

# Party Affairs

## FALL PLAN: PARTY AND PRESS

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## From the Organizational Secretary —



By ARNOLD BECCHETTI  
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SECRETARY, CPUSA

The initial period of any new President's term of office is usually a time of lessened struggles. The ruling class uses the idea of "give the new administration a chance" in order to demobilize people's movements. It always presses in a more reactionary direction in such a period until the popular forces begin again to intensify the fight for their own needs and interests, against monopoly's programs and policies.

The case is no different in the Carter Administration. What is different is the speed with which the anger and fightback are growing, building on strengths developed in past struggles. Over 90% of the votes of the Black community went to Jimmy Carter in November 1976.

Today, less than one year later, a completely united Black people lashes out at Carter's tokenism and less, in the face of rapidly deteriorating conditions, first of all on the job front.

The rising fight of the trade union rank and file for their own interests, for policies of class struggle, has created a situation where even Meany feels the need to speak out in support of Vernon Jordan's denunciation of Carter's refusal thus far to develop and press for a real program to create jobs. The fighting spirit of the workers in steel, coal, auto and other industries is deepening the

tendency towards united front, towards left-center unity.

The alignment of the AFL-CIO, under Meany and Company's domination, with the military-industrial-banking complex's reactionary foreign policy is coming under increasingly sharp pressure and attack, all along the line, from the policies of open support for militarism, cold war tensions, to trying to isolate U.S. workers from the international working class (the planned break with the ILO, for example) and from workers in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. There is growing sentiment against the high military budget, for detente, for remaining in the ILO (International Labor Organization), for exchanges of trade union delegations. A major breakthrough was registered as a result of the admission of four Soviet trade unionists to the U.S., as guests of TUAD.

Community struggles for jobs, against the robbery by the utilities and energy companies, for better housing and schools, are sharpening. Such trends and tendencies often come to the fore at a given moment more or less spontaneously. For them to be developed to their maximum scope, strength and depth requires a force which, in a systematic, planned way becomes the instrument for raising the levels of conscious thought, understanding and action by the working class and all popular forces. The Daily World, as well as the People's World, Voz Del Pueblo and the Young Worker are precisely such weapons.

It is no accident that Lenin, who pointed to the need for hundreds and thousands of close, deep-going ties to the working class and all working, exploited and oppressed masses, placed the question that the Party of the new type had to be built around its own press. What was true in this regard in Czarist Russia 75 years ago is a thousand times more true today in the USA. Czarist Russia then had a population which was 76% illiterate and with no radio or TV. In the United States today you have a vast and highly developed media-radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, advertising - in the hands of the most class conscious, powerful imperialism in the world. Whatever news, entertainment, etc., they give is in line with the interests of the monopolists. That is, there is a line that comes through and is fought for which aims at maintaining and extending the power of state monopoly capitalism at home and abroad, using everything possible to disarm, divide and confuse the people. The main ingredients include anti-working class, male supremacist, anti-youth, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet, racist and chauvinist ideas set forth in both open and more subtle ways.

How to fight back, to uphold and defend the interests of the working class and all exploited and oppressed by monopoly? Can there be an effective struggle without the Daily World in the hands of industrial workers, working people, the unemployed, everyday? Without the People's World, Voz Del Pueblo, the Young Worker. Isn't it clear that fighting, united, effective anti-monopoly movements with stamina, moving towards becoming an anti-monopoly coalition need a press which reflects their interests and struggles from their point of view?

The 21st Convention pointed out that building the Party in the course of our involvement in mass struggles was the most important contribution we can make to the working class and people's movements.

Can there be the building of the Party in keeping with the objective possibilities, on the scale life demands, without further extending our daily mass influence among working masses? The answer is clear. That is why the Central Committee in November 1976 declared 1977 to be the "Year of the Press." That was why the 100-day campaign. That is why the present fall circulation drive.

We cannot be satisfied until every Communist becomes an active fighter for the circulation of our press. We cannot be satisfied until we draw in larger numbers of non-Party masses in the fight for their own interests. We cannot rest until the working class and its allies against monopoly see our press as an indispensable weapon in their struggles, as their press.

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# WHAT IS COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP?

*REMARKS at the September  
East Coast Regional Leadership  
Conference.*



By HENRY WINSTON  
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CPUSA

THE LAST CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF OUR PRESS PROVED THE USE VALUE OF REGIONAL MEETINGS WHICH BEGIN WITH THE THINKING OF THE LEADERSHIPS OF THE DISTRICTS AND INCLUDES THAT THINKING IN ALL NATIONAL PROJECTIONS. IN THAT CAMPAIGN THE MAIN PROJECTIONS PUT FORTH BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE WERE FOUGHT FOR IN A VERY FINE WAY. A NEW HIGH IN RELATION TO STYLE OF WORK EVOLVED.

WE THINK THAT WE CAN REACH A MUCH HIGHER STAGE BY CONTINUATION OF THIS APPROACH TO ALL OF OUR PROBLEMS. WE WISH TO FOCUS ESPECIALLY ON THE PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE CLUB ORGANIZATION AS THE MAIN ORGAN OF CONNECTION WITH ORGANIZED MASSES, AND WITH UNORGANIZED MASSES IN AN AREA OF WORK DEFINED BY THE CLUB.

THIS IS A PROCESS. IT IS NOT SPONTANEOUS. IT HAS TO BE PLANNED, ORGANIZED AND FOUGHT FOR, BUT TO DO THIS INVOLVES FIRST OF ALL THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP.

WHEN WE SAY "ROLE OF LEADERSHIP" WE ARE NOT SAYING MUCH UNLESS WE UNDERSTAND - AND THIS ALONE GIVES IT MEANING - THAT THIS LEADERSHIP OPERATES UPON THE BASIS OF A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLICIES OF OUR PARTY; AND THAT IT IS ABLE TO TRANSLATE THE POLICIES OF OUR PARTY TO THE PARTY AND TO NON-PARTY MASSES THROUGH THE PARTY CLUB.

