of youth and women, legislation and political action, international relations and peace, the AFL-CIO, the ALA, the "New Left," the Communist position. 160 pages, paper, \$2.75

THE "JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE": A NEW FACE FOR REACTION By Hyman Lumer
 The history of the JDL, its racist and fascist nature, its failure to deal with real anti-Semitism, the meaning of its anti-Soviet provocations, its support for imperialist aggression, the background of Meir Kahane, the failure of the authorities to curb the JDL, and the need to struggle against racism, anti-communism, anti-Sovietism and Zionism. 24 pages--35¢

GREETINGS & LETTERS

RETIREES' STAKE IN HOUSING

I wish to commend the letter to Party Affairs published in the April, 1971 issue, with respect to retirees and the formation of new clubs where they could deal with their problems in a constructive way.

Never has the loss of Tom Myerscough been felt so keenly, for this was the area of his deepest concern, and with his passing a dreadful vacuum has been left.

The one area of concern for the elderly not touched upon by Comrade Dinnerstein is that of housing. In this period of vacancy decontrol in New York City it becomes even more necessary to organize the elderly to fight the harassment to which they are being subjected presently.

Please give Comrade Dinnerstein's suggestion serious consideration, so that the various state and county apparatus may take cognizance of it for use in the coming election period.

E.T.R., Manhattan

Editor's Note:

We agree that both Comrade Dinnerstein's proposals and the above letter merit serious consideration and action by the Party organization. We know that some cities have day time Party clubs of older retired comrades (see page 28, this issue Party Affairs). Let's have more letters or articles from them telling Party Affairs of their experiences.

INSPIRED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS

On behalf of the last National Committee meeting, Helen Winter sent letters of greetings to National Committee members who were

unable to attend because of illness. We want to share the following response from William L. Patterson with our members:

Dear Helen:

I received your deeply gratifying letter of July 20. I had heard of the magnificent meeting of our National Committee and was naturally greatly moved by its conclusions and decisions. I am particularly pleased with the approach to the '72 election candidates.

What is new in your letter is the statement that the best wishes, greetings and hopes of the National Committee were sent to me. Believe me when I say that is inspiring. I would like the comrades to know of my appreciation.

I am much better and hope to see many of you soon.

We have a program that if implemented will help immeasurably to:

End the War

End racism

Free Angela Davis and all political prisoners

Bring a new day to our beloved country.

Here's to its implementation.

Comradely and with warmest regards to all,

William L. Patterson

RECRUITING SPECIAL

Special package offer to potential recruits and new members:

- 1) Ben Davis - Communist Councilman from Harlem
- 2) Dangerous Scot - John Williamson
- 3) Of the People, for the People - Pictorial highlights of fifty years of the Communist Party, USA, 1919-1969

\$2.50

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