

PARTY LIFE

Vol. 4, No. 1



Contents

1. Sum Up of Party School.....	1
2. A Good Example of Combining Distributions.....	3
3. Using Other Forms of Media.....	3
4. Safety Poster.....	5
6. For a Regular System of Press Distribution.....	5
7. Reading List for the Revolutionary Struggle for Reforms.....	5
8. Class on Planning and Propaganda War.....	6
9. Fundraising.....	6
10. Index to the Political Bureau Report.....	7
11. Good Leaflets and Shop Papers.....	9

From the editors . . .

This is the first time in many months that *Party Life* has been issued. We have a limited number of cadre to do a lot of work, so we cannot yet guarantee anything close to regular publication.

What is *Party Life*? In the coming period it should be a tool to help us fulfill our plans to build the Party. What does this really mean?

First, it means the transfer of experience to the rest of the Party. It is common knowledge that often a mistake is repeated many times in different areas until we are able to sum up. The converse of this is also true: just as often really good work remains an isolated phenomenon, within a unit, within a section or district, or a region of the country. One of the main purposes of *Party Life* is to bring that kind of experience to the rest of the Party.

Does it exist? Unquestionably it does. Most of us have heard rumors about the comrade who distributes 35 PTs through a route system at her factory. We know that somewhere a unit of only two people have the highest average monthly sales of new subs in the country. We have heard there is a section which has recruited one or two people every month for a year. Believe it or not, there is also a

doesn't owe a cent on its press bill. There is a section of two people who in one month sold more literature than the rest of the country put together.

How did they do it? Were they geniuses or ideological supermen? No, they just did something right. To be sure, good work is not the result of poor ideology. But all the examples mentioned really do exist—which means they can be studied, analyzed, perhaps applied to other areas.

That requires that the comrades who are doing really fine work step forward and share their experience. Building the Party is our most crucial task. No one group of people can do it alone. All of us will have to pitch in to win the battle. *Party Life* is one of many weapons we can use.

Party Life is open to all comrades who want to share their experiences in building the Party. We particularly encourage comrades to share articles which show how the full resources of the Party can be used with maximum effectiveness. Articles need not be tremendously long or attempt to analyze every possible political factor in a certain experience. Some of the best articles will be short and only talk about one thing. Because they represent particular experiences, they cannot be mechanically applied to all areas. We reprint them for comrades to use them as they can. Articles should be sent through the section or district organizer to the center.

SUM UP OF PARTY SCHOOL

The first step in planning for a Party School is insuring discussion on the Section Committee. This is necessary for the Committee to become clear on why the Party School is being planned, what it hopes to gain and to insure that proper mobilization will take place so that all invited comrades and contacts attend.

We planned our School for the purpose of consolidating our new—and some older—comrades and to bring contacts one step closer to recruitment. We therefore chose topics based on what we felt the most important theoretical questions are in general, and in particular to the individuals attending. For this reason, we planned to have Political Economy as a basis, followed by the National Question, a short discussion on Culture, the Woman Question, and the Party. We viewed this school as our first attempt to consolidate and as a basis for developing a real educational program in our section.

The next step entailed deciding who on the Section Committee would attend. At first we were all going to go. We then realized that this would overload the discussions and that we should select comrades for specific reasons. We chose the Section Organizer as the person best able to sum-up overall, and the Agit-Prop director as the person whose task includes education, as well as two comrades with experience in party schools, strong theoretical backgrounds, etc. (This was very important.)

The Agit-Prop Director and Section Organizer met with two comrades from the State Committee who were also attending. The discussions consisted of laying out the backgrounds of the various comrades/contacts attending, their strengths and weaknesses, and history, so as to have a picture of how the discussion would flow. The next discussion consisted of laying out exactly what we hoped to accomplish. It was agreed that we wanted comrades/contacts to go home with an understanding of certain basic concepts, such as surplus value, productive forces, the Negro Question, etc., and if that was accomplished, then we would have succeeded. We also wanted comrades to begin to understand the necessity and importance of the science of Marxism-Leninism and the conclusion that we need a party. We realized at that time that the time question was going to present some problems, however, we agreed that we have to let things flow and begin with Political Economy.