THE MAIN THING IN LEADERSHIP IS HOW IT FIGHTS FOR THE PARTY, FOR THE

ideology of the Party; how it is able to direct all practical activities of the club as a whole and the activities of individual members of the club to express a high level of consciousness. This is a continuing fight which leadership must make in order to get maximum participation and maximum results in all of our work.

Today we come together to discuss this element of consciousness which comes as a result of a fight to build the circulation of the Daily World as it relates to renewals, to mail subscriptions, to home delivery subscriptions, to placing Daily World bundles in newstands, barber shops, candy stores, etc.

We are not here discussing a simple organizational problem. We are in fact discussing a first class problem of how to help achieve the mass participation of all progressive social forces -- Communists included -- in the fight against the new dangers posed by imperialism in general, and U.S. imperialism in particular. In this fight our Party has an awful responsibility to our class, to our people, to the world.

It is only our Party -- this we should never forget -- that can bring the needed kind of consciousness to organize and redirect the thinking and actions of tens of millions -- beginning in the plants, the mass organizations and the opinion-making forces wherever they may be. If we do not do it, who else will? That is central. That is the main purpose of this meeting.

I take the floor to emphasize a few urgent problems which we have to keep to the fore -- and within which the specific objectives and projections of the press-building drive will be placed by

Comrade Pat Barile.

We are participating in struggle at one of the most serious moments in the history of the world. The form of the difficulties -- flowing from dangers imposed upon the world and our own people by imperialism -- our own imperialism -- suggests the responsibilities before us.

Gus Hall, our General Secretary, in posing these dangers at a recently held National Council meeting, emphasized the main trend toward unity of the three main revolutionary currents in the world. It is precisely because of this main trend that imperialism attempts to use demagoguery, maneuverings and all kinds of provocative actions in a desperate effort to set back all of the objective positive developments.

Most Communist Parties, in drawing the conclusion that detente and peaceful coexistence are irreversible, do so not by underestimating the efforts of imperialism but by making a proper estimate of them, understanding there will be zigs and zags in this fight, but that victory over imperialism will come nonetheless, by the continued strengthening of these three main revolutionary currents.

Our Party, within this framework, has a special role to play. It is working in circumstances, emphasized by Comrade Hall, which can enable our Party to unite with friends of varying political outlook to help fight correctly for the united front. The basic content and very essence of united front is unity from within the labor movement itself. Comrade Hall's projection of the policy of building Left/Center unity was a contribution of quality to the last meeting of the National Council.

Left/Center unity - in steel, auto, waterfront, electrical, transport and all the basic industries. This policy places a real responsibility on our districts. No district or state board can function properly unless all of its work is geared to the struggle for Left/Center unity.

Left/Center unity-- not limited to the trade union movement. The working class must become not only leader of the fight within the trade unions, but we should also act so as to guarantee that that unity extends to welding Left/Center unity outside of the labor movement, involving all forces, all allies of labor in the fight for the general democratic tasks. But unless you have it in the shops - if you only had it existing among the allies of labor, only in the form of coalitions, then Left/Center unity would be quite unstable and short-lived.

This Left/Center policy can be realized only if there is a higher consciousness fought for -- and in this fight for consciousness the Daily World is absolutely indispensable. Moreover, it is precisely this kind of consciousness which will help to bring forward recruits to our Party; and these recruits in turn will help to speed the building of the mass movements to which Comrade Hall gave so much attention at the recently-held National Council meeting.

Since that meeting there have been a number of very important questions which the comrades should take into account. First, there is the matter of Carter putting across a big one on the peace movement, on the whole democratic movement and the labor movement. When it appeared that the main issue before the country was the B-1 -- and "not a mumbling word" was said about the neutron bombs, the whole country a-

waited the B-1 pronouncement. Decision on that was simply postponed. But outright endorsement and active support was given the neutron bomb.

The bulk of humanity wants to put an end to war, to liquidate the conditions which cause war. Not so the present monopoly rulers in the U.S. They prepare for war, a kind never before confronted -- which will kill people but maintain property. So when Comrade Hall is emphasizing Left/Center he is talking about the working class and its allies seizing hold of that key link in the chain that can bring all of these forces together to put an end to Carter's policies.

Let's ask: Have we put this question on our agenda? Have we drawn up practical plans flowing from that discussion, the aim of which is to reach trade unionists, trade union leaders, workers in the shops? Have we urged, organized and guaranteed that letters be written to newspapers, radio stations contacted, steps taken to get on talk shows? Have we approached Black leaders, Native American Indian leaders, Jewish leaders, leaders in fraternal organizations?

This is precisely what we mean by the role of leadership, Communist leadership, of helping masses to understand what is involved -- and that there is a way out -- that we can win!!

And Left/Center unity within and outside the shops is the lever by which motion can be brought to bear which will unite Communists, independents, Republicans, Democrats, non-politicals, non-fascists, non-imperialists, anti-imperialists -- all colors -- on the basis of a minimum program to fight for life as opposed to death. This is human rights. This gives us an opportunity to fight effectively against the hypocrisy of Carter who dares to talk human rights!

An example of unity was the 28 Communist Parties who, on the eve of Hiroshima Day circulated a document protesting against the production of the neutron bomb, supporting the continuation of the policy of detente, for disarmament and ending the arms race, ending nuclear armament, moving in expectation of banning all weapons of mass destruction. This is united front! It shows the Communist Parties know how to appeal to millions!

Isn't it possible for each district and state board to consider this kind of approach -- not only on this issue, but on a variety of issues?

