

# Party Organizer

# Milwaukee Workshop Discussion

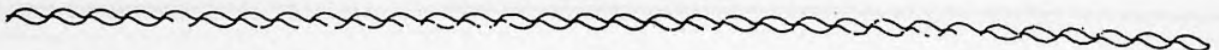
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ONE GUY WAS ALMOST CRYING. HE SAID: "THEM CROOKS IN WASHINGTON DON'T CARE NOTHING ABOUT WORKING PEOPLE."

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## 3,000 Unemployed Organized & Fighting!

By AN UNEMPLOYED STEELWORKER  
*Illinois*

Since March 1980, when they closed my plant, I've been in the unemployed movement. 13,500 workers went to work in the morning and found out at 3:00 that the plant was closed. These workers were put out in the streets with nothing, no back pay, no medical insurance. They didn't know that the pay checks they just received were no good. Vacations and supplemental employment were gone.

The union refused to give any information to the union members, so we formed the Save Our Jobs Committee and we went out to search for information about this plant being closed. We began to sign petitions to reopen the plant. We sent 150 people with petitions to the state capitol to get the government to take over this plant. We sent 5000 petitions to our Congressmen. We were on a national T.V. show answering questions about it.

We worked in the labor movement and with every organization in our area which was interested in fighting for the unemployed,

for food, food stamps, and extension of employment benefits. Three thousand unemployed workers were organized and they are still organized.

Now many T.V. broadcasters ask us: "What's going on? After two years, you're still unemployed. What are you doing?" We tell them we went to Washington and fought to get Rule 65. One of the guys was getting \$150 a month and he said his rent was \$160 a month and he was saving it up for medicine. One guy was almost crying. He said, "Them crooks in Washington don't care nothing about the working people." They said, "What do you think should be done?" And we said, "You gotta have a major political change in this country." They wanted to find from us, the workers, the answers to the problem in the United States, and actually I think the only answer is right here, the Communist Party of the USA. The people in the Communist Party have the answer to this problem. ■

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# Relate What We Do To Building the Party

By ELSIE DICKERSON

District Organizer  
E. Pennsylvania

I agree with the need for a new militancy that must be displayed in this period. We cannot afford to work in the business as usual way. It's time that the Communist Party take a stand among the masses in the forefront. That doesn't mean that we don't have comrades working in organizations but there is not enough focus in relating what we are discussing to building the Party.

61% of the Black people in Philadelphia are unemployed, and there is building going on. We decided that we had to tackle some of the specific unions like the building trades. I have a leaflet here that says "Come to a Protest Rally and Prayer Vigil and let Mayor Green know that affirmative action in construction means jobs for Blacks, Hispanic and Women Workers." (They are building a commuter tunnel, and the hiring of this group of people is almost nil.) This leaflet was sponsored by Black politicians, white politicians, tradesmen, the Black clergy, the National Lawyers Guild, etc. It shows what can be done and who can be brought together.

The other aspect of it is that, while it is very necessary to work within the trade union movement, I agree that that is

not enough because, if there is one place in the community where you can build unemployment councils and start unemployment movements, it is in the church where you have a cross section of people who are trade unionists, who are the unemployed, who are the down-trodden. And right now we are trying to get our clubs to move in each different community and speak to these ministers, and we have had some success. They are ready for it.

Our Party headquarters is in a new development. We have had businessmen come to us and say, "We agree with your facts on unemployment. Here we are--setting up all of this--and we have no customers!"

So they are willing to join forces with us on the question of welfare and unemployment because they too are being hurt. I'm trying to bring forward the whole question of alliances, whether in the trade union movement or whether outside.

I agree that a lot of our people are not unemployed and they haven't been hit directly, but all around them people are being evicted. I spoke to a tenants meeting a few days ago where utilities were being cut off. And there was a movement formed where people

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**Take A Stand for  
Peace, Jobs and Equality**

said they were ready to go down to the utility company and stage a sit-in. They said, furthermore, "We're going to turn the utilities back on and we're ready to go to jail if necessary." I agree with Comrade Claude Lightfoot that that is the kind of militancy that has to be displayed.

There is something happening among the youth, and we can't simply leave this question to the youth panel. It has to run as a thread in all our work. Philadelphia has been outdoing the nation with a youth crisis that has been building since the 1950s. CETA youth programs helped to stop the worsening of this crisis but now even those funds have been cut back due to budget cuts at the national and local levels. Black youth unemployment tends not to improve even in the unlikely event that there would be improvements in the general population. It becomes more serious when one realizes the possibility that many Black youth will be unable to make the transition from the teenage mode of life to the work force and this will have a lasting and a continuous impact upon Black youth even through middle adulthood and beyond. And this means that the ruling class is building an army

of unemployed that can result in a lumpen proletariat.\*

At a nuclear plant in Pennsylvania they are hiring unemployed people in the age bracket of 18-33 to do the dirty work, going up into the smokestacks and cleaning them out at a minimum wage. And it has been proven that the rate of radioactivity there is tremendous just looking at their clothes. Here we are seeing armies of fodder being built of our youth, fodder for the military or for the private sector and its profits and its greed.

They are our youth. The whole crisis around education is tied up with unemployment. In the summer we will have thousands of youth on the street and no jobs. What are they going to do?

I think we need to come up with some concretes that will answer the needs right now of the people. And, if we do, we will not have trouble drawing the people into a long range program.

\*(Or a militant fighting force for progress.)

## A BRIEF GUIDE TO EMERGENCY FINANCIAL, MEDICAL, HOME, FOOD, & ENERGY RESOURCES



★ AN OHIO PARTY CLUB  
PROVIDES ITS  
NEIGHBORS WITH  
EMERGENCY  
INFORMATION.

★ From a brochure.

for residents of Ward 15

a public service by Ward 15 Communist Party Club, P.O. Box 02086 Cleveland, OH 44102 (tel.: 281-7141)

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" C A T C H I N G   U P   W I T H  
W H E R E   P E O P L E   A R E   A T . . . "

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## *Mad, Militant & Ready to Move*

By AN UNEMPLOYED WORKER

*Illinois*

I'm glad that Gus Hall said this would be a "How To Conference," and I'll also refrain from describing the condition except to mention that at least half the workers in basic steel in this country are laid off. So, if that isn't a depression, I don't know what is.

In Chicago, on the question of militancy, I'm happy to say that we don't have any problems getting our club involved in the unemployed movement and, in fact, everyone in our club is working except for one who is retired. You can't go to your job every day and see the people standing on the street corner and not be affected by it. I don't think people, especially Communists, have to be on the street before they're affected by the problems of unemployment and before they're hit in the face with the crying need for militancy on this question. Getting militant now is just catching up with where people are at because people are mad; people are militant; and people are ready to move.

At an official meeting of our local some people from social service types of groups were

invited. They ran those people out of the hall. They didn't want to hear them. They know how to sign up for food stamps, but even if they don't, what they're interested in is how the hell we're going to keep the steel company from shutting this plant down and how the hell are we going to put people back to work.

Another example of spontaneous militancy and anger has to do with the rehabilitation of a building in a predominantly Black community. A coalition was formed that is demanding that the jobs must get filled by people in the community or the work will not get done. They said, "Don't come to our meeting unless you're ready to put your body on the line, unless you're ready to go to jail."

An organizer's meeting representative of many of the rank and file groups and save our jobs committees is working to build an unemployment movement. (One large union had called a meeting of the unemployed; a thousand workers came but they were angry because there was no program.) This attempt will be to get those really steeped in the problem together to decide what our program will be and how we will organize it on a city level. I think the program outlined by

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Comrade Rick Nagin in leading off this workshop is fantastic.

The meeting will divide its work by discussing (1) How to organize unemployed committees in your local; (2) Building unemployed movement in your community; (3) Lessons from the 30s; (4) What kind of program and city-wide coalition are needed?

I think the program is excellent, comprehensive and far reaching, but to build a city-wide organization on unemployment, my gut feeling from talking to

people is that you have to find one thing that becomes your banner demand or issue, the thing that really stands out in people's minds showing what these people are doing. I think the issue is unemployment compensation for first job-seekers and as long as people are unemployed. From what we've learned about the 30s, it was the demand for unemployment compensation that was the lightning rod that pulled together what was going on in different cities. ■

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" ON MY BLOCK ALONE THERE ARE FOUR MEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR JOBS DUE TO PLANT CLOSINGS. NOW YOU HAVE TO MULTIPLY THAT BY MILLIONS. THAT'S WHAT'S HAPPENING OUT THERE. "

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## *Building a Movement: Where to Start*

By KENDRA ALEXANDER  
Executive Secretary  
California District

I'm very excited about this discussion. For too long we have had all the right programs and not enough implementation.

I'm not so sure the Party is clear what the condition is out there. I live in a Black working class community. On my block alone there are four men who have lost their jobs due to plant closings. Now you have to multiply

that by millions. That's what is happening out there.

And you don't know it unless you know who you're living next door to. You don't know unless you know the people that you're living around, you're talking to, you're involved with and unless you are involved in their lives. And that's one of the big problems we have presently in the Party, in my opinion, not knowing who is

living next door to you and their condition. I don't care if you work or not, if you're living in a working class community, you've got to know your neighbors' conditions out there and it's serious. It's real, and it's a problem.

I want to talk about the attitude toward welfare. A neighbor of mine has two kids. His wife works. He hasn't been able to get a job on and off for the last two years, and he doesn't feel like a man. He says, "I can't even support my family. Here my wife has to go out and work and I end up mopping the floors." He came over to our house crying because he had just given his son a whopping. His son had taken a \$50 toy he had gotten for Christmas and traded it for \$5. He said, "I know the kid is not a bad kid, but I whopped him because we don't have any money." This is the condition out there, and Communists have to understand it.

And what is the racist edge of this in real life terms? My nephew got laid off as an auto worker, then got a job in an electronics plant but at half the wages he made as an auto worker. They're closing plants and basic industries largely where Black people have been able to make some impact -- so you're talking about large losses -- but even when these workers get jobs again, they never get them at the same wage rate and their standard of living is lowered dramatically. My nephew is working in a small team including two white workers who never worked before, and they were taken on permanently. My nephew, with 9 years as an auto worker, gets laid off. That's the reality of the racist edge that even when you get

a job you're the first one laid off.