The organization and planning was taken care of by the Agit-Prop Commission. They fulfilled such tasks as insuring that discussions took place in units, that menus were planned, food was bought, a budget was drawn up, the transportation was taken care of and that comrades/contacts had a schedule of what was to be discussed and had copies of all Party School reports.

The Bureau oversaw the work of the commission and, in addition, had to make a couple of trips to visit the various comrades to encourage them to come and to lay out the plans, etc. This is key because comrades tend to vacillate and by staying on top of it we were able to insure that all attended. This meant private discussions, making plans to hit the problem from several areas, i.e. having several comrades insure that one comrade/contact would attend.

The final point was arranging a meeting place and letting comrades/contacts know when we expected to leave and return.

THE PARTY SCHOOL ITSELF

We found that the atmosphere which we chose, a cabin in the mountains, was ideal in that there was a relaxed atmosphere and no problems to worry about such as kids, meetings, etc. When we arrived on Friday evening, we had a very brief discussion of the agenda, what time we would begin. We also made a list of who would cook and clean up for each meal; breakfast plans were set.

After breakfast the next morning, we had a brief discussion on the importance of Marxism-Leninism, how party schools were used in the past, and the necessity for comrades/contacts to freely discuss their views and to get at the root of questions. We then proceeded through the reports. We found that people tired at times and that we had to be flexible, allowing for compromises without negating the need to be disciplined and to struggle through material because of its importance. I will get into some of the Section's mistakes and successes later.

After the reports were completed on the second day, we had a sum-up. This is very important for any meeting, but especially here. All came forward with their opinions on what was good and what could be improved. All agreed it was very good, some came forward with proposals to make it better, such as insuring that preparation is done ahead of time, and most agreed that they would have to begin hitting the books (this applied for all of us). The final few minutes were spent again stressing the necessity of building the Party and encouraging those who were not in to learn more about us and join.

After the Party School, the Section had a sum-up and agreed on the following points. We felt that this School again reaffirmed the importance of Marxism-Leninism. All kinds of questions were raised, some questioning the validity of Marxism-Leninism itself. However, we learned that Marxism-Leninism is not fragile, that we do not need to fear questions, although some questions couldn't be answered and needed more investigation and study. We also agreed that the School served to consolidate. Already, one comrade went back to the unit and demanded an immediate educational on Political Economy. Another, who had not been studying, kept stressing the need to study philosophy and plans were set up in that unit. This inspired another comrade to come forward with many proposals around education in our section and for future schools, and another for an orientation program for new comrades. This also laid the basis to begin serious recruitment work with a contact who attended for certain roadblocks were opened up, although not fully resolved.

Some of the agreed upon mistakes were: Although we agreed that the emphasis would be on certain concepts, the pull on the part of many comrades/contacts was away from this. We had to struggle to get back on the right track before confusion set in and at the same time allow for free discussion.

We also felt that the discussions had a lack of an industrial perspective. For example, the Woman Question discussion tended toward why we use "male supremacy terms" rather than the necessity of the women's movement being based in industry and the working class, the role of minority women within that, as well as party's role, etc. The same occurred in the Culture discussion—the role of cultural workers in educating working class and how this can help build factory nuclei was not stressed.

These are only two examples. The report on the Party was far too brief, in fact, this was the shortest of all. (I think this is an example which stems from our failure in the beginning to ensure that the *understanding of the need for a party* popped up in *all* discussions.)

Another mistake was in studying the National Question we focused mainly on the Negro Question, which is fine, but without an understanding of the history of the national question, the Negro National Colonial Question cannot be fully understood. However, we felt that most of the above errors were a result of not setting time schedules for each report in relationship to overall needs. (My suggestion for next time would be to be clear on how long each report should go so that the important ones are not neglected and that section is clear from beginning that school has a party building beginning, middle and end—focus.)

The final thing is that if the sections don't have a real educational plan, that classes/educational must be set up immediately or there will be backsliding. We already see this. Schools such as these should be a part of overall educational plans. Part of our plan now is to continue the Party School reports for these comrades/contacts, only having one each week for eight weeks (or one every other week) as an orientation plan.