Another question, comrades, we need to look at is the Middle East -- the situation there is exceptionally sharp. A new aspect has arisen, revealing kinship between our own imperialism and Zionist leadership, but more and more exposing the contradictions between these two forces -- and also other imperialist powers. But even more, espousing a sharpening contradiction between imperialism and the countries, particularly the Arab countries, fighting for liberation.

In the Middle East, oil alone -- though important -- is not the problem. There is the Arab movement for liberation. There is the strategic question of control of the Mediterranean. There is a still "higher" purpose: warfare against the Soviet Union. Israel is regarded by imperialism as the "defender of the northern gates." There are other contradictions: between the U.S. and other imperialist powers; between imperialism and the liberation movement, anti-colonial movement, socialism. There is the class contradiction within each country. All of these operate.

The role of leadership, comrades, envisages that we recognize the new dangers, that we recognize two facts: (1) that to battle effectively we must wage struggle against Zionism; and (2) that we must see that Zionism could not operate without support and endorsement of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Therefore the fight must be developed against the Rockefellers, against Wall Street, to expose their hand. That's an awful responsibility for us. The other side of the question is the fight against the national racism of U.S. imperialism as it relates to the Arabs: there is a growing wave of chauvinism in the country which takes on a thousand forms.

Thirdly, there is the sharp turn in Southern Africa since our National Council meeting. There has been a new lease on life given to neo-colonialism. Young is returning to Rhodesia. Maoism is operating in Angola, working from within. We must be forever grateful to the Cubans, for helping this victorious movement from falling into the hands of imperialism. Angola is posing new problems of an ideological kind: to guarantee the success of the movement for independence (which in the main has been won politically, but not economically). Why Somalia and Ethiopia now? It is an attempted diversion away from the solution of problems in Southern Africa. As they want Israel to be defender of the northern gates, they want South Africa to be defender of the southern gates. Note the Lisbon conference: the essence -- how to develop a massive movement against U.S. imperialism. Each district: Get biggest possible turnout of delegates to Chicago conference -- unions/churches/fraternal organizations/students and so on. We are in for an intense struggle.

To fight effectively our Party needs ideological retooling -- of  
(Continued On Page 12).

# KEY ELEMENTS: THE FALL PRESS DRIVE

By PAT BARILE  
MANAGER, FALL CIRCULATION DRIVE

## I. THE OFFENSIVE:

The new circulation offensive (from October 1 through December 31) is a separate and special drive. It has its own goals, its own program, its own plans and methods of implementation. At the same time it is also a part -- the final phase -- of the YEAR OF THE PRESS. Realization of the fall goals will put us over the top for all goals of the entire press year.

## II. THE AIMS:

The priority aim from now until the first of the year is to make a number of important breakthroughs in the circulation of our press among industrial workers in basic industry -- both in the key communities where they live and in the key shops where they work. And within this priority there is a special emphasis on expanding readership among Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Native American Indian, Asian-American and other especially exploited and oppressed workers.

A second major aim is to make important progress this fall in implementing in our daily practice the Leninist concept that working with our press is a normal, necessary and integral part of all Party mass work; that therefore effective mass work is inconceivable without using the press constantly, building its circulation among all the forces arrayed in rising struggle against monopoly, all sections of the people fighting for democratic goals and against war and racism.

A third and fundamental aim of this drive is to develop a style and a method of press building based on a concept of ongoing struggle with separate phases, tied in with an over all plan of work which includes mass work and Party building as well as the fight for our press. Such a plan for 1978 should be prepared by each club as a part of its club conference. There should also be district plans.

## III. THE INGREDIENTS:

All plans for the success of the drive are based on this: the organization of the main instrument of struggle -- the CPUSA -- to fulfill the role and responsibility of Communist leadership in this period. This involves:

(1) The several regional Party leadership conferences -- all of which have now been held -- where national and district leadership came together to confer on how best to implement the line and policy of the recent National Council Meeting, particularly the policy of Left/Center unity as projected in Comrade Gus Hall's Report to that meeting.

(2) At the first of the regional meetings (East Coast), Comrade Henry Winston, our National Chairman, participated. His remarks made an important contribution toward clarifying the special responsibility of Communist leadership in this period, and the role of our press in fulfilling that leadership responsibility. (See page 4 for Winston's remarks.)



(3) Each leadership level, each organized Party collective, must make its contribution to the leadership process, and each turn to our press -- use our press -- as the critical instrument of its mass organizing plans. Key responsibility rests on the district leadership collective, and on the Party club leadership collective. These are crucial to achieve maximum membership participation in developing the mass organizing tasks of the Party and of realizing the aims of the press drive.

(4) The role of Party leadership in the success of the Press Drive must include:

\* Setting the tone for a renewal fight to make 100% contact and achieve 75% renewal;

\* Setting a tone of struggle for the drive at both district & club level:

- through adequate discussions in the leadership collective;

- by development of a plan for the drive, district & club;

- by a close working relationship of district & club for drive goals;

- through giving leadership by example.

\* Laying the basis for the readers' conferences, with the followthrough participation in press building activities to provide the main energy for the drive.

### III. THE SPECIFIC GOALS:

\* NATIONAL:

1) New Subscribers  
..... 3,00 increase.  
(Home Deliver and

Mail)

2) Bundle orders .....  
3,000 increase.

\* DISTRICT:

Each district has its own goals (which have been agreed to by the National Organization Department in the following categories: (1) Renewals; 2) Home Delivery Subs; (3) Mail Subs; (4) Bundle Distribution of the press; and (5) One area of special press concentration (this in addition to nationally established concentrations).

\* CLUBS:

Each district should help the clubs in that district to set club goals, broken down on the basis of the five categories above.

### IV. NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS DRIVE:

#### 1. New Tools to build circulation and support:

... New Sub Rate of \$12 per year (This replaces all prior sub rates with a basic \$1 per month rate.)

... Lifetime Sub for \$200. (non-transferrable).