Talk about what's happening to young people; my niece looked for a job for 3 months and finally got one at a gas station. She sits in a booth all day. They can't go to the bathroom. No lunch break. Nothing. She makes \$3.60 an hour. There are two other young Black women who work at that station and they rotate working overnight, and when they work overnight they bring their babies and put them on the floor of that gas station because they can't afford child care. (Overnight child care is so expensive, there is no way they could afford it).

This is what's happening to people. What do we do about these real conditions? We thought it was time for the Communist Party to say what we thought about the crisis and put out a leaflet called "A Practical Program to Fight Unemployment." It talks about the conditions, the fact that the Party led unemployed struggles in the '30s and that it's now time to do that again. It talks about what is necessary to organize the unemployed, the need for unemployed councils, immediate steps to relieve the hardship, the need to put our country back to work. But finally it says the real answer is socialism.

We think this will influence the whole development around unemployed struggles. We sent it to trade union leaders; we passed it out at welfare and unemployment offices.

We began then to talk as communists to some key leaders in a particular community. We proposed a meeting of everyone who wanted to discuss solutions to this crisis. A number of leaders signed a letter. We sent it to 26 people and 18

came. Several unions and community organizations were represented. For the first time you had a majority of Black people at a meeting like that. Too often we build coalitions that do not include the Black and Chicano communities on the decisions about what is going to happen.

Not everything went smoothly. One Black woman asked a labor leader, "Where have you been when we were out on the streets marching for education? Where were you when they were throwing us out of our homes?" And she was right. And the trade unionists got kind of defensive. But these are problems that you're going to run into when you try to bring them all together.

But we Communists have to figure out how to keep it united. It's not easy. You can call one meeting but that meeting can break up and never happen again. This woman was right on one point, but then she was saying that unions make too much money and ought to freeze all their wages, etc. She was absolutely wrong. She doesn't understand the role of trade unions. We Communists have to know what's out there, what people are thinking and what they're feeling, and we have to be able to answer it. There's a big ideological offensive in this country against unions (that they make too much money), that has its effect. That's how they sold the UAW contract.

I agree absolutely with Comrade Claude Lightfoot that we need militancy, sit-ins, etc., but you're not going to be able to start there in my opinion. I think that out of this conference we are going to have to organize mass demonstrations on the question of unemployment so that you build the consciousness about it and the sentiment that something has to be done. It gives you a forum to go into the communities and talk to

people, tell them to become people, tell them to become involved, go into the high schools and talk to these young people.

We did succeed in our meeting. On June 26 we're going to have a demonstration on unemployment that's going to go through the Black community. We're going to make unemployment the number one issue in San Francisco. We're going to talk to people and organize this demonstration. I'm convinced that from that demonstration we could call for an unemployed council to carry on the work of that program.

The other thing that I think is necessary is one of the out-reach tasks that Comrade Gus Hall talks about and that is to have some unemployed person in every district get on a free speech program and say, "I'm unemployed and I'm angry about it and anybody interested in talking to me about how we're going to do something about it, call this number." I'll bet you'll get some responses.

I'm for all methods possible to reach people. I also agree that we need one or two central focuses. I agree that there should be unemployed compensation for first-job seekers and continuation of benefits until you get a job.

There are a lot of attitudes about welfare, and we have to say that workers have a right to eat until they get a job. Companies don't have the right to say you can only eat for 6 months. We have to say we need to eat until you can provide us with a job. That's your responsibility and you pay us unemployment insurance until we get a job. There's no welfare involved in this and no charity involved in this. They worked for every dime that they're getting back until they can be gotten a job. ■

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" WE CERTAINLY DON'T MEAN  
TO NOT ORGANIZE DOWN BELOW. "

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## *We Started at The Top of Our Union*

By WORKER FROM MIDWEST AREA

I'd like to talk about the unemployed movement in the unions.

Just to give you an idea about the conditions of the shop I worked in, a year ago there were a hundred and sixty employees and we were working mandatory 10 hour days. Now we are down to 50 and maybe going lower.

The situation generally in the machinists' union in my area is horrible and with an unemployment rate around 30%.

As a result of lay-offs, union members become separated from their union and, in some cases, for example - I know in the Teamsters Union, once you get laid off the only options are withdrawal card, and that means absolutely no way of continuing the organization. Then of course, other people have talked about the mood of workers, the spirit and defeat. That is a very serious situation. It's like all of a sudden you are cut off, and you're out there on your own, and the great American way is to go out, every individual for himself or herself, and to try to hack it alone. It's crazy; but it doesn't work.

So what we did was a slightly different approach. We started off by going right to the top of our Union to raise the whole question of organizing the unemployed. And see what the result is - we're already trying to organize at the local level. But the situation is slightly different because, unlike some other unions, our locals are affiliate locals, so you may have people in one local from all kinds of different shops living all over the greater metropolitan area. So it's very hard to keep in touch with people. We sat down to think about some of the practical steps, the nuts and bolts and things. These are some of the proposals presented to the union leadership:

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First, there was a proposal that we organize the unemployed, whether it's through the workers existing organizations like an economic organization, or whether we have a special project of the union funded for us, for a special period of time, or whatever. The purpose was to help those who are hurting, to show that unions care and are willing to meet the crisis. Also, it would strengthen the labor movement and increase political clout, because in an unemployment situation as bad as this, it undermines the overall strength of the labor movement. It (unemployment) has a tremendously bad effect on negotiations. It cancels all the strategy of organizing the unorganized; it promotes anti-unionism. I've heard it said that unions don't care; they're not doing that much about their own membership, who are getting decimated, and labor can't do anything about the crisis. It lessens labor's political strength

First of all, you have to identify with these people. It sounds basic but when some unions don't have unemployed dues - some unions in the AFL-CIO - you don't continue to get the labor paper. So it's like all of a sudden you're cut off. So one of the first things is to identify the people who are laid off, to compile a comprehensive list of unemployed members from locals, and set up an apparatus by which the locals will continually update the information.

Secondly, things have to be done to help people. Complete lists of services should be available to the unemployed, with things like eligibility for food stamps. (One of the guys I work with just found out, after being laid off for a couple of months, that he was eligible for \$270 a month in food stamps.) It's such a hodge-podge of bureaucracy and red tape. Different agencies for different things.

To compile a list of where all these things are at and where they are all available would be a tremendous benefit to people who are laid off. It should include housing information, free or low-cost counseling like family/marriage and alcohol.

And then, we need to give the unemployed information about the unemployment crisis itself, this crisis which is so pervasive in the number of young people being hit. There are many people that have never collected unemployment in their life. Just the whole process itself is alien to many people and we have to be educated in it.

A proposal to reach people is to have a newsletter for the unemployed, to be published at least every two weeks. It wouldn't have to be a fancy publication; it could be mimeographed. But information or update on these services should be published, including changes like the unemployment extension and the requirements for extension which are much different from the basic requirements for the first six months.

Also, a newsletter could announce political activity and cultural events. Such a newsletter could solicit letters, questions and could also raise issues. Maybe a newsletter could take one issue of concern per week, or per month or something, such as a plant closing bill in the State Legislature. It could also campaign for special unemployed discounts. Why not start a campaign at the local baseball stadium or at

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theatres to offer a discount to unemployed union members or something. This is at the very beginning stage, but these are just ideas that we've drawn up and propose.

Finally, there is the tremendous potential that the unemployed represent as a political force, that Kennedy pointed out when he spoke to a testimonial dinner for McBride, Steel Workers' President, and he said that the unemployed workers could have enough votes to elect the next president. Unemployment is already about 10% in 21 states, which have nearly enough electoral votes to elect the next president in 1984.

So, we're proposing to the union leadership that we turn out support for labor candidates and that the unemployed can be used to mobilize for action, such as rallies at state capitols. Also, to organize vigorous lobbying campaigns for labor legislation and unemployed issues such as plant closings, bills, extension of unemployment benefits, moratoriums on home mortgage foreclosures. Believe me, this is a very serious problem. You're going along with \$700 a month house payments and suddenly you lose your job, and you're going to lose your home in short order.

Just to give you an idea - we took these proposals to trade union officials who were so impressed by the initiative and these ideas that they offered to propose them to higher levels in the trade union movement.

By digging into the higher level first, we certainly don't mean to not organize below, but this will kind-of open the gates for that type of organizing.

Unlike other issues (like inflation), this issue of unemployment raises fundamental questions as to what solutions are needed. I am sure many of you have seen the bumper sticker: "If you think this system is working, ask someone who isn't." Unemployment really raises the question: "Hey, what is the nature of this system; why can't it provide basic things like jobs?"

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" BUILDING GRASSROOTS COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS "

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# *Unions, Communities and the Party*

By A COMRADE

Washington State

In one town with 30% unemployment, a major union organized an unemployed committee. It is being supported by other unions,

community groups, churches, and so forth. It has taken on the job of coordinating food centers and other kinds of relief that normally in larger metropolitan areas

are handled by a number of different routes. But, because of the gravity of the situation, they've had to centralize that. They've gotten organized support from their members who are working, who are voluntarily sending in portions of their paychecks, having those deducted, and contributions are coming from these other groups and unions.

The union also was a moving force in setting up a state labor council on unemployment a few months ago. That committee is now meeting with groups from the coalitions that participated in supporting Solidarity Day and the major march in the state capitol which brought about 15,000 people to demand jobs and justice.

There is discussion now of a drive to organize the unemployed. The idea behind this is that the resources that exist in these bodies which are now scattered doing relief work could be coordinated through the money and space provided for offices (small local neighborhood, community or block offices). One of the proposals is that the unions, churches and other groups make space available for the unemployed to use and that they make money available to pay for needed supplies and perhaps to hire some people who are now unemployed to do some organizing work.

The desperation of the situation is exemplified by a couple of examples. A few days ago, 435 people were fed at one of the soup kitchens in one city. We have records of parents giving up kids to agencies because they can't take care of them.

When we began to talk about

this in the churches, a young Black minister called a meeting in his neighborhood, and 12 unemployed Black youth showed up to talk about the problems they were having and what they wanted to do about them. They are not willing to wait, and rightly so, for the coalition to get its act together but the fact that the coalition was in some kind of motion and beginning to address the question, tied in with the feeling people had there, the feeling that they wanted to do something, wanted to address these problems. They set up a committee in their community to deal with a number of questions. I think there is an important relationship between these existing groups and the building of grass roots community unemployed movements that we need further discussion on.