Point on educational forms: We used a tape on the Negro National Colonial Question and found it very good; a slide show on a socialist country which is available with tape; maps for the NNCQ class. Visual aids are very effective. Also, we used for entertainment in the evening an anti-fascist cultural tape of songs.

Finances: We did not charge, stated that this was one way dues are used, that through dues and donations party can do these things. All came through with donations.

Final organization point: Bureau agreed in beginning that this was our section's primary task for the month. Without this perspective we would not have been able to succeed.

COMBINING DISTRIBUTIONS

This comes from an area of less than 5 comrades in the Anglo American Nation, which has one of the highest ratios of PTs distributed per comrade in the Party.

Our a-p work is plagued with problems, but also there has been significant progress.

The problem area is regular plant gate distributions. The distribution at my plant depends on a comrade who does not drive and two contacts who are basically liberal community workers whom I would have dropped a long time ago if we weren't dependent on them. They cannot grasp the importance of *regular* distributions, and consequently if we have a cold or wet spell, we miss an issue. Or they go out on the day *before* payday instead of the day *after* payday, or on a day when we are competing with another organization's distributions, etc. Our newer contacts are mostly people who have come around the Taft-Hartley work, and there are problems in their distributing the PT, especially at my plant. Also as the "Repeal" movement spreads so should our PT distribution spread to other plants. As yet we can't

do it. But we will find ways. Right now I am especially looking for some rapid development with a few student contacts who could be the basis of a solution. But our work there is just getting off the ground.

On the bright side, my own distribution network within the plant is developing well. Several new readers and 2 new subs within the past few weeks, and in addition I have *finally*, after many false projections, gotten a study circle with 2 contacts who read the press. In addition, I can now see the possibility of getting a shop paper going, and have begun exploring the idea with my closest contact at work.

Using Other Media Forms

(From an area of less than five comrades)

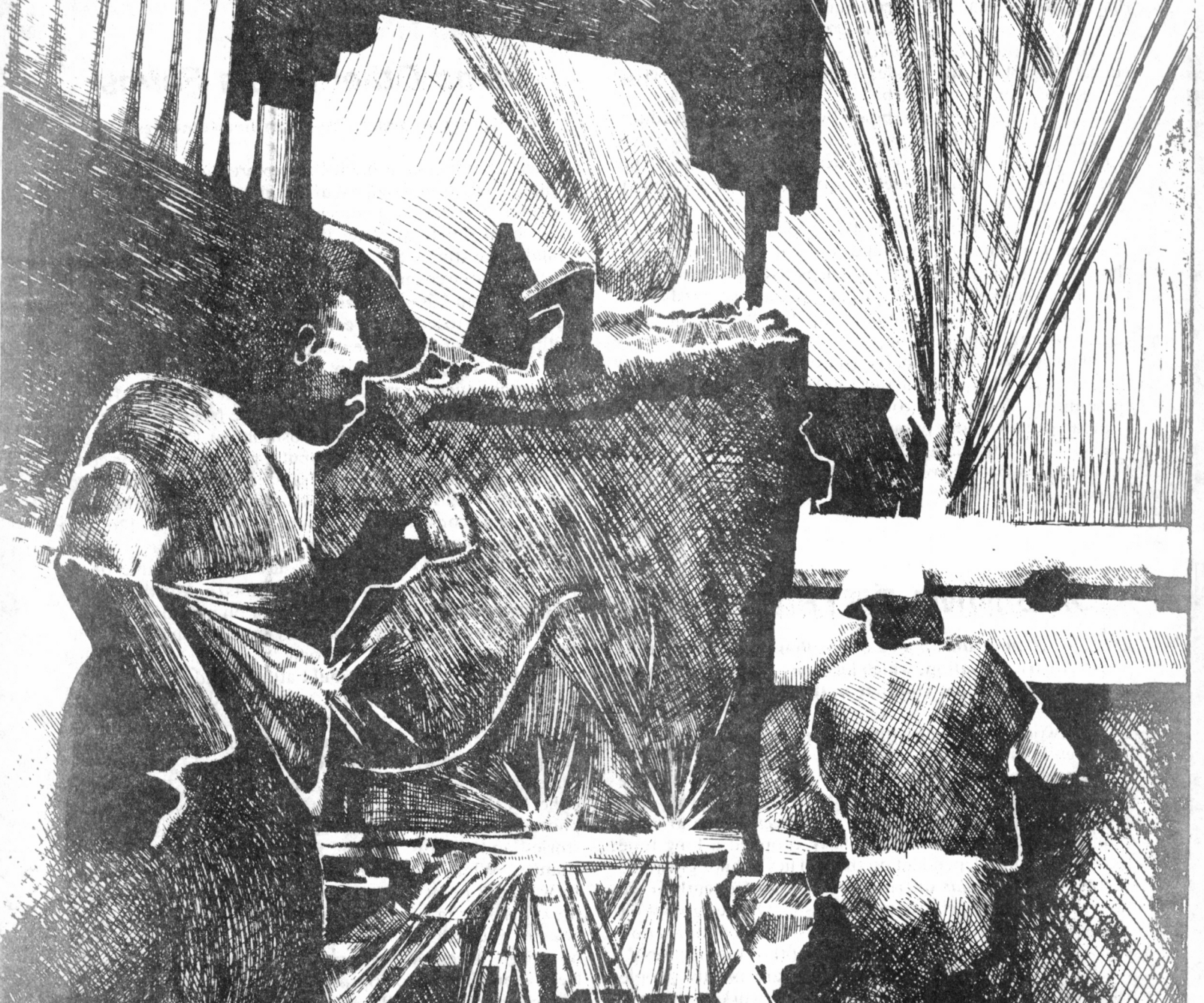
Here's an idea that might be explored in other districts.