#### 2. Stepped up ideological offensive:

... Increased ideological struggle in and around the Party on the need for a Marxist press;

... Specials: Basics article by Comrade Gus Gall. An article by Comrade Henry Winston on the need for the press. October Party Affairs highlight of drive. Upcoming Political Affairs to carry ideological articles on the press.

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# HARTFORD: A 1000 PAPER A WEEK TOWN

By the Hartford Daily World Press  
Committee

Two and a half years ago, before the Hartford Daily World Press Committee was organized, there were only three comrades who delivered the papers to two housing projects. Each project had over one hundred units and, out of the two units, there were about 25 to 30 readers.

The Press Committee went back to the two housing projects with the list that had been used and found that some readers had moved. So we decided to have a Red Sunday to pick up new as well as old readers and organized comrades from the clubs and League branches to help. We dropped the paper off on a Saturday and returned on Red Sunday to find out how people liked it and to ask if they wanted to continue to read it.

We had cards with spaces to indicate if the response was "yes," "no," "not at home," or "please stop again." We marked the cards along with the names and addresses and filed them. This time we picked up 20 readers in one project and 12 in the other.

Within the past year, we have added four housing projects to the routes, one with a large number of Spanish-speaking people who read Voz del Pueblo. In this period we used a similar route approach but delivered the paper three week-ends in a row and returned on a fourth week-end for the follow-up. We

found that this one change made a big difference. People had the chance to become more familiar with the paper. We got more readers this time.

We are now getting a thousand papers weekly and maintaining the following routes:

- two shop gates - one with papers on two shifts
- six housing projects
- one newsstand
- two routes of readers in single homes and apartments in the concentration area
- eight laundermats
- two barbershops
- two drug stores
- two supermarkets

All of this was achieved with organized preparations by the Press Committee, which now has five members, with the involvement of the comrades from the clubs and the League.

We would like to stress that the most important thing is and always will be consistency, being there regularly with the paper. And it doesn't hurt, when you have time, to ask if the reader has any questions about any article in the paper.

The Hartford Press Committee has had a very good year of building the press, but we all know that, in building the press, we are also building the Party. We cannot build the press or the Party unless comrades are aware of the importance of the only instrument that we have to raise the consciousness of the working class, the Daily World.

Every comrade should have but one objective when it comes to the Daily World, and that is to utilize the paper regularly. If it is not possible to do it on the job or in

(Continued On Page 13)

# WHERE TO TAP FOR THE TRUTH

By GUS HALL  
GENERAL SECRETARY, CPUSA

*From the Introductory Section of  
Gus Hall's address to the POLITICAL  
AFFAIRS Forum - New York City,  
August 30, 1977. (Full speech in  
September 1977 POLITICAL AFFAIRS.)*

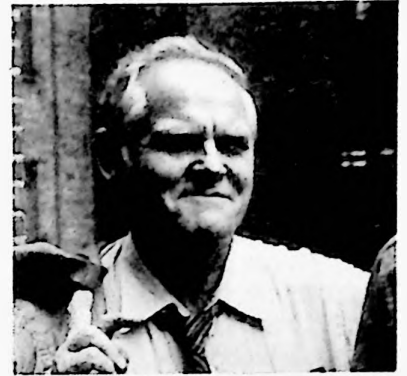
Where to tap for the truth, especially for political and ideological truth, has become a serious challenge for most Americans. It does not appear even between the lines anymore.

There is a story about where to "tap."

There was a power failure in a small town in Minnesota. The operators of the power plant worked hard but were unable to find the problem. So they called in an old, retired but experienced engineer. He came over with a hammer, and to everyone's surprise he tapped the generator and instantly the lights went on. A few days later he sent in his bill for \$2,000.10. When asked what the 10 cents was for, he explained that the 10 cents was for the tap -- the \$2,000 was for knowing where to tap.

Where to tap for the political truth is the \$2,000 question. But based on years of experience there are some guidelines on where to tap and where not to tap for the political truth.

For example, if you want to know the truth about workers or about exploitation, you do not go



to the boss.

If you want the truth about energy and fuel, you do not tap the Rockefellers.

If you want the truth about Catholic, Black or Jewish Americans you do not go to the racists, anti-Catholics or anti-Semites.

And, if you want the truth about socialism, Marxism-Leninism or the Communist Party, you can not get it from the Big Lie mass media syndicate or the Brzezinskis, Kissingers, Buckleys or Senators Jackson, Eastland and Goldwater. And you certainly can not find such truths in the pages of the New York Times or the Wall Street Journal. They have been peddling Big Lie anti-Communism for some time. What is new is that they do so now with a sense of desperation, hysteria and fanaticism. It is a reflection of the last rattles before the inevitable demise of capitalism.

However, there are still some in the mass media who disagree with Marxism-Leninism and are against socialism, but who at times are able to rise above their partisan viewpoints and express an objective truth. But as capitalism has

become infected by the crises of its decay, truth has become its antagonist. On the other hand, for socialism, for Marxism-Leninism, truth is an indispensable instrument. Truth is the soul, the very inner nature, of Marxism-Leninism. Because Marxism-Leninism is a science that rests on a careful and meticulous study of all the facts of objective reality, it is as close to truth as is possible.

Therefore, you can tap Political Affairs, the Daily World and all publications edited or written by Marxists for the truth about socialism and about capitalism, about life in general. Partisans of socialism do not need to present falsehoods about capitalism, because the truth of capitalism is ugly enough -- it is uglier than most fiction. The hourly truth of capitalism is sufficient grounds for its impeachment.

When capitalism began to go downhill and truth failed it, the ideologists of capitalism spawned the Big Lie of anti-Communism. This has become the main pillar of capitalist ideology. It has reached a point where you can accept as a new law -- if you read or hear it in the mass media and if it is about the Communist movement or socialism, it is most likely an unmitigated lie, a distortion, or, at best, a less-than-half truth. The falsehoods are not for lack of information. They are deliberate, cunning and premeditated.