Secondly, I wanted to mention the problem with motivating people in the Party clubs. There are two of us in our club who are active on the question of unemployment, and when we brought it to the club, I'm sorry to say, it was like we came from the moon and it was a problem somewhere else. I don't know, maybe that's because most of the people in our club are still working. Nevertheless, they ought to have some kind of contact with folks who aren't. We haven't had any luck in mobilizing the club to work on anything and our feeling was that the club could take a key role on a grass roots level. We thought the club members could be a catalyst for bringing together groups like this young Black minister did to begin to work on meeting the specific needs that people have.

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"... ORGANIZED BY GOING TO HIGH SCHOOLS AND FROM DOOR TO DOOR."

IN CLEVELAND, AS PART OF A  
YOUTH ACTIVITY, RONALD REAGAN  
WAS PUT ON TRIAL

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By OHIO YOUTH ACTIVIST

When we're talking about organizing the unemployed councils, I think it's important to look at organizing youth not separately from organizing the unemployed councils. We should take the approach that every time we talk about organizing unemployed councils there should be a specific youth component.

First of all, it will increase tremendously the number of people who participate because the sentiment among young people as far as anti-Reagan feeling runs deep. It runs so far deep that you will not go into any working class community and find anybody who will support Ronald Reagan. In Cleveland, as part of a youth activity, Ronald Reagan was put on trial. There were youth as prosecutors (a young woman who helped to prosecute Ronald Reagan is here this afternoon and there were judges and about 12 witnesses. It was organized by going to high schools and going from door to door with a survey. People were asked their opinion of Ronald Reagan.

To give an idea of what young people are thinking, there was a survey that was made a couple of months ago in New York and California. I asked 15 and 16 years olds: What do you expect to be doing in the year 2000? 85% of the people said "Nothing, we will be dead. There will be a nuclear war." They actually believe there's going to be a nuclear war and have a sense of hopelessness. They are really unsure of their future; they don't think they really have a future.

And what we have to do as Communists and in the League especially is to say "There is a future" because if we don't then what happens is that the dissatisfaction just stays there. But it's very possible to organize the discontent. One other example: It was about 8 or 9 months in the Kantanga Province there was a revolt in one of the mining areas. The French and Belgian Troops were putting down their revolt. But from what I understand the United States troops were about three hours away from participating in putting down that revolt. At the fort where the soldiers were stationed they were supposed to go but, they revolted against going into Africa. It is not very well known. What they had to do was to put barbed wire four stories around the building they were in, but those guys were still jumping out. They weren't going to go. There was a demonstration of over 350 Black and white GI's who said "We're not going to fight." That sentiment runs real, real deep through a lot of guys in the service. And the reason is that people are in the service

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because they're part of the economic draft. That's what's happening to the young people right now.

Over half of the high school students coming out of the city schools are unemployed. They have nowhere to go. They can't go to college, jobs aren't there. There are many, many more dropping out and they're just looking for some thing they can pin a future on. I think we have to take the initiative and be out there and talk to them because if we do and take a consistent approach to this, youth can join the ranks of the unemployed councils and can join the branch of opposition to war in the thousands. And experiences we've had in the League in projecting our line of saying "Youth unite into the anti-Reagan front, the all-peoples front against Reagan" is proving time after time to be correct.

We need to guarantee the young people the opportunity to participate. And many times the ways and means of their participation is not going to be exactly the way that was planned: things are not always as smooth; but there is a real militancy there that we need to be counting on.

We need to do a couple things if we're going to make a conscious effort to involve youth in these unemployed councils and any kind of organizing forms: one is that we have to train organizers. We have to be always thinking of giving young people a chance to speak because many people take for granted the fact that you get up and make a speech but in the building up of this trial, 15 or 20 young people had to be literally trained to speak. It took a lot of work for people were very hesitant, but when people had a chance to speak to their peers, they were dynamite! They were really, really excellent. And the press wouldn't cover it. All they would cover was the fact that Ronald Reagan was there with a mask on. But they didn't deal with the really deep political content that these young people had at this trial. But they were given a chance to stand up and say: "Hey, I don't like Ronald Reagan because." These people did a tremendous job, and we have to take this one step further. We have to give the young people the idea that there's support out there.

I'm laid off right now myself. I've been in my shop four years but I've been laid off 3 out of the 4 years. And if you look in Cleveland at auto, steel, machine tool and the construction industry, youth are being systematically denied access to jobs in these trades. If you go down to the main car wash, you see guys that worked in the auto plant, working there for a year or nine at \$3 an hour. They're working in fast food chains. Part of the problem is that you've got auto workers that take \$6, \$7 and \$8 an hour cut in pay, but those are jobs that young people were able to get. The jobs that nobody else wanted to do, now auto workers are taking those jobs. And there's no way for these people to get any kind of work at all. The slogan "Work or Wage" or something along that line is very, very good, I think that's one that we should be really pressing on because that's what we really need to have. We need to be able to say to young people right now, "Look, the working class is out to help save your skin." "Don't believe in this 'join the army' and be-all-you-can-be garbage because that's not going to work. And don't be buying the rest of the stuff they're trying to tell you like "Just drop by." And don't pay any attention to drugs, because those alternatives are out there. If we are able to enlist the masses of young

people, the working class including Black and Hispanic workers, as well as women in our cause in these youth councils, it will make a tremendous development. The numbers are there, just sheer numbers.

What we have to do is consciously understand that the youth movement is more than ready to join the working class, especially join the League and the Party. I think it's very important that we mention specifically the Young Workers Liberation League. I hope all of you out there have a chance to read Jim Steele's report that we got yesterday evening. One of the things he said was that the mass movement of young people has a tremendous amount of militancy, but don't mistake that for being an organized force. And the only organization that is really going to sit in and really dig deep in terms of organizing the youth is the League. The League needs as much help as it can get. The League has developed in the last 4 or 5 years of its activities in the Youth Councils a lot of experience in organizing. In Cleveland, for example, every April we've had experience of working on the youth jobs actions.

I think you have to make a very conscious effort in terms of making sure to involve young people at every stage and give them a chance to learn. I think you will see that, given a chance, the rewards will be tremendous.

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Y O U T H   C H A I R P E R S O N :

## *Developing Confidence*

I'm kind of shy but I'm going to come out and say I'm the chairperson of the Youth Unemployment Hearing, and I enjoyed being the chairperson, even though I didn't get to ask as many questions as I wanted. Most of the people there had to develop a little bit of confidence along with the meeting. I'm gradually developing some confidence within myself, which I kind of lost when I lost my job. So I'm doing pretty good.

I'd like to say that the Young Workers Liberation League has given me a little bit of confidence and a little bit of spirit. Thank You.

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# *To Organize the Unemployed: Go to the Unemployment Office and the Plant Gate*

By OHIO STEEL WORKER

I'm an unemployed steel worker and I'd like to talk about how we went about organizing the unemployed workers in our local. Half of our work force was laid off, 3500 out of 7,000.

Our local rank and file committee got together with our local executive board to hold meetings in our union halls for the unemployed. We had speakers from the community welfare, unemployment and utilities offices come to tell the people what they could do about the utilities and if they were eligible for welfare. We passed a leaflet out at the plant gate and put it in our local's newspaper. We went around to the communities, different stores, churches, etc. and we had a tremendous turnout of the unemployed workers. About half of them showed up.

That is one way that you can organize the unemployed workers. You ought to put in your papers, get going to your unemployment office and even go to the plant gate where people are working because people that are working there know people that are laid off, their fellow workers. We're going to try and have this at least once a month in the union hall for the unemployed workers.

The company made threats that if we didn't agree with the 14 day agreement they would shut the plant down for a week. But they didn't come across with that. They did shut down part of the mill, which is a pipe mill, where 5,000 workers were laid off. They tried to tell us that orders for pipe and steel were down, but I can't see how a company that can take \$6.5 billion can say that they don't have the money or they don't have the orders. What they did tell us was that we would have to take wage concessions. How can we have to take wages concessions if they have \$6.5 billion? Does anybody here really know what \$6.5 billion is?

What we're trying to do is fight for no wage cuts, no giveaways and no takeaways in our union. Because, look at what they did to the poor auto workers. They made the takeaway wage cut and, if anybody knows anything about unemployment, they go down to the unemployment lines and anywhere that they have an auto industry there have been just as many people laid off before they took the wage cut as there are right now. ■

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# *The Unemployed Are A Part of the Labor Movement*

By ILLINOIS WORKER

I have been very disturbed that the unemployed hadn't been heard from, hadn't yet made it known that they are going to refuse to starve, and that they are actually going to go out and fight. But it is not going to happen by itself anymore than it happened during the 30's. Somebody had to do the organizing. At that time the Communist Party was in the leadership. I was not a member of the Communist Party, but I became influenced because I saw the great organizing ability and the



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progress that was made by dedicated people who were members of the Communist Party. Many future leaders of the trade union movement learned organization and tactics and strategy from all we went through during that period of fighting hunger.

I have a somewhat different point of view than was expressed here. I'm very elated that some of these brothers and sisters who were able to break through some of their union bureaucracy and were able to get them on the bandwagon to recognize that the unemployed are part of the labor movement, especially those who were members, even though some of them stopped paying dues. And I'm very happy that some of the unions are very receptive.

The Central Labor body in Chicago is controlled by the building trades. When it was suggested that it should call a conference on unemployment compensation it just didn't respond. Unemployment compensation for thousands and thousands of unemployed was stopped after six months. But the Central Labor body would not initiate a campaign for extension of unemployment compensation. However some locals, in steel, in Amalgamated, textile, shoe and a lot of unemployed people did get together in the union offices, and so some progress is being recorded.

Now there is a 13 week extension and people have been on that extension for seven or eight weeks. Some have joined unemployed committees. There is an effort to have these committees adopted by the labor movement, so that the labor movement would have to recognize their obligation to help the unemployed.