Black weekly newspapers are usually hungry for news and reporters. With a short course in journalism (a good reading of a book might provide the same skills), an individual could write stories for a local weekly on a free-lance basis. They might be coverage of a local strike, a political prisoner issue, women's issue, Africa, etc. It provides an excellent opportunity to contact people, get a story, and follow up with those sources. In the meantime, your positions are getting much wider readership.

Another suggestion would be to start a regular feature column that would be of interest to the Negro community, which could set forth certain positions of the party but in newspaper style and from a popular perspective. This could be developed nationally, with sample copies sent to Negro newspapers. Either some kind of subscription arrangement or exchange could be worked out. It would be good to have someone who could develop a reputation as a journalist/commentator that would have his/her name on it, perhaps with accompanying photo(s). Mostly Negro newspapers in smaller towns rely a lot on national material, and local press releases which they usually print wholesale. Many would probably welcome a regular column that would be interesting and would attract readers.

About six months ago I approached a local Negro newspaper for a job, on the basis of one journalism class at a local community college and a few things I wrote for the campus newspaper. We agreed that I would write one to three articles each week on a free-lance basis. They pay me either by the hour, or now a set amount each week. I supply photos whenever possible. They almost always print my stories and photos on the front page, usually with no changes. While I am careful about style, I can usually put forward our point of view, with perhaps only checking with the other side (e.g. in a strike) for a statement. The usual rules of journalism's "objectivity" can be stretched. This has given us many opportunities to reach people in the Negro community, to approach leaders of organizations, to give coverage to a strike or an event that otherwise would not get coverage. While most of the events I've covered have been local and focus on things Negroes are involved in, the fact that I am Anglo has not stood in the way.

**ORGANIZE FOR
HEALTH AND SAFETY**



REPEAL TAFT-HARTLEY

SAFETY POSTER

These posters may be obtained by the section or district organizer by contacting the center.

I have completed a poster with the theme "Organize for health and safety; Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act." The medium is called intaglio printing, which, in a very simplified explanation, is etching onto a zinc plate with various chemical processes added to create tones of grey. Up to 25-50 prints can be made from the plate, and these should sell for no less than \$10-\$15, as it takes me about 45 minutes to produce each one. It is possible to have a much cheaper print made commercially from the originals that could sell for \$2-3.

We would like to use this to raise money for the Party. The originals are about 14 x 20 inches on a larger sheet of thick cooper-plate paper. The cheaper ones could be smaller.