Because of the mass media's campaign of falsehoods, and because of their efforts to create divisions by manufacturing and exaggerating differences, it is most important to know and to be able to distinguish policies and tactics of Communist Parties that are responses to specific and even unique national realities from differences of

substance -- differences that impinge on accepted theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism.

With that in mind, let us examine what are falsehoods and what are truths about the world Communist movement.

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WINSTON (Continued From Page 7) :

all our cadres, of all our clubs -- to help educate about the maneuvers, the demagogy, the hypocrisy of the Carter Administration. You have seen something new: the sharp attack on Carter at the NAACP convention; the still sharper attack on Carter's policies by Urban League and Vernon Jordan; Conyer's endorsement of the Jordan attack -- and going further. All Black forces are united, not simply on the basis of being disappointed, but are beginning to question Carter and his policies. How to account for this Black unity? It reflects first of all the pressures of the masses of the Black people, especially the youth, six out of seven of whom are unemployed. The petty bourgeois strata among the Blacks are also affected. Here the national question enters -- in addition to the race question -- and in addition to the class question. This unity should we not take this fact into consideration, think it through? Should we not have worked out locally how to press this question? I think it is very key. Why? Because it takes place precisely at a time in which Meany et al endorses "reverse discrimination", is in opposition to affirmative action; when the courts issue one reactionary ruling after another. There is a growth of racism within the country. We have to take this into account. We urge districts to also place centrally the fight against racism.

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BARILE - - Continued From Page 9.

... Daily World will carry: Sepcial articles on the importance of fighting for the press. Reports on gains made - how many & where. Also: there will be further struggle to improve writing style - to indicate why it is important to read an article, and how to use it (not only on our editorial & opinion pages but in the stories themselves.)

3. Stepped up fight to carry out decisions on an on-time basis.

4. Three target cities for breakthrough on a national basis. Three teams to go in for 4 to 6 weeks, to pass out paper, to establish contacts, to develop routes and minimum organization. Districts to supply cadre for this national effort. Districts also to set their own breakthrough areas. THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REQUESTS VOLUNTEERS ON THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT. SEE BOX - FRONT COVER.

your neighborhood, a comrade should join a press route in another neighborhood.

The hundred day campaign is now over. It is time for the press committees and clubs to move on to building larger routes, to checking subs and visiting our readers. This can only be done with full participation of comrades.

We would like to conclude with a special note of thanks to our children who helped during the summer by folding papers and getting up early to help with routes and shop gate sales and distributions.

# PORTLITE

OLDEST PARTY SHOP PAPER



## ABOUT PORTLITE . . .

By H. B. KAY  
WATERFRONT WORKER

PORTLITE, the shop paper of the Party on the waterfront, is perhaps the oldest shop paper still being issued by any Party branch in this country. True, for many reasons we are not able to bring it out on a regular basis. But since 1937, PORTLITE has been and still is recognized as the voice of waterfront progressives.

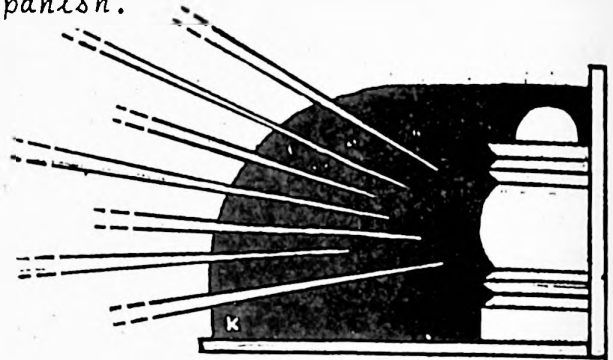
During the organizing days on the waterfront PORTLITE played an especially important role. It carried the progressive viewpoint to the ships, onto the docks and into the halls (and bars). It did its part in exposing the disruptive role of the phoney super-militant hacks and other union-busters in the pay of the ship owners.

Today, the top priority job of the waterfront Party is the fight for jobs for seamen. Our counterpart of the runaway shop is the ship transferred to a foreign flag - with this difference: our jobs leave the country, not just the city.

Every Party shop group should have its equivalent of PORTLITE. Our message will reach many more people via the shop paper than can be reached on a personal basis. The shop paper will serve as a medium for organizing open meetings, discussion groups and, above all, recruiting and building our Party, the party of struggle.

Reproduction of the English section of a recent issue of Portlite. It is also printed in Spanish.

# PORTLITE



First published in 1937



Spring-Summer 1977

## Organize The Runaway Ships!

The sinking of the Argo Merchant and other recent maritime disasters have brought the problem of ship transfers to "flags of convenience," into the public eye. Over the years American shipowners, in their drive for ever greater profits, have pursued the cynical policy of registering their ships under such flags. Representing underdeveloped countries which are under political control of US monopoly corporations, these flags "protect" the shipowners from US taxes, safety standards and, most importantly, from union organization. The tragic result of this policy is now almost daily spread across the front pages of the newspapers like the spilled oil across our beaches.

The main victims of these "flags of convenience" operators are the Asian, African and Latin American seamen who comprise the crews of these death ships. Protected by neither law nor union organization, they are taken from the most underdeveloped areas of the world where high unemployment, caused by poor economic conditions, makes them more exploitable. These seamen are forced to sail substandard ships for low pay and under miserable conditions of food and sanitation, such conditions

as were ended for American seamen 40 years ago with the organization of the NMU.

But American seamen are also victims of the same runaway operators. Our vanishing jobs, shrinking manning scales, and the revision of standards to increase the workload carried by each seaman, are direct examples of the success - for the shipowners - of this "flag of convenience" policy. The more unorganized ships there are on the seas, the weaker we are in our struggle to defend the gains made by our union. But, by organizing the seamen on all ships owned by American companies, regardless of flag, we can build the strength of our union to fight for better conditions for all. When shipowners have nowhere to run to, they will have to face the united force of the seamen on all of their ships. This is the key to winning better contracts for the seamen.