There is discussion by those who have exhausted their 13 weeks of compensation, that they are going to sit-in until either the mayor or the governor comes to tell them what the city and the state will do about it. That would generate enthusiasm all over the state. ■

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## *A Committee Out of a Union Local*

By MIDWEST UNEMPLOYED WORKER

My experience is with an unemployed committee that has come out of a union local in my industry. Basically we started by leafletting the plant gate. We talked to people about coming to union meetings on the basis that an unemployment committee could serve them and help them, particularly because the union, being recognized, gives them more recognition.

So at one of the union meetings we got enough support and voted on it and it became a regular committee, just like a civil rights or health and safety committee. Our first action as a committee was a kick-off meeting. There were about 300 people in attendance. We invited not only the unemployed in our local, but the employed. We leafleted the neighborhood and urged other people to come who were unemployed. We invited a progressive congressman who gave a very good talk.

We had people fill out forms to pick the area they were most interested in working on — foreclosures, out of food, evictions, food stamps, what-

ever — so that we could begin to focus the committee on something and get the most people involved.

Since then, every week we hold a meeting at the union hall at lunch time and we serve sandwiches and fruit and it's kind of a social occasion before and after the meeting so people get to know one another and build close ties socially for future things.

We've invited speakers on unemployment, food stamps, reports on action of unemployment committees in other locals and we've also invited a couple of speakers from neighborhood unemployment groups.

Right now our demands are basically to make food available from neighborhood food store contributions. The second is demanding that federal food surpluses be distributed from our union local

and we actually had that done — 100 pounds of cheese. (Although that became a joke because in one of our demonstrations we shouted: "We want jobs, not cheese.") One of our other demands is CETA jobs programs, although this isn't a solution because CETA trains you for jobs and there are no jobs; but there is a minimum wage when people are being trained. Our last demand is a WPA-type federal jobs program where new housing, bridges, hospitals, etc, are built at union wages.

We've had several press releases. We've been on T.V. We had a demonstration at the local CETA offices. These demonstrations were lively, a very good beginning.

As a result of our committee and possibly our

demonstration, CETA, which has been closing down all over the place, actually opened a few hundred jobs. But the qualifications are so difficult that very few steel workers actually qualify.

There's a bit of a wait-and-see mood in the committee because a 3-month extension just went in. Some of the actions we are considering are demonstrations at mortgage institutions if there are foreclosures, moving back evicted tenants, etc.

But after the extensions run out in July there's going to be a lot of anger, a new mood, and the committee will really start developing unless, of course, Reaganomics works and good times come back again. ■

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## COLLEGE GRADS: — *Despair and Anger* — *Ready to be Involved*

By NEW YORK COMRADE

I went to the rally when Reagan was given that humanitarian award and I saw 30,000 very angry people including among them a lot of people who graduated from colleges and trade schools and haven't been able to find work. I want to talk about that because I'm in that category myself.

The mood among college graduates is desperation and anger. They are ready to get involved, especially in a movement that's led by the working class which they can have confidence in and be able to make an impact upon.

Many of the people I'm talking about are working class youth who got a chance to go to college because of the civil rights movement and the struggles of the '60's and the opening of a lot of schools that didn't exist before. They had to get big bank loans, worked their way through school, had to deal with the kind of stuff that goes on in school, and finally managed to graduate and thought that they'd be able to learn skills and get better jobs. When they hit the job market they found it packed with other people like them, running all over town with resumes and portfolios, knocking on doors,

answering ads that a hundred people had already answered.

The private sector is laying off — this is in New York — like crazy. Even white collar jobs are closing up. Firms are closing down, even ad agencies, the kind of thing that people thought they might get after they went to school.

Meanwhile the government expects ex-students to start paying back \$60 a month right away and the banks want their money. So the ex-students and their families are being hounded and threatened by creditors and even threatened with jail. I know a lot of people who are thinking of declaring bankruptcy or already are bankrupt at the age of 21.

People are trying to look for jobs days and work nights to pay the cost of looking for a job because looking for a job costs a lot of money. You have to buy clothes to go on an interview. You have to buy food, transportation, phone calls. If you get sick, forget it. There's no coverage. You can't get an

apartment. Nobody is going to give you credit. And so on, and on, and on.

The demands for compensation for first-time job-seekers, government coverage of lapsed medical insurance, moratorium on debts and restoration of social programs really speak to this problem of trade schools and college graduates. They definitely relate to it. Even though you haven't worked before, you're still worth something. You have to have money in order to eat and look for a job. The family can't support you. And that's it!

In the meantime, a creative artist and a performing artist has to keep performing, has to keep doing and making. That's the only way. They are available and they have a resource which I wonder why we in the Party, the working class and trade union movement don't make more use of. We used to. The various campaigns and programs which have been envisioned here — talk about fundraising,

talk about dramatizing certain events like evictions and so on — there are all kinds of inventive things we can think of.

Certainly one of the most inventive is to dramatize with music, with agitational propaganda, with posters, skits and sketches, with songs, things that a performing artist and artists can help to do. These people are waiting to be asked, I believe — many of them. It's necessary for people who need their services to go to them and say we need help to write a leaflet, to illustrate a poster, to write a skit and direct it for us. Go to where these people are performing and introduce yourselves as workers who have a common problem. Tell them: "Help us. Come to our union hall. We want to put on a skit and need your expertise." Hardly a performer can resist this kind of invitation. And believe me it will work two ways. ■

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## *The Military Budget And The Loss of Jobs*

By NEW ENGLAND UNEMPLOYED WORKER

I'm an unemployed machinist and former steward and I want to tell you about our efforts to build an unemployed organization in our local union. In the past year there have been a lot of layoffs. Now our shops are down to about one third or one half of the membership. Members have been laid off for a year now and their benefits have been cut off.

Four day work weeks are common. There have been pay freezes and wage cuts in the unorganized shops, and what we're seeing now is that, even though all these people are out of work, the manufacturers are putting a lot of computerized and robotized machines in the plants so we know that not all of our people are going to be called back to work. Young people are leaving the area. And people are getting more and more concerned.

We are in the beginning stages but we have a small group of unemployed people, and we've gone around to various agencies. We found a dentist who will do emergency work for laid off people. We have mental health services set up for people and priority with the legal aid for people fighting evictions from their homes and repossessions.

Women workers in our area face a big problem. There is not very much work for them. They are working part time and their welfare benefits are being cut off. We're trying to get them involved in our unemployed organization. We have a statewide organization which is pretty interesting because it includes not only trade unions but also the low income and the community organizations and also the peace movement in our state which is very strong. 160 town meetings passed the nuclear freeze resolution. It has made a big difference in the trade unions to have these people involved in these coalitions because it makes the connection between the military budget and the loss of jobs very clear to the people and raises their level of knowledge as to what is going on.

We're planning an assembly soon of several hundred people and we'll have a program passing

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resolutions on unemployment, military budget, education and basically a program against Reaganomics. Then, in the summer we're planning a larger statewide demonstration of 10,000 people — that's a lot of people in a state where there are more cows than people. ■

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## *An Organized Movement Will Come*

By OHIO COMRADE

Up to now, there are 10,000 signatures calling for a march for jobs on Columbus. The working class, for its salvation needs to join in this fight for organizing the unemployed, understanding that the unemployed worker is an unprotected worker who has lost everything. Especially is this true in the basic industries, where when a guy gets thrown out of work, he's finished. When he's in steel he's definitely finished. And with the job market as it is, where is he going?

One of the problems we have is impressing on the minds of some of those involved the fact that we must take demonstrative action. One thing is certain, whether the unions are ready to act or not, the unemployed will take demonstrative action.

There is some action beginning in the labor movement. The painters in one area have donated their hall for headquarters for the unemployed. This is a new thing. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are donating a hall for a mass rally. A raffle is being held for the specific purpose of raising money to be used to organize the unemployed. I think that an organized movement will come. ■

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## *What is Done On the Outside Will Influence the Union*

By RASHEED STOREY

District Organizer  
Western Pennsylvania

There are unemployment committees inside many locals but we have to discuss: Whom do we know who is ready to move — concretely **whom** to approach and **how**. There are right-wing and center leaderships in many of these locals who don't know what to do and in most cases don't want to do anything. What is done on the outside will influence the trade union movement on the inside as to what to do about its membership.

Many of the good guys don't know what to do. They didn't come to leadership in the 30's. Many came into trade union leadership during the 50's when the left was being expelled; they have the concept of collaborationism. But collaborationism is dead today. If 4 or 5 unemployed workers come to their local to build an unemployed committee, they will respond. And some of these workers can lead these unemployed committees. But they need

to have a connection on the outside. Millions of these workers are not in the trade union movement and have been working for years.

I don't see how you can effectively build an unemployment movement in one city at a time. It requires close coordination on a regional basis or say, in 10 key cities where this is put on the agenda of the district leaderships, and cadre are assigned to coordinate it.

We have to step up the ideological struggle, the struggle for the **Daily World** at these unemployment centers and at these factories. We have to give our material to these workers because, in addition to our personal relations, this is what will help bring these workers into the Party. ■

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" WHEN THE COMPANY CLOSED THE PLANT, IT TOOK MORE  
THAN OUR JOBS. IT TOOK OUR FUTURES. "

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SO THE QUESTION IS :

## *Where Do We Start?*

By A PACIFIC NORTHWEST WOODWORKER

I am from the Pacific Northwest which, in my part of the country, usually means the states of Washington and Oregon, and Northern California. The timber industry in our area has up to 60% unemployment. My experiences have been working with an unemployed workers center. We work out of a rented trailer parked on church property.

On the cover of our brochure it says, "When the company closed the plant, it took more than our jobs. It took our futures."

And, as Gus Hall said, "Whether you're being squeezed or choking, we're all hurting."

As I listened to Gus I kept seeing the big banner across the speaker's stand: UNITE AND FIGHT TO DEFEAT REAGANISM. Well, our home town doesn't have that banner across Main Street - yet -- so the question is, Where Do We Start?

It took time to figure out how we did get started. It goes back several years to a committee made up of labor and community activists. This committee had a conference on the economic crisis in our area. We held it in a church, put on panel discussions and workshops with the help of some college professors, leaders in the community, labor and union leaders. Over 200 people attended and, due to the mill shutdowns and extensive layoffs, it was suggested that we start working on Plant Closure Legislation.

Some workers get mad as hell when we talk about Plant Closure Legislation. They say, "They've already closed the goddamned plants, what good is Plant Closure Legislation now?"