BOOK SALES

From another area of less than 5 comrades. Another section used this idea and sold more literature in 2 days than the entire Party did in 2 months.

The area has a Workers Press book table at the local state university presenting the PT, TP, Proletariat and other Marxist-Leninist literature. For lack of a sponsoring organization on campus, an enrolled comrade incorporated herself as one. This enabled us to set up a bi-weekly book table in the student union. On the average, \$10 was brought in for every two hours spent around noon when the union was most crowded. Generally, low-priced books and pamphlets sold best. One of our best sellers was *On Marxism* (Proletarian Publishers) because students wanted a low-cost introduction to Marxism. *Proletariat* was also very popular, especially with the foreign students' interest in oil. *The Woman Question* (International Publ.) was popular too. Having this book table in a highly frequented spot has provided us with not only more sales than local bookstores, but also with an opportunity to discuss the party line, sell the PT, and established an open face on campus on a consistent basis.

Regular Press Distributions

This was submitted by a medium-sized section which is one of the few with an up-to-date press bill.

Every section must deal with distributing the press and all the organizational snarls and problems that come with it. Our section found that once we systematized this not only did the snarls minimize themselves, but we began to sell more papers and begin to make a surplus, so that we began to pay off our press debts.

The first step was to make the units responsible for distributing the press. This means that they are responsible for organizing distributions and carrying them out, not the section committee. This was an important step because it involved the majority of the section in planning for distributions, whether factory gate, in the community, or at special functions. We quickly learned that despite our hesitation the press would see—particularly with topical interest, like the Three Mile Island disaster or the UFW strike. This was very important not only to build up confidence, but it showed us that we could estimate fairly closely how much press each unit would distribute. The result is that we regularized the quantity of press that each unit would order each month.

We then developed a system based on these standard orders. To begin with, each unit would pay double the amount for the number of papers they took. If the standard order was for 100 PTs at \$25, they would pay \$50 the first time. The unit press secretary would then distribute the papers to the comrades. The iron rule was simply NO MONEY, NO PAPERS. It became a matter of honor to pay for the papers. This meant that when the next order came in (already paid for) the press agent would *already have* collected the money for the next one by making the comrades pay for the last edition, and this would be turned in as they got the unit's papers.

What's so good about this? If you have ever had to run around trying to collect for papers that comrades already have, with new papers and new debts coming in, you know how much time—wasted time—goes into the process. The fact is that regardless how we organize it, there must be a way to get the papers rapidly out to the units, and to get the money back to the section press agent. Why not do it the simplest way?

There is no short cut to solving political questions, however, and fundamentally the question of whether the press is distributed is a critically important political question. It boils down to whether or not the press is used as a collective organizer. Our problem was that comrades were not so much opposed to this but they were not won over to it, and thus didn't contribute their activity and creativity. But because we had a simple and regular system for getting the press first to the comrades, and then out to the class, we could separate the political unclarity from the unnecessary organizational confusion.

Reading list on The Revolutionary Struggle for Reforms

1. Article from *Proletariat* (Vol. 1, No. 2, Fall 1975, pp. 13-18)
2. *Textbook of Marxist Philosophy* (section 3, chapter 7 "Contradiction and the Evolutionary Leap)
3. *The Crisis of Everyday Living* by Gus Hall (section 3, "The Class Struggle")
4. Lenin, *Left-Wing Communism*, Chapters 8-10
5. For interesting background: *Unemployed Councils in St. Petersburg in 1906*

The sidewalks and the grass are re-appearing on Crystal Street

Meaning that Spring is finally on its way
and it's time to plan for our 1979 Block Party.

At its January meeting, the Block Club decided to have this year's
Party on June 23, to celebrate the arrival of summer and to give everyone
a chance to get acquainted and reacquainted early.

Now it's time to set up the committees to
plan the Party - food, decorations, games, etc.

Join your neighbors at Lou and Edna Pardo's, 4833 West Crystal Street
on Friday, March 9, 1979, at 7:30 p.m.

We need everyone's ideas and help to have a block party as successful as
the one we had last year.

See you at the meeting!!!