Portlite is put out by waterfront members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. We believe in militant unionism based on the unity of Black, white, Latin-American and all other seamen. We believe that the ultimate solution to the war, poverty and racism that our society breeds lies in socialism.

Abraham Lincoln wrote, "The greatest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting the working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds." The old, fighting NMU understood this. An official NMU publication, written in 1944, stated, "There are thousands of foreign seamen who cannot sail on American ships because, for one reason or another, they cannot get American seamen's papers. Nevertheless they do sail on ships belonging to American companies, and operated by American dollars. The only difference is that the flag these American-owned ships fly is Panamanian, Honduran, or Venezuelan (and now, Liberian -ed.).

"Wages and conditions on these hundreds of American-owned foreign flag vessels are not as good as on American flag ships. That's a serious situation. Because low standards on merchant ships anywhere are a perpetual menace to the improved standards won by unions through struggle.

"The NMU was aware of this menace, so in 1941 it set up the Pan-American Department to organize the unorganized on the American-owned foreign flag ships.

"In the two short years of its existence the Pan-American Department of the NMU has made real progress. It has organized approximately 4,000 of these foreign seamen and secured collective bargaining contracts with several companies. It has raised wages and improved conditions tremendously - to a point where they are almost as good as those enjoyed by organized American seamen on American flag ships."

A few years later the Pan-American Department was wiped out in one move by Joe Curran and the gang of petty racketeers he built around himself to steal the leadership of the union from the rank and file. As part of the same swindle, 2200 dedicated

rank and file NMU members were fingered by the Curran gang as "reds" and screened off the ships by the Coast Guard.

But the issue of the foreign flag ships would not stay dead. In the 1961 maritime strike the SIU and its associate unions, with contracts on the unsubsidized lines, and the NMU, representing the big subsidized companies, made the right to organize the foreign flag vessels a bargaining issue. The NMU broke the united front of the maritime unions by agreeing to accept a 23-cent-an-hour "package" in exchange for dropping the foreign flag issue. The SIU, in turn, played an even worse role by participating in the notorious scab airlift which broke the Canadian Seamen's Union.

Today, as our hard-won union rights are daily undermined by the shipowners forcing concessions from the Wall leadership on manning scales and standards, the question of organizing the foreign flag seamen takes on a new importance. With the US merchant fleet rapidly shrinking, and two-thirds of our union brothers and sisters out of work, an aggressive organizing campaign is what is needed now to turn the tide in our favor.

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## Interview with a Communist Candidate

By B.J. HANGAOANG

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF SEATTLE;  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON STATE DISTRICT, CPUSA

The experience of being a Party candidate for public office is invaluable -- and I'm urging many other comrades get such experience! It not only confirms the correctness of our estimate of "the time of day," but we feel our campaign for Mayor of Seattle has already had an impact on the way issues are dealt with, what issues are dealt with, generally sharpens up others' positions because the program we're presenting gets a good response.

One particular experience has been significant: Very early in the campaign, I appeared before the King County Women's Political Caucus. Among questions was "why do you think there are so few if any women in the police and fire departments?"

I told them I'd try to place it from a class standpoint: that the function of the police is protection of property. I mentioned that women have been viewed as property, but also they bring life into the world, nurture it and that maybe there was a fear they wouldn't be an entirely safe bet if confronted with a choice between protection of life and protection of property.

They were interested, but one

woman (the only Black interviewer, incidentally) particularly was really excited about it and expressed her enthusiasm about it. One of the other interviewers was a retired woman trade union leader who in the 50's played a leading role in getting a state minimum wage law through and later administered it.

This latter trade unionist was at a community club meeting several weeks later. When I recognized her and visited a bit, she immediately told me how encouraged she had been as a result of my visit to the Women's Political Caucus meeting. The other women (five or six altogether) had been so interested and had responded so favorably to the program, the presentation and the "straightforward" response to questions that it demonstrated to the trade union woman they weren't as "conservative" as she had feared they might be with a Communist candidate. Her conclusion: "times have changed." We opened up issues in a way that she could overcome some of the fears hanging over from the fifties. What effect this may have on possibilities of building left-center unity has to be probed, but clearly a Communist campaign is playing a role in enlarging this woman's views of what is possible.



## Lessons on Petitioning

By KEVIN MERCADEL  
CANDIDATE, COUNCILMAN AT LARGE,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN;  
BLACK LIBERATION SECRETARY,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

The latest effort by the Communist Party of New York State to secure ballot status in the November mayoralty race in New York City provides convincing validation of the general line of the Party. While there are many lessons and conclusions - both politically and organizationally - for the Party to draw from this campaign, I want to focus on three of the more general lessons that the campaign demonstrates. It should be noted that these observations are based primarily on the concrete experiences of speaking directly with literally thousands of individuals who were approached during the course of the petition drive.

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In the first place, for those who petitioned, this latest campaign deepened our understanding of the significance of the struggle to legitimize the Party in the eyes of the masses. As we well know, monopoly spares no effort to create the image of an extremely small, violence-oriented, thoroughly undemocratic, back-door dealing group of social misfits as Communists. Literally twenty-four hours a day, through the use of literature and textbooks, the press, radio and television, movies and the theatre, etc., attempts are made to strengthen and reinforce this image.

However, this wall of deception and lies is rapidly crumbling as evidenced by the response of thousands during the course of the petition drive.

There was an almost total absence of open hostility experienced when approaching people to sign a petition boldly stamped "Communist Party." The vast majority of comrades experienced no such hostility at all. In the few instances where it did occur, the general estimate was that it was hostility directed not at the Communist Party in the first place, but to the fact of being approached at all, for whatever reason. This was especially true when the person petitioning was not with another person, when they were elderly, or when the comrade collecting was white in a primarily Black neighborhood.