But this issue mobilized and united our area with Oregon, who

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already had a head start on legislation, and other California groups involved in plant closure problems. Out of this activity came a West Coast network.

The church provided the center with money from their "hunger fund" That money was used to set up an emergency pool so that people would not go hungry or lose their homes.

The workers center met with the local Food Bank to coordinate activities. Local grocers contribute food on a regular basis and our aim is that no-one goes hungry. A local church-supported agency has a soup line once a day.

An alternative Medical Center offers free medical services. The Center offers free legal counseling on mortgage foreclosures.

The workers center organized workshops on small "cottage" industries out of people's homes.

A very successful Life-Work Planning course was held that helped to clarify laid-off workers' values and interests toward job-hunting or making their own jobs.

Probably the most valuable activity was crisis counseling. Some workers had started mill work when they were teenagers and put in thirty or more years at the mill. Our society is geared to the "work ethic" and they blamed themselves and had guilt feelings about the layoffs and shutdowns. There was a definite rise in alcoholism, child abuse and wife-beating. The center is fortunate to have an excellent family counselor.

Another "start" on trying to solve unemployment problems was a meeting called by a husband and wife on their own, which was held in a church. Almost 200 workers showed up who were in the same desperate situation.

The local media, TV, radio and newspapers, gave us fine coverage. A group of young film-makers made a special film around a mill closure and I understand it will be shown on public television.

An important element of our fight-back was the up-to-date information that came through the People's World, the Daily World and the Labor Today newspapers on plant closure news that never made the bourgeois press, along with ideas on organizing and actions from the 30's.

At this conference we were reminded to set our watches for the "new time" -- we were told to set them ahead - "spring forward" . . . well, this Extraordinary Conference will "spring forward" to a new time We will Unite and Fight to Defeat Reaganism! ■

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" A WHOLE GENERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WERE TRAINED UNDER OUR PARTY'S LEADERSHIP TO LEARN HOW TO ORGANIZE IN THE EARLY '30'S IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT. PEOPLE ARE THERE WHO WANT TO MOVE, WHO WANT TO DO SOMETHING. IF WE GIVE THEM POLITICAL DIRECTION AND ASSISTANCE AND THE BENEFIT OF OUR PAST EXPERIENCE, THEN WE HAVE CADRE AVAILABLE, MORE CADRE AVAILABLE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT THAN ANYWHERE ELSE."

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## WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM THE 1930'S

By CARL WINTER

*Chair, Central Control Commission*

REPRINT FROM:

PARTY AFFAIRS, April '71

The issue of unemployment affects millions of people in the United States. It affects sections of the working class who have acquired a new quality of militancy, who have reached a new level of challenging the existing state of affairs in the country politically, who need our leadership and influence in order to take up effective struggle. This leadership is needed, not simply to resolve some legislative issue of the moment, not simply to throw the weight of these forces on the side of some temporary reform, but to help these sections of the working class to become a vital force in the growing confluence of progressive democratic struggles that our Party has been working for to give shape and effectiveness to the anti-monopoly coalition that will take on the character of a powerful mass people's political force.

If we review the history of the recent period, we will see the growing confluence of the struggles for Black Liberation, for peace, against repression, for the rights of organized labor, of youth militancy. The addition of the struggle of the unemployed will give further vitality to this growing political people's force that it is our strategic aim to create.

I would like to say a few words about an approach to work among the unemployed. I think certainly that, at no time in history, is it possible to repeat the past. But, also, our Movement is based upon learning from the past. We do not want to repeat the past, but that does not only mean that we do not think we should repeat the good things. It means also that we need our Party to help the working class avoid making the mistakes of the past. Somebody may want to avoid doing what we did in the past, thinking that those things were good for then, something else will be good for now. That may well be true, but that does not save us from doing the wrong things that we did in the past--unless our Party, as the conscious vanguard force in the working class, points out some of the lessons that were learned in the past.

So, comrades, I would like to call attention to one, at least of the important lessons that we learned from the struggles of the unemployed in the past. I would like to remind the comrades that the tendency, very naturally, which we are experiencing today in the efforts of comrades to work among the unemployed is a tendency that we fought against in the '30's and which we overcame successfully, and which was the basis of the achievements which our Party was able to contribute toward in the '30's among the unemployed--and that was avoidance of the natural inclination to do social work among the unemployed. By that, I mean that there is a natural tendency to issue leaflets, as was pointed out here: to call a meeting on general grievances--nobody likes to be out of a job--and to assume that we will simply give people our wisdom about what the law says you can do, about where the agencies are to take your problem to, and so on. Well, the very first thing that we learned in the organization of the unemployed in the '30's was that our job is to help the unemployed organize themselves--and not to be missionaries--not to be social workers, not to assume or lead them to believe that we can solve their problems for them.

After all, comrades, we are now meeting in preparation for a broader Conference that will be taking place under broader auspices in Washington in May. We are not the same as that Conference. We are part of the vanguard Party. Our conception of the role of that Conference and our conception of the significance of the struggle against unemployment, is related to the basic question of fighting against this socio-economic system that is responsible for unemployment, war and all other evils. This gives meaning to our Party and to our Party's full program. Therefore our prime concern, while always seeking to alleviate the immediate burdens upon the mass of the working people, is to use their natural desire to save themselves from the immediate oppressive effects of this system--to show them its interconnection with all other problems that weigh upon the people.

#### WAR QUESTION CANNOT BE DIVORCED

That is why, for example, the war question cannot be divorced from the fight against unemployment. Never was the relation of the prosecution of imperialist war so intimately and publicly bound up with the struggle against unemployment as it is today. Everybody sees it in the meaning of the budget, in the denial of the needs of cities for the purposes of prosecuting this imperialist war.

Everybody knows that the minute you raise demands for fulfilling the needs of the unemployed, you come into collision with the misuse of all the funds for war purposes. But our Party has to show the connection. Our Party has to mobilize people to fight on these issues in an interconnected way. Let me call your attention to how we overlook obvious things. Nobody mentioned that, in Comrade Meyers' Report, a point was made of the fact that Senator Barry Goldwater called for Congress to appropriate funds to give attractive salaries to a professional army as the way to avoid the Draft--to overcome the Draft.



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And Comrade Meyers, in his report, very correctly said that every young person who is worried about the draft and who is being now told that the solution will be a professional army can be shown that, if there are these necessary huge sums of money going to be made available by Congress to pay attractive salaries to professional soldiers, then it would be better to use that money to pay for young people to stay in school, to learn a trade, to get a proper education, to be prepared for a job even, if necessary, to be subsidized by some kind of Federal assistance up until they can get a job when they get out of school. This is how we, as Communists, interlink the question of the struggle against war and the struggle against unemployment. It gives meaning to our efforts.

It also makes it possible to organize those who are the victims of the situation to do the work. We always talk about lack of cadre. We always talk about too many tasks. And nobody can deny that those are problems of our organization. But in the struggle against unemployment, we have ready-made cadre, if we go to it.

#### HOW CADRE DEVELOPED FROM JOBLESS STRUGGLES

If the comrades want to know something about the experiences of the '30's, let them look around in the leading cadre of the Party today. Let them look around the roster of the leading cadre which organized the CIO in the late '30's--and where did they come from? They were trained under the leadership of our Party in the day-to-day struggles of the unemployed of the early '30's--that is where these organizers came from. A whole generation of young people were trained under our Party's leadership to learn how to organize in the early '30's in the struggle against unemployment. People are there who want to move, who want to do something. If we give them political direction and assistance and the benefit of our past experience, then we have cadre available, more cadre available in the struggle against unemployment than anywhere else. These are people who have time--unfortunately, they have time. We can put that time to good use.

I would say, comrades, that what we need to do is to address ourselves not to what looks to us like some burdensome tasks set by the National leadership, but to concrete questions. How are we going to call a national meeting? How are we going to have a national demonstration? It becomes a burden because we start at the top. We must recognize that, in given communities, in given areas, a particular unemployment bureau where unemployment checks are handed out--not in general, but at a particular bureau, the one where one of our comrades has to report every week, that one, not some other general bureau, that comrade, with whatever his club, his section, his district can give him, talks to those people with whom his unemployed condition brings him in contact and gets them to form a committee--not in general--like changing the law about unemployment.

That is all very good in the long run. But to change the fact that you have to stand out in zero weather for hours to wait for your check. You start with the people's gripes. You do not start with our ultimate political program. And if a half-dozen people who are sore about standing out in the cold waiting for the compensation check form a committee and force their way to the head of the line, not in their own

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behalf, but in behalf of the whole line--you would be surprised at how many people you would find ready to organize. Those are committeemen. Those are organizers. Those are cadre.

#### WHAT HAS TO BE DONE ON LOCAL LEVEL

We have to find out: When does the City Council Finance Committee meet? Then get a half-dozen people who are out of work to go to that meeting. Sometimes, those meetings even take place at night, when people who are employed can support unemployed spokesmen by being present. Start out with a simple question: "What are you appropriating money for in this City Council Finance Committee? We can think of something more important, namely, all these families that need immediate care."

I am reminded comrades, that we went to Washington in the Unemployed Hunger March with the slogan, "Fifty Dollars Winter Relief" for each unemployed family. Can you imagine! Just contrast that with what the situation is today. The reason we were able to get 3,000 people to go to Washington on that minimum demand was because unemployment insurance did not exist. The demand was for unemployment insurance, but every car, every truck carried a placard: FIFTY DOLLARS WINTER RELIEF. For the whole season, Fifty Dollars meant that much to people.

The point is, that before you got those 3,000 people to represent the unemployed on a trek to Washington, they went through the mill of going to their City Councils. They went to local charities--there were no public welfare agencies then. They went to the Catholic Service Agency, they went to the Jewish Social Service Agency, they went to all the existing charities and they said: "What are you collecting money for? Every year you hold a financial drive and you raise so many hundreds of thousands or a million dollars. We want some of it right now." Not in general for the unemployed, but for Mrs. Jones with five children whose heat has been shut off, for Mr. Smith who is a widower but has to take care of two children, and so on. We made a list in every case and we fought for living human beings. The result was those people became committeemen; those people became organizers. Those people told their neighbors that this is the way to do things. And an organization developed. Out of those organizations, delegates were sent to Washington. That is how you mushroom things.