BLOCK CLUB MEETING



Index to the Political Bureau Report to the Central Committee

NOTE: The idea of this index is to provide PT references to the subjects raised in the report, since the report represents a condensed expression of the line of the CLP. The articles provide substantial background and information that helps in amplifying the contents of the report. They are relevant in whole or in part to the subjects raised in the report. The * means especially good.

I. Introduction

On the economic crisis: debt, credit, inflation, financial crisis, economic aspects of the transition from direct colonies to neocolonies

*especially recommended:

PT, vol. 3, no. 16: International Report
vol. 4, no. 2: The Rise of Modern Imperialism
vol. 4, no. 13: Trilateral Commission
vol. 4, no. 19: International Report
vol. 5, no. 10: Ethiopia
vol. 5, no. 16: War Danger

others:

vol. 1, no. 4: International Report
vol. 3, no. 1: International Report
vol. 4, no. 1: International Report
vol. 4, no. 3: International Report
vol. 4, no. 11: Watergate
vol. 5, no. 21: Economic Crisis

on the historic victory of the financier:

vol. 3, no. 16: International Report
vol. 4, no. 1: International Report
vol. 4, no. 2: International Report
vol. 5, no. 3: Negro Nation
vol. 4, no. 11: Watergate
vol. 4, no. 13: Trilateral comm.
11-77: Special Edition: Report to Central Committee

on the neocolonies:

vol. 3, no. 18: Special on Latin America
vol. 3, no. 20: On Hemispheric Unity
vol. 4, no. 9: Africa
vol. 4, no. 22: US Imperialism Strangles Latin America
vol. 5, no. 15: Egypt
vol. 5, no. 16: Egypt Pt. 2

subjects in Part I: the economic crisis, the effects resulting from world production outstripping world consumption, tariffs, trade barriers, the historic victory of the financier, the interdependence of imperialist economics and politics, the role of bribery and the national front, Trilateralism, the effects of inflation on currency and gold, how inflation shifts the crisis to the workers, the relation of the national and international market, "capitalism on the skids to oblivion," how the US capitalists are extremely powerful but weakening, the two gigantic expansions of the international market since World War II, the possibilities of a third, the need for war on the socialist camp, the historic elimination of the non-producing consumer for the non-consuming producer

II. The Struggle for Peace and the National Liberation Movement

vol. 1, no. 4: International Report
vol. 2, no. 8: International Report
vol. 2, no. 13: Soviet Peace Proposal
*vol. 2, no. 18: Political Resolution (also in *Jobs, Peace and Equality*. A MUST)
vol. 2, no. 23: Opening Remarks (Detente, Khrushchev in Africa)
*vol. 3, no. 1: 25th Congress of CPSU
*vol. 4, no. 9: Africa
*vol. 4, no. 21: 60 years of socialism (Soviet foreign policy, state of the whole people)
*vol. 5, no. 10: Ethiopia
vol. 5, no. 20: conference in Ethiopia

subjects: the "common cause" of Khrushchev or Kennedy, what is the most reactionary current in the national liberation movements, the definition and history of Detente, how this is a result of objective factors, why socialism must defend new revolutions, why the USSR had to cooperate in the transition of the colony to the neocolony, what is the Soviet bureaucracy, how the US had to assist in the consolidation of revisionism in the USSR

what is proletarian internationalism, how are the economies of the US and the USSR antagonistic, why must the two struggle politically, how peaceful coexistence is not "peace above all", what is revisionism, why must a pole of theoretical clarity be established for the struggle against revisionism to develop, why the neocolonies must struggle for socialism, how this places the US and USSR on a collision course, what are the compradors, the "state of the whole people," its role in Europe, the colonies and the socialist countries, how must the national interests of the Soviet Union force it to internationalism, the "non-capitalist, non-socialist" road, what are the two aspects of peaceful coexistence, the relation of peace and socialism, can a new basis for Detente be found, why development requires polarity