By and large, most individuals approached recognized the legitimate right of Communists to be on the ballot. Even among those who refused to sign the petition, most stated their support of the principle that Communists should have the same opportunities afforded the monopoly parties' candidates. Further, a significant majority of those who did sign the petitions, and even many who didn't, expressed a sincere interest in seeing Communist candidates running for office and being on the ballot.

The lessons that we should draw from these experiences are clear. There is a rapidly growing desire on the part of large masses for a true extension of democracy - including the rights of Communists. This is a springboard for real independent political action. Further, the willingness to listen to Communists speak on issues emanates from the recognition on the part of increasing masses of the consistent betrayal of their interests by Democratic and Republican Party

candidates and the vacuum of people's candidates on all levels of elective office. People want a real choice in the elections. They may not be ready at the moment to go farther, but they are ready to listen. We Communists must now seize the opportunity of this openness. Monopoly continues to influence some sectors of the population and does have limited success. However, the majority of the people are no longer so completely confident in the current government, especially is this the case with the ruling class smokescreen of anti-communism.

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A second aspect of the petition campaign to note is the re-enforcement of the vital necessity of electoral struggle on the part of Communists. In the first place, electoral struggle is an additional weapon in the quest for legality. For masses of people to see Communists on the street collecting signatures, distributing literature, on radio and TV, and in the voting booth adds tremendously to the respect for and recognition of the Party. As well, as stated before, the participation of Communists in elections is decisive as a spur to independent political action.

But further, the electoral arena provides an excellent forum in which to put forward the program of the Communist Party and on which to build an organized constituency. Because masses have an open mind and are willing to listen, they can be won. Time and time again people who initially refused to sign the petition because it was for the "Communist Party" but stopped to listen to the program of the Party, eventually were convinced to sign the petition on the basis of the program.

Still further, and this I believe is key, in the process of developing an electoral platform to bring to the people, at the same time we find ourselves developing a more and more specific program on which to struggle the year around. To be able to speak to people about the issues of the day and how these issues affect them, we Communists have to, of course, know the general issues. But to get our message across, we have to as well know the communities that we speak to, the day to day problems people face, etc., and then be able to relate all of this in a meaningful and popular fashion. No experience can speed this process along better and faster than directly speaking to people, one after another. And, this is the great benefit that the requirement of petitioning guarantees. And, once this process occurs, we find that we are well versed on the issues in the communities and can formulate more concretely the continuing struggles.

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Our Party has repeated often the formulation that electoral struggles are an important component of the developing anti-monopoly coalition. The experiences gained during the petition drive further document this truth.

As people listen to petition collectors give the reasons why they should sign, we are in fact directly developing the anti-monopoly consciousness of people. For what do we speak to them about but an anti-monopoly program? Whether people sign the petition or not, the seed of an anti-monopoly program has been planted and the social conditions that we are in provide fertile soil for this seed to germinate.

- Continued on page 28

## BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

On August 29, a birthday party was held in the new headquarters of the Communist Party for Comrade William L. Patterson on the occasion of his 87th birthday. The comrades, friends and co-workers who gathered to pay tribute to Comrade Patterson, widely known as "Mr. Civil Rights," included Comrade Henry Winston, National Chairman, who presided over the brief and informal ceremony.

Comrade Gus Hall referred to Comrade Patterson as a "young man of 87 years who is active today on every front." He added, "Very often when we speak of greats, we refer to great oaks of the Party movement. But we really should speak of a new species of trees, oaks that have many roots. That characterizes and gives rise to comrades like Patterson who comes from manifold struggles of the working class and from 200 years of Black Americans struggling against racism. He has roots in the struggle for democracy generally, roots in Marxism-Leninism, and in our Party. Those who are really great--people like Comrade Patterson who have made worldwide contributions--have been touched by this science. We are celebrating our Party and Marxism-Leninism that gives rise to Comrades like Comrade Patterson."



Comrade James E. Jackson spoke of Patterson as an "indefatigable man." "Boundless revolutionary enthusiasm," he added, have been the "hallmark characteristic of William L. Patterson during his 87 years and 51 years in the Party."

Comrade Patterson said that "every bit of my contributions have to be accredited to the Party. This is the Party I love. We are a wonderful Party. America has never produced a Party like this and never will produce another." He spoke of the Party in the fight for peace, in the fight for integration of Black, Brown, Red and white, in the fight against unemployment and for housing.

"We have moved into beautiful Party headquarters," Patterson added, "but I hope the next time we move it will be to Pennsylvania Avenue."

Among others to greet Patterson were William Weinstone who signed his first Party card some 51 years ago, Charlene Mitchell who affectionately referred to Patterson as a "father," Louise Patterson who is presently helping to guide the work of the William L. Patterson Foundation, James Steele who as Chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League presented greetings from the youth movement, and his granddaughter of whom Patterson said is "part of the future we are seeking to build."

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## CLUB EDUCATIONAL ON YOUTH

Every Party club, especially in this period of the national convention of the Young Workers Liberation League, should be addressing itself to the following questions: What can we do to help build the YWLL? How do we help to strengthen it where it exists? How do we help to build it in the area of club concentration if it does not exist? How do we conduct the necessary struggle to give full fraternal assistance to the building of the League, to the growth of young comrades? How do we help to strengthen their role in the building of the youth organization? How do we avoid setting obstacles to the work of young comrades in trying to build the League? Do we work in general to incorporate to the fullest the struggles, demands, the great hardships faced by working class youth, especially Black and other specially oppressed minority youth? How can we use the occasion of the YWLL Convention to raise our work with and among youth to a higher level? How can the Party come forward among adult working people as the champion of the needs of youth, especially around the crisis in jobs and education?