We have to be aware of this experience of our Party. You start at the bottom. You do not start at the top. You start with concrete concrete conditions of living human beings, and not with general slogans or programs, however good they are. That gives you the guarantee that you can get to Washington with solid support. Otherwise, you can go to Washington by forced draft. We are pretty good at doing that, too, sometimes, when the situation requires. But it does not always guarantee that you are left with much after the thing is over. Our job is not only to alleviate the condition of the unemployed, but also is to organize, to educate them and to fuse their struggle with the growing anti-capitalist struggle--the anti-monopoly struggle. That is what our Party is in business for, and we have to see the inter-connection. We have to have more confidence that we can do this job from the grassroots.

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OUR NATIONAL  
LABOR & FARM DEPARTMENT CALLS FOR

## *Action Now . . . On All Levels!*

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The drive by the monopoly corporations is moving in on the people from all angles. It hits at the food checkout counter and extends to shelter, medicine and clothing. It hits hardest at the point of production with speedup, wage and benefits cuts and actual layoffs and cutoff of paychecks entirely.

The drainoff of purchasing power includes increased tax loads, usurious interest rates and inflated prices generally.

This profit drive, while fattening the corporate profit chests, also serves to accelerate the numbers of unemployed. There is always unemployment under the "free enterprise system," even during so-called periods of full employment. By forcing masses to eat less, buy less, do less, the monopolies actually severely limit the masses from buying back the massive amounts of goods and services they produce. Obviously this results in large inventories, production cutback and layoffs.

The monopoly offensive includes the Reagan administration's austerity program which cut some \$50 billion in social programs. These are precisely the props which helped people survive during the many past crises. They also helped shorten the depth and duration of those crises. This further accelerates the growth of unemployment. The \$50 billion is to fatten the arms budget and monopoly profits.

All these factors point to a single important factor: i.e., unemployment will continue to mount and will take on a long-range character. At the same time, because of the Reagan budget cuts, the impact on the unemployed will be extremely severe.

The multi-pronged monopoly offensive is producing a growing proportion of hungry, homeless and heatless people. Thus, it is imperative that the struggle for immediate relief NOW be stepped up sharply. This must be coupled with longer-range actions and solutions to the crisis impact.

Among the most immediate steps needed is the formation of unemployed committees, both in the community and in the trade unions. The coalitions built during Solidarity Day I are a good place to start such movements.

Certainly, every local, district and national union should be worked with to organize their unemployed members to fight for programs and solutions to the devastation of unemployment. The important thing is ACTION NOW..on all levels.

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# ● '82 ELECTIONS

THE FIGHT FOR BREAKTHROUGH . . .

## *The Rosalio Muñoz Campaign*

By A CHICANO ACTIVIST

Los Angeles

In a Los Angeles local election, Rosalio Muñoz is a candidate for supervisor in the 3rd Supervisional District. The Party--both state and county--made this a priority for our work because of the need for Chicano representation. Rosalio Muñoz is a community activist of the left.

In Los Angeles County the recent census, which had a tremendous undercount, still shows virtually 50% of the people are oppressed minorities -- roughly 30% Chicano and Latino, 15% Black, 6 or 7% Asian and around 1% Native American Indian -- yet in Los Angeles County and City there is not a single minority member on the Board of Supervisors, the City Council or on the Board of Education. On the Board of Supervisors which runs the county of nearly 8 million people, there are 5 positions to which no Black, Chicano, Asian, Native American or woman has ever been elected. So it became a priority to make a breakthrough in the Los Angeles elections for Chicano representation on the Board of Supervisors to really raise the struggle for minority representation. The Supervisors control a budget of nearly \$5 billion.

This is a nonpartisan campaign. The Party is one of the major forces in the campaign. People are very much open to our issues and to an approach which says the campaign is fighting Reaganomics and for minority representation. Some could say that was just talk about what the Board of Supervisors can do. But community groups and trade union groups respond to saying fighting Reaganomics is a major issue. We are finding that even amongst whites and among senior citizens and on the trade union level many are accepting the fact that we do need to have minority representation. This is so different from Muñoz campaign for the same office four years ago. In order to fight Reagan we cannot exclude one third of the population of those most affected. This makes sense to a lot of people. Endorsements have been gotten from trade union locals, or Chicano caucuses, that were not gotten four years ago.

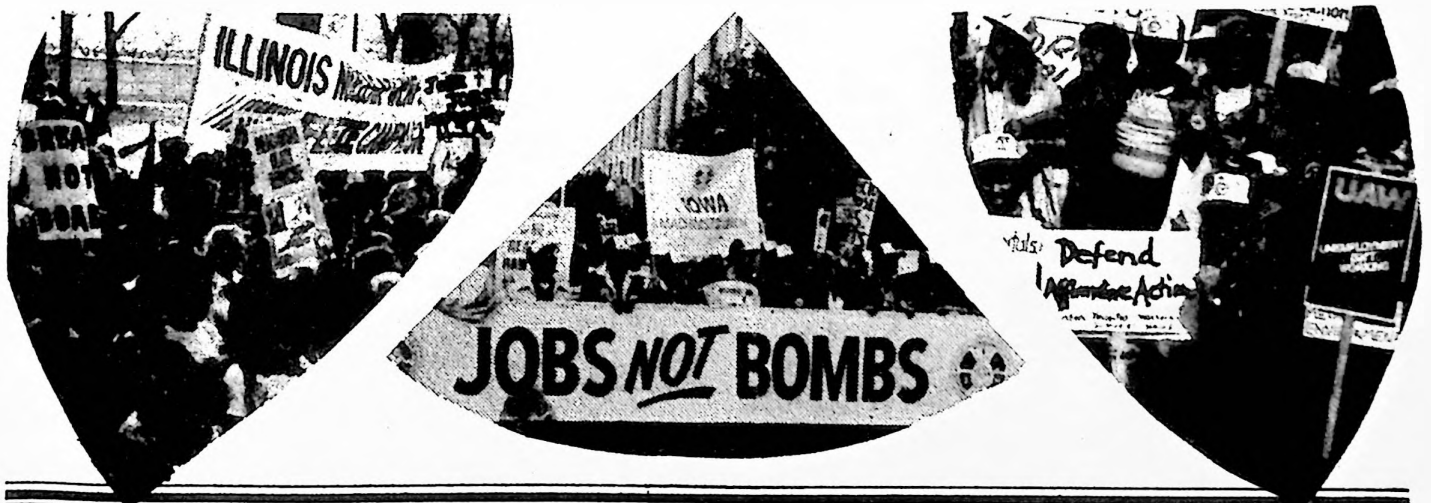
There is much more potential and response. Last time 40% of the signatures were collected. This time two times over the needed number

of signatures were gotten. Where Party members really incorporate the campaign into their work and bring the campaign to their contacts whether on grassroots or rank and file efforts in mass movements we get a response. One of the major problems is that comrades either do not see the campaign or electoral work as relating to their particular field in the mass movement. They counter pose mass or economic movements to electoral work. Another problem is that many comrades do not see the importance of getting into a real campaign in a real effort to win. They see it as a propaganda campaign. But one of the main problems is for all comrades to understand that we do have to fight for gains in minority representation. We need to make this clear to the whole Party.

In this district there are 1-1/2 million people. It is mostly an inner city kind of district. 40-45% of the people are Chicano or Latino, 8-9% Asian and 2-3% Black, totaling 55 to 60% oppressed minorities. There are some comrades who say not so openly why should we support Muñoz against a liberal Democrat who happens to be Jewish. That is not nearly in line with our projection of building a front against Reaganism. The Muñoz campaign is not alienating anyone but bringing more and more people into the electoral process and pushing the so-called liberal Democrats who are in the inner cities to face some of the issues. The Muñoz campaign raised the issue of the nuclear freeze and the military budget. As a result the liberal minority on the Board of Supervisors has taken up the issue.

As a proposal, we really have to push that all clubs should be involved in the electoral process at the primary level. There are two new seats in California in Los Angeles County where there is an opportunity for a Chicano but, also where there is a threat that Reaganites or very conservative Democrats may be elected. Rousselot of the John Birch Society has been moved out of his district and will be running in a district which is predominantly Chicano. In the Democratic primary there are unfortunately two Chicanos, a white aide to an ex-Congressman, ex-FBI agent and an Asian. Whoever comes out of that mess will fight Rousselot.

In another district a Chicano Democrat could win where previously there were Republicans. Our primaries are June 8 and we have a need to emphasize we really have to get into the primaries right away. ■



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PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING

THE ANTI-REAGAN WAVE :

## *Illinois Primary Lessons*

By TED PEARSON

*Illinois District Organizer*

Illinois has had its primaries. The results confirm the theses of Gus Hall's report to the December Central Committee meeting. It confirms the concept of the anti-Reagan wave as the major thing that has to be at the center of the Party's work, of the work of all progressive forces this year.

We have one outstanding victory in that of Gus Savage for re-election in the Democratic Party primary for Congress. He was faced by four other candidates in one of the biggest gang-ups against an independent candidate ever. The machine forces, the Reaganite forces, the Byrne-Thompson clique, saw the possibility of defeating one of the most progressive Black Congressmen and went all out. This conspiracy was defeated mainly because he stuck to his guns. His campaign was against Reaganism. His candidacy was being attacked on the basis of racism fundamentally. On the basis of these two points, that he was the strongest candidate against Reagan and the most anti-racist, he was able to win a majority.

Although our Party was very active in the primaries in other districts as well as at the state level, we were unable to carry successfully the reality of the anti-Reagan wave into those campaigns. Every independent candidate, Black or white, labor-based or otherwise, who was challenged by the machine forces for State Legislature, was defeated. In the opinion of the District Board the main reason for defeat was the failure of these candidates to be able to project a clearly anti-Reagan campaign. They had good positions and records and some involved the question of Black representation and minority representation. Instead of relating their programs in a forceful, effective mass way to campaigning against Reaganism, rather they tried to discuss what is the best way to work in a context of cutbacks.

Of course, the question of grassroots organization and other questions were also factors but even these are closely related to the problem of Reaganism.