III. The World Communist Movement

- *vol. 2, no. 18: Political Resolution
- vol. 2, no. 23: Opening remarks (Detente, China)
- vol. 3, no. 1: International Report (Detente, China)
- vol. 3, no. 4: Hungary
- vol. 3, no. 5: Hungary, pt. 2
- vol. 3, no. 6: China
- vol. 3, no. 18: Berlin Conference
- vol. 3, no. 21: Mao
- vol. 3, no. 23: China, Vote Communist (Helsinki accords)
- *vol. 4, no. 21: 60 years of socialism
- November, 1977: Special—Report to Central Committee
- *vol. 5, no. 8: Contradictions in socialist development
- vol. 5, no. 10: Ethiopia
- Coal strike special: World Communist Movement

subjects: quantitative and qualitative growth, what is the quality of a process of growth, specifically this process, what was the 2nd and 3rd International (see table of contents to History of the CPSU(B)), what were the conditions of their stability and dissolution, the United Front Against Fascism and its development in the 30s-40s, its affect on the World Communist Movement, its relation to the Popular Front and Patriotism, how the patriotic front lead to mass parties, what is a mass communist party, what did Khrushchev's rise to power symbolize, how a polarity between Moscow and Peking development, what defines a Leninist Party, the relation of a mass party and bribery, the relation to polycentrism, how does polycentrism negate a party's effectiveness, why is Eurocommunism a misnomer, what is a monolithic party

Why the Soviet revisionists cannot tolerate attacks against the Soviet state, why this defense meant a defense of Stalin, What is Browderism, how is this a "new revisionism," why does the description of the features of a thing not really succeed in describing its process, the relation of the financier-industrialist struggle to US national politics, the New Deal, the Roosevelt Coalition, how is the leadership of the CPC unashamedly counterrevolutionary, why does proletarian internationalism mean a class for itself, independent of national boundaries.

IV. The National Struggle

- vol. 2, no. 9: May Day 1975
- vol. 2, no. 17: Special Anniversary Supplement
- *vol. 3, no. 4: Elections
- vol. 3, no. 15: Anniversary of a Revolution
- *vol. 3, no. 17: Vote Communist
- vol. 3, no. 19: Republican Convention
- vol. 3, no. 24: Electoral struggle
- vol. 4, no. 1: International Report
- *vol. 4, no. 11: Watergate
- vol. 4, no. 14: Third Party
- *vol. 4, no. 15: Third Party
- vol. 4, no. 19: International Report
- vol. 4, no. 24: Trade Union Leaders
- *vol. 4, no. 25: Carter's Victory

what is a third party, how it relates to the United Front, how it is objective motion, what is social democracy, what is right-wing social democracy, how this is different than a mass party, can a party of labor be the UFAF, what is a

political instrument in the united front of the working class against war and fascism

V. Trade Union Movement

- vol. 2, no. 11: AFL-CIA
- Special edition on TFW (after vol. 4, no. 16): "right-to-work" laws
- vol. 3, no. 24: Repeal "right-to-work" (good history)
- vol. 3, no. 23: TFW
- *vol. 3, no. 7: What is productivity; GM prepares
- *vol. 4, no. 9: Trade union movement at the cross-roads
- vol. 5, no. 2: AFL-CIO convention

(many references in section VI deal with the unions and the nationalities and national minorities)

how the crisis affects the labor aristocracy, relation of unions to Negro Peoples National Liberation Movement, how route of attack against whole class is through the Negro worker, why Taft-Hartley is the basis of our TU work, history of the AFL and of CIO, why they couldn't organize the South, why the unions of the South and Southwest will be the most politically mature in history, how labor movement is broader than TU movement, relation of union struggles to those in South, run-away shops, unions in Mexico

VI. The National Movement in the USNA

A. The Negro Question

- vol. 1, no. 3: Quality education
- *vol. 2, no. 1: Busing
- *vol. 2, no. 3: Socialism—The Only Road
- vol. 2, no. 7: Are There Races?
- *vol. 2, no. 12: Free the Negro Nation. **Win the Vanguard (on why party can't be a party of minorities)
- vol. 2, no. 15: Watts Rebellion
- vol. 2, no. 18: Many attacks Negro workers
- vol. 2, no. 21: Smash the Nazis
- vol. 3, no. 11: Socialism, Not Black Capitalism
- vol. 4, no. 8: Fannie Lou Hamer (civil rights movement)
- vol. 4, no. 12: Free the Negro Nation
- vol. 4, no. 19: Reverse Discrimination
- *vol. 5, no. 3: We Have A Dream
- *vol. 5, no. 12: US: One Nation or Many
- vol. 5, no. 13: Free the Negro Nation
- vol. 5, no. 18: Speech at Ethiopian Conference (on all aspects of national question)

B. Mexican nationals, Mexican national minority, the Southwest

- vol. 2, no. 1: Open borders, no deportations
- vol. 2, no. 3: Mexico
- vol. 2, no. 10: what are national minorities?
- vol. 2, no. 16: regional autonomy
- *vol. 2, no. 19: Busing and Bilingual Education
- vol. 2, no. 24: Give Back the Land, Don't Blame Foreign Workers
- vol. 3, no. 5: Open borders
- vol. 3, no. 10: Cinco de Mayo
- *vol. 3, no. 15: Land and Equality
- vol. 3, no. 26: Peasants Take Back Land
- vol. 3, no. 18: Regional Autonomy, Fight for Equality

C. Others

vol. 3, no. 13: Leonard Peltier
vol. 3, no. 24: Navajos
vol. 2, no. 12: Philippines
vol. 3, no. 13: Philippines
vol. 4, no. 1: Puerto Rico
vol. 3, no. 21: Hawaii
vol. 3, no. 22: Hawaii
1976 Special on Latin America (Puerto Rico)

why every aspect of this report touches the Negro question, what is wrong with "the Negro people and the working class," why Negro liberation cannot exceed the level of the Anglo worker, why, despite a growing identity, we must keep the difference in mind with the Negro liberation movement and the working class movement, why is the unity of the Negro and Mexican national minorities key, how is the national question key to unite the class, why the Party cannot be a Party of minorities, why we cannot confuse the tasks of the Party and the class, how the Mexican national minority is being drawn into the economy of the Anglo-American nation, how the revolution in Mexico will have a radicalizing effect, what is regional autonomy

VII. The Political Life of the Country

**vol. 2, no. 2: Explanation of Program (how UFAF is a bridge to revolution)
*vol. 3, no. 15: Anniversary of a Revolution
vol. 3, no. 19: Time for a Change
vol. 3, no. 17: Vote communist
Party Organizer, vol. 5, no. 2

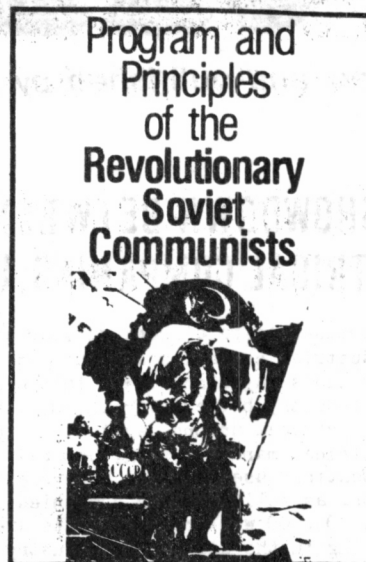
why we must polemicize with the CP in order to establish ourselves in the labor movement, how our strategy is the dictatorship of the proletariat and the UFAF is a tactic, how the CP raises their tactics to the level of principles, how they follow the line "the movement is everything," why revisionism is not just a tendency in the working class, why education is particularly key for us, how a program is the basis for scientific polemics, rather than ideological struggle

VIII. The Party

*vol. 2, no. 3: Win the Vanguard
*vol. 2, no. 17: Special Supplement, "self-criticism"
vol. 2, no. 19: Report from Secretariat
vol. 2, no. 22: Onward to 2nd Congress
vol. 4, no. 2: Intro. to International Report (defines "vanguard party," why it is not yet CLP)
vol. 4, no. 3: Where are the answers
*vol. 4, no. 13: Marxist Theory
vol. 4, no. 21: communist press
vol. 5, no. 2: communist press
*Proletariat, vol. 3, no. 1, "The Wheel Turns"
*Proletariat, vol. 4, no. 2, "Closing remarks"
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