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The struggle for Black and Latino representation and for the Voting Rights Act is greatly strengthened when related to the struggle against Reaganism. The fact that the Black caucus in Congress and Black representation in legislative and city councils are in the front line of a fight against cutbacks resulting from Reaganism strengthens the campaign for representation and prevents secondary questions from getting in the way of the unity that is necessary of Black, white, trade unionists and other progressive forces.

After the primaries we face the question of how to reunite the independent movement which has become divided. How do we campaign against the Reaganites in a situation where the main base of the Party, the left, the trade union movement, Black, Latino and other independent forces are not in areas where there are Reaganite candidates or where there is any danger of their winning? The question is how to take the leading role of the working class in the Chicago area and reflect its influence where Reaganites could be defeated. Mass struggle in every city has a major impact on elections in the area.

An example is the call of the Chicago Federation of Labor for a Labor Day march, the first in 40 years, which will have a tremendous impact on the elections. In addition the question of mobilizing labor which does have rank and file forces, in districts where Reaganites can be defeated is also key. Our influence in the labor movement will be used in that direction.

One of the most important electoral aspects has to be the campaign of Communist candidates. Instead of running a state ticket this year, our Party has decided to run at least one and possibly two state legislative candidates with a perspective of building for the City Council elections next year and really piling up a vote for such candidates in the election. In that election Black representation and a Black mayoral candidate will be high or uppermost on the agenda.

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## *Jobs Issue!*

By PEGGY GOLDMAN

*Organizational Secretary  
Michigan District*

In Michigan the ruling class is pounding away in relationship to the economic livelihood of the people and also in terms of their political representatives. Many of these are under attack both through the re-districting fight and through the so-called right wing hit list. One of these is U.S. Senator Reigle who has waffled in some ways but also has very strong support from the labor movement. He has identified himself with many people's causes.

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The current governor is not running for reelection. In the last two years the governor and auto monopolies have spent a great deal of time trying to reorganize the Michigan economy, the tax laws and all laws regarding the rights of working people. The governor's race is very important.

I do not agree with those people who want to treat lightly the role labor is playing in terms of the fightback against Reaganomics. For the second time in the history of labor in Michigan, they have endorsed a candidate for governor before the primaries. In some respects they have given the candidate a sort of blank check. But we also have to see that labor is very concerned we have a candidate that is going to represent opposition to reorganizing the Michigan economy. Both the UAW and the AFL-CIO endorsed Congressman Blanchard. He has a rather fair record, an 85% rating in terms of labor.

Our job is to find ways and means and independent vehicles to force him to speak out on the issues and utilize our relationships in the labor movement to do that. Although there is now this blanket endorsement of him, we have to utilize that and bring out what is positive in making this candidate speak out for the rights of the workers in Michigan.

We do not feel we can run a candidate either for Senator or for Governor. We cannot just ignore the important stand that the labor movement is taking on some of these issues. At the same time we have to build relationships to force more attention to the issue of jobs, to force attention to the fight for a new approach to taxes in the state so the companies have to bear the main burden. So we are planning on running a candidate for State Board of Education. We will apply to the State Election Committee to run as an independent because they repealed the restrictive ballot legislation too late to circulate petitions this year. We intend to appeal to the State Board of Canvassers to run a candidate as an independent for this position and I will be the candidate.

We want to pay great attention to utilizing community concentration because this is the way to build the Communist constituency. We will never elect Communist candidates unless we build such a constituency and that starts with community concentration by the clubs. Elections are a perfect way to begin to get out and utilize community concentration to build roots in the community.

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## ***The Struggle To Influence The New Jersey Elections***

By DAVE

*New Jersey District*

Comrades, I would like to discuss a Congressional primary campaign taking place in the 11th Congressional District in New Jersey. In this

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district we have a Congressman who comes out of the trade union movement. He has been a Congressman for ten or eleven terms -- Congressman Minish. He has what the trade unions consider a traditional excellent voting record. But when we examine some other issues such as the military budget, the question of funds to private and parochial schools, the question of affirmative action, the question of abortion, his voting record is absolutely horrendous.

Challenging Minish is Frank Askin who is a law professor at Rutgers University, who introduced the resolution at the last Democratic Convention on nuclear freeze and who is excellent on just about every issue that we are interested in. Our only disagreement with him is on the question of outlawing the Klan. Of course, he comes out of the ACLU. He is a general counsel for the ACLU. He has been able to develop a good deal of support, particularly in the trade union movement rank and file, within the peace movement -- SANE, WILPF -- and support from the organized tenants movements. He was one of the leaders of the community Solidarity Day Coalition in Essex County, and he presents himself as an independent Democrat although he sees the Democratic Party as the vehicle to operate within. There is important left support in his campaign.

The Party, however, still has not developed the style of work and the understanding so that all of our comrades within the district see the campaign as important.

The New Jersey state legislature has before it a bill to place the question of the nuclear freeze on the ballot for public referendum in November. We expect that to come for a vote within the next couple of weeks. We already have commitments from a majority of the State Senate and State Assembly to vote yes on that question. Every effort has to be made to guarantee that this question is placed before every candidate in this up-coming election for their position.

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## *Labor's Focus: Vs. Reaganomics & Reaganites*

By TRADE UNIONIST

*Washington State District*

Comrades, the all-people's front against Reaganomics cannot be built without organized labor at the heart of it. Without labor it may be something but it is not the all-people's front.

The AFL-CIO, as we know, has decided formally to conduct its 1982 electoral fight against Reaganite Congressmen within the Democratic Party. They decided in effect, "We've got to dump as many Reaganites as possible. The only realistic way to do that is to elect Democrats."

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Now we may have preferred something else but that is what we have got. And on the surface this policy appears to keep the AFL-CIO locked within the two-party orbit for still another election. But I do not think that is the important part of the story. The most important thing is the AFL-CIO's determined focus against Reagan, against Reaganomics and against Reaganites. That focus is not the focus of the Democratic Party as such, which capitulates and compromises with Reaganomics while seeking to exploit it for narrow partisan purposes. This year's AFL-CIO focus is essentially an independent position arrived at within the councils of organized labor without consulting with Mondale or anybody else. It is not a rerun of the electoral policies of years past. Both the AFL-CIO electoral policy and AFL-CIO electoral organizing efforts are changing in significant measure in response to the deadly seriousness of Reaganomics.

A regional conference was held by the AFL-CIO in Seattle, the last of 7 such conferences, this one including 500 delegates from 7 states. This was a serious working conference. It was issues oriented. It was Reaganomics oriented. It was well organized. The labor movement can do things. It reflected from the top and from the floor a keen awareness, both of the massive unemployment in the country and in the state of Washington, where the conference was held, and suffering and on the other hand of the rise of the Solidarity Day spirit and what it is doing to change the labor movement. The AFL-CIO is a changing federation and we must never forget that. It is important not to overstate the extent of the change but not to recognize it is to fall on our faces and not achieve what can be achieved.

I will give you some examples. Community representatives including Black and Chicano leaders in the Seattle area were introduced as honored guests and staunch allies at that conference. That never happened before at an AFL-CIO conference. Kirkland spent one full day in informal meetings with groups of delegates in a serious dialogue about AFL-CIO policies. Now I did not like some of the answers that he gave but the dialogue was serious. And brothers and sisters were able to raise questions like El Salvador and other questions like that from the floor.

And the AFL-CIO is applying the most sophisticated techniques, techniques hitherto largely used by the ultra-right, but applying them in a working class sense to make the maximum political impact out of every COPE dollar in terms of electing labor-supported candidates. And perhaps most important of all, under pressure from our Party and the left in the labor movement and from the ranks and the peace movement the AFL-CIO has now modified its unconditional support for the military budget. They are now saying that every military dollar must be scrutinized and justified just as seriously as every dollar for peoples' programs. And they are saying that if more spending is necessary that it must be financed by a progressive tax on corporations and the wealthy. It is still far from what we would like the position to be but the point is it is moving and if they have moved that far, well they can be made to move further. And that underlines my opening point that the all-peoples front against Reaganomics cannot be built without being anchored on organized labor, in the first place on the AFL-CIO.

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## THE FREEZE ON THE BALLOT . . .

### *Grass Roots In Arizona:*

# Glee And Jubilation!

By LORENZO TORREZ  
District Organizer  
ARIZONA

At the time of the Milwaukee Conference, April 23, the Arizona delegation reported on a grass-roots effort taking shape around an effort to put a Freeze initiative on the Arizona State ballot. At this point we had no idea of the broadness that this movement would achieve. But we took to heart some of the advice given by Comrade Gus Hall in his address to the Conference.

Comrade Hall said, "It is important to understand that mass potential will not turn to mass action if it is not consciously stimulated, mobilized and organized." He states further that "how to make the initial sometimes tiny steps are very important elements of tactics."

Organization, mobilization and planned conscious initiative move the spontaneous element and people's sentiment onto the action level.

The Tucson Coalition For A Freeze is now able to speak with a certain experience, glee and jubilation. The movement obtained 71,000 signatures. Pima County -- of which Tucson is the major city -- collected 43,000 signatures, and Phoenix collected most of the rest.

To collect 43,000 signatures required that we adopt a militant approach toward the drive. That meant we had to go to the streets, to the neighborhood stores, to the local theatre, to the recreation parks and so on. It meant we had to talk to all signers directly. We could not afford to let political ideology interfere. Everything was predicated on the ability to produce. That proved to be a big plus for the movement. People were treated very democratically with the proviso that their remarks at the weekly meetings were based on actual experience. On this basis each gave account, suggestions and ideas on how best to proceed.

Collecting 43,000 signatures was quite a task. For each signature meant talking to at least four other people who, for some reason, did not sign. The biggest problem was failure to be a registered voter. The formula of one out of five signing translates into two hundred and

fifteen thousand (215,000) people that we talked to -- equal to half the population of the City of Tucson. If that isn't grass roots work, then I don't know what grass roots means. It also gives us a clear view of what is politically possible. It says that we can uproot the Reagan administration and the right wing politicians and set them back for many years to come, if not forever. The sentiment is there. But it has got to be organized -- beginning now!

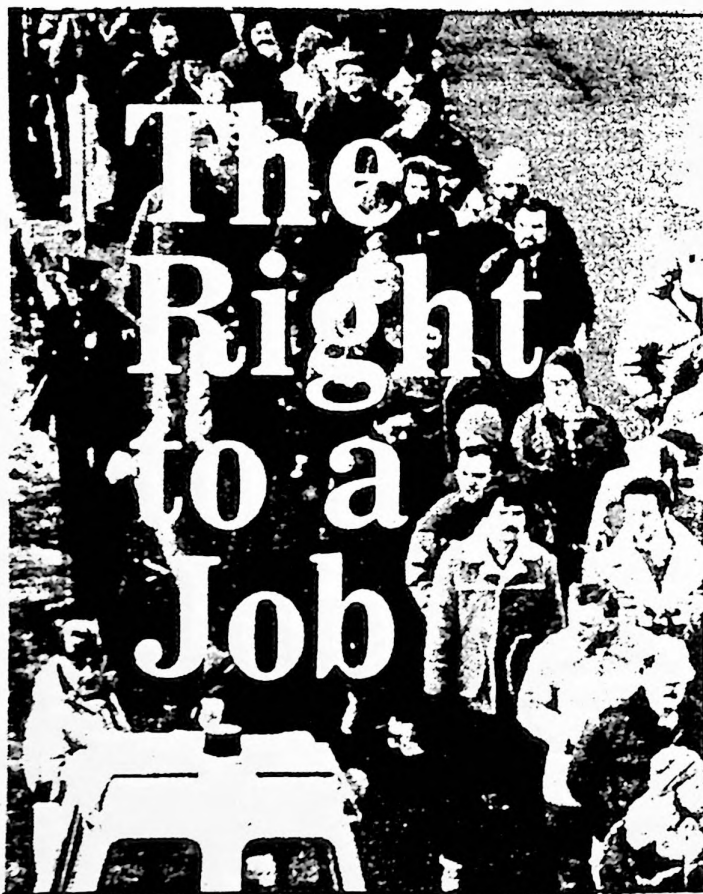
Lessons Learned:

(a) Ordinary working people will respond when approached intelligently, directly, with self-respect and confidence.

(b) There is much more anti-Reagan, anti-establishment sentiment out there -- progressives need only to mobilize it and the country will never be the same.

(c) There is more fear of the Reagan administration, the State Department and its propaganda apparatus than there is of the Soviet Union.

(d) The overall task for the movement as a whole is to combine the fight for peace and disarmament with the search for a job-creating society that meets the needs of the working masses -- Black and white, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian and Native American Indian.   ■



**HOW TO HELP WIN  
THE ECONOMIC  
EMERGENCY ACT**

If you want to help assure that the Economic Emergency Act is enacted you can —

- Ask your union, religious or community organization to sponsor it, in whole or in part.
- Let your Representative and Senators know of the action of your organization and urge them to endorse it. Press all candidates for office to declare their support.
- Submit the Economic Emergency Act (in whole or in part) to city councils and state legislatures to memorialize Congress and to pass their own local versions.

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# LEAFLET OF THE MONTH

## RED PIPELINE

Vol. 1, No. 1

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### REAGAN WAR TALK THREATENS LORAIN JOBS

By Jim Foster, Chairperson of the CPUSA, Lorain County

We as workers are now under attack. Our standard of living is being lowered to make up for bad management decisions and very basic economic disadvantages that we as workers are forced to live and work under. The one most glaring fact we now face is that our economic well being is controlled by someone that holds their own individual interest over the vast majority of people that work, suffer and die so they may be wealthy.

We here in Lorain now know the full horror of corporate greed and a President in concert with these corporate bandits. While thousands of Lorain steel workers are jobless, our President can only address and fan the flames of World War and Anti-Sovietism.

These two areas of government policy are both becoming nearly fatal to almost half of the working people of this country. First, by following the mad race for nuclear superiority, our expenditures on military hardware are sacrificing the very basic needs of tens of millions of needy Americans. If you spend more on arms you spend less on people, especially in these economically depressed times.

Second, by the 60-year-old lie that the Soviet Union is trying to militarily dominate the world. By creating and continuing this false fear of the Soviet Union, the possibility of mutually beneficial contacts is almost suffocated.

The case in point here in Lorain is if we were making the pipe for the Trans Siberian Natural Gas pipeline, no steelworker here would need be laid off. The benefits to both societies would be one step in the direction of understanding each other and easing tensions that, if not checked, may destroy the world.

When our government cancelled the pipe deal, the huge orders went to West Germany. The Soviets didn't suffer, but we workers in Lorain did.

It behooves all working class people here to look at all things around them more closely and demand their tax dollars be spent to insure them a decent standard of living and a true, just peace the world over.

### POLICE BRUTALITY COVER-UP

Once again the Lorain Police Department has been given the O.K. to beat and brutalize men and women who come into contact with it.

Within a week two men had their jaws broken following their arrest by the same officer. Wanda Tully, safety director, investigated and announced that the officer was given a three day suspension for failing to keep handcuffs on one of the prisoners.

The Lorain police department has a long history of police brutality against the residents of this city. Last year the mayor appointed a Blue Ribbon Citizens Committee to examine the activities of the police. But this committee has not even had one meeting.

City councilman Angel Arroyo has promised to have the Police and Firemen's Committee of the Council investigate why the Mayor's committee hasn't met.

The last three individuals suffering from police brutality have been Black. However, the police have a history of mistreating all, Black, Puerto Rican and white. An injury to one is an injury to all!

The increase in brutality by the Lorain police comes at a time when we are all under severe attack by the corporations and the Reagan Administration. We have record levels of unemployment, contract takeaway drives and slashing of all human services, while corporate profits and Pentagon war preparations are at a fever pitch.

Growing police brutality is an effort to frighten and intimidate all the people, so as to weaken the people's ability to fight for their rights. It is a step towards a police state.

Black people, who are suffering more than anyone from the economic crisis, are being singled out by the police, but the threat is directed against all our rights.

We call upon all democratically minded people to help put an end to police brutality in Lorain. We demand:

1. That the Mayor's committee meet immediately to investigate all recent acts of police brutality.
2. That the City Council hold public hearings on police brutality and encourage all victims of police violence to come forward.
3. That the City Council establish a Civilian Review Board drawing from all sections of our community to monitor the police.


## PARTY'S WORK GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The basis for the approach to planning our work for the coming period flows from the Party's Second Extraordinary Conference, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on April 23-25, 1982. More specifically, the underlying estimate is that for the 80's "the United States is in a boomless era of decline and contraction" and therefore an era of prolonged and sharp crises and struggles. The enormous US military budget which underlies the Reagan administration's dangerous policies of confrontation and diktat now pulls down the economy, increases unemployment and produces huge profits for the corporations. Economic struggles are assuming center stage.

The objective pressures, in all of the rising tide of struggles, is for the working class to become the leading force. Hence we must sharpen our focus on industrial concentration in the context of the new boomless era and "of helping the working class fulfill its role." So we must deal with fighting to make our Party, more and more in practice, the revolutionary party of the working class.

Our approach to planning is based on the fact that our Party is already deeply involved in mass work and is increasingly influential. But it is also a fact that a Party, League and press circulation of the present size and scope cannot fulfill the necessary role in this period. Party building becomes the main need for the working class and people's struggles, now and for this whole era.

  
CLUB PLAN

1) Club recruiting/outreach list: Names should be submitted by July 26 with the understanding that the list will be regularly reviewed and new names added. List will be used for visits and mailings where indicated. When list is completed, we should ask: Is this type of list consistent with the recruiting criteria which we agreed upon? Criteria for recruiting: \* Someone who could be, wants to be, or is a fighter against monopoly. \* Someone who identifies - or can learn to identify with - the Party. Someone who we feel would agree with the basic strategic concepts of the Party with proper Party training, even though they may have some questions or differences with our policies. \* Someone who is honest and willing to learn.

2) Timetable: \*Visits (July & August)--the foundation for a successful campaign. \* Begin campaign July 20 and continue on Mondays & Tuesdays of following weeks through July & August, and if need be, September.

PURPOSE: To discuss Party membership & where appropriate the League; To discuss the Daily World, Voz del Pueblo, People's World, Political Affairs or Young Worker, participation in study groups, discussion groups or shop talk forms; to discuss shop problems and to re-establish ties if need be. To use appropriate Party literature (brochures, pamphlets, possibly even books). Needless to say, flexibility & boldness will be required. Having somebody say "No" is not the worst thing in the world. The worst thing is not giving them an opportunity to say anything. Reports on visits and proposed follow up should be made at each club meeting.

STUDY GROUPS OR RAP/BULL SESSIONS: (Sept & Oct). 3 groups, 4 sessions: \*Class Struggle & Exploitation; \*The role of the working class & the trade unions; \*Fight for class unity & against racism; \*Socialism & the role of the CPUSA.

★ A REMINDER:

DEAR COMRADES:

THE PARTY AND PRESS BUILDING CONTEST CONTINUES. IS YOUR CLUB OR DISTRICT IN ONE OF THE 12 WINNING CATEGORIES LISTED BELOW? CAN IT BE, WITH AN EXTRA EFFORT? KEEP FIGHTING FOR A PRIZE. THE BIG PRIZE IS A WORLD OF PEACE, JOBS, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND FREEDOM FROM THE SCOURGE OF RACISM •

**BE THE FIRST**

1. \* First Club to recruit 5 new members<sup>1</sup>
2. First Club to submit 15 new subs<sup>2</sup>
3. First District to set up a viable new shop club<sup>3</sup> (Based on the date of its first meeting)

**GET THE MOST BY OCTOBER 1ST**

(Front-runners will be announced every 3 weeks.)

4. District with most new shop clubs.
5. \* Club (of 25 or more members) with highest number of new members above 5.
6. Club (of 25 or more members) with most new subs above 15.
7. \* Club (of 15-24 members) with highest number of new members above 5.
8. Club (of 15-24 members) with most new subs above 15.
9. \* Club (of 8-14 members) with highest number of new members above 5.
10. Club (of 8-14 members) with most new subs above 15.
11. \* Club (of 7 or less members) with highest number of new members above 5.
12. Club (of 7 or less members) with most new subs above 15.

\* For these categories (regarding new members) the starting date will be the date of Comrade Gus Hall's Report to the 2nd Extraordinary Party Conference, April 23, 1982.

**Extraordinary Party and Press Building Contest**

\* June 1-October 1, 1982