The National Education Department urges clubs to set up club educationals on these questions. In addition to utilizing the excellent materials from the YWLL for the preparation of its convention, Higher Ground for Struggle, by James Steele, and the Convention Draft Resolution, as well as Comrade Gus Hall's Youth BiCentennial Rally Speech, available in pamphlet form, and the Daily World articles covering the convention itself, we submit the following material on the youth question from a lecture delivered recently by Donna Ristorucci at the New York District Du-Bois-Foster School.

\*

### 1. WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE YOUTH QUESTION? (THE THEORY OF THE YOUTH QUESTION.)

It is widely agreed throughout the world, by Communists and non-Communists alike, that there is a "youth question," that special approaches are needed toward youth to win their support.

Communist and workers parties and liberation movements today all have special forms for youth or plans to initiate them if circumstances make them impossible now. Although many believe there were no youth organizations until after the revolution, the fact is that the Bolsheviks had special forms to organize the youth of Russia before the revolution.

The ruling class is also aware of the need for youth to have their own organization. Look at the Young Republicans and the Young Democrats.

The Social Democrats have the Young Peoples Socialist League and Front-lash. Other institutions such as churches have youth groups.

Why is this approach needed? What do we mean by the youth question? What did Lenin mean when he emphasized that "youth come to socialism in a different way, by other paths, in other forms, in other circumstances than their fathers"?

Under earlier social-economic systems, the period of youth was relatively short. Youth married at the age of 13 or 14, went to work, had families. The life span was much shorter. In an industrialized society, however, which requires more training and education before youth are ready for full participation in the economy and full independence, the period of youth is more prolonged.

It is important to see that youth is not simply a question of age. Youth is a period of transition from childhood and dependence to adulthood and independence. It is a time when young people are experiencing new social relationships with members of the opposite sex as well as with members of the same sex. Dating, social life, takes on great importance --greater probably than at any other period of their lives.

Because of hormonal and physical changes and growth, youth have tremendous physical energy. They need outlets; athletics, recreation, physical activity are real needs.

Youth are beginning to think about careers. Many seek jobs. They want and need, economic independence and a meaningful, rewarding job.

Although the age of marriage and starting families has been getting older, many youth, particularly young workers, do marry and start families, giving them more stability and a different life style than other youth. But their experiences, outlooks and cultural, social and physical needs as well as their age, still make them part of the young generation.

Youth is a time of study. In high school or college, young people learn about ideas, history, literature, culture, science, economics, politics, etc., and receive training and preparation for future jobs or careers.

Youth have great enthusiasm; when they are into something, they are into it! During this period, young people begin to develop their world outlook, their social consciousness, political outlook, ethical outlook and value system. It is a period of searching for identity, for an approach to life that is meaningful and relevant. It is therefore a time of openness--a decisive time for the development of a revolutionary consciousness, a working-class outlook--or a reactionary, racist and bourgeois outlook.

## 2. WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF YOUTH UNDER U.S. STATE MONOPOLY CAPITALISM?

In the U.S. today, under conditions of state monopoly capitalism, the needs of youth--economic, social, cultural, physical, spiritual and moral--are trampled on, and the problems of youth are acute. This is particularly true of working class youth and Black, Puerto Rican, Chi-

cano, Native-American Indian and Asian American youth, although the oppression of youth cuts across class lines and affects youth of all classes, albeit on different levels.

The draft main political discussion document prepared by the Young Workers Liberation League in preparation for its Fourth National Convention in October outlines some of the conditions imposed on today's youth.

It notes that while there may have been somewhat of an upturn in the general economy, there has been no upturn for youth. In fact, conditions have deteriorated.

The high unemployment rate is especially devastating to youth. Without a job there is no future; Gus Hall has talked about a generation of excess baggage, and that is what millions of youth feel like. By the time Carter's first term is up, there will be millions of youth in their mid 20s who have never had a job. How can you feel a sense of dignity, self-worth, social consciousness if you feel you are making no contribution to society, your family, or your upkeep? How can you feel independent, with a sense of identity, if you have to rely on family or welfare to eat, dress and have a roof over your head? Unemployment has had a dramatic impact on the psychology, values, and social outlook of millions of youth.

The AFL-CIO says there are 10 million unemployed in the U.S.; the National Urban League says the figure is closer to 15 million. Youth make up 59 percent of the total number of the nation's unemployed. Over 20 percent of all youth are unemployed, while the jobless rate for Black and other oppressed minority youth ranges between 40 and 50 percent. The latest figures, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics is that in New York City (NYC) 74 percent of white youth and 86 percent of Black youth aged 16-19 are unemployed. These statistics are visible; everywhere you go you see large numbers of youth hanging out.

These youth want jobs desperately. Just last week tens of thousands of NYC youth lined up for 2,000 temporary cleanup jobs. In many interviews with youth who participated in the looting during the blackout, the youth expressed anger, frustration and despair at not having a job and being forced to do without.

The document notes that youth are overworked and underpaid. Youth 16-24 make up over half the 8 million workers who earned \$2 or less an hour in 1975--below poverty wages. Meanwhile, Carter, Senator Hayakawa and big business associations have intensified their drive to impose the sub-minimum wage on youth.

Young workers are largely unorganized and lack union protection and are thus the last hired, first fired and subjected to the most dangerous, unhealthy conditions. Most industrial accidents occur to young workers.

Youth are the sharpest hit by racism, first of all in the field of unemployment, but in other areas as well. Schools are more segregated now than in 1954. Thirty percent of Black teenagers are forced to drop



out of high school. Black and other nationally oppressed youth are the special victims of police brutality and murder.

The right to an education is under unprecedented attack. Federal funding has been cut. Tuition fees were 13 percent higher in 1975-76 than they were in 1973-74. Tuition was imposed at the City University of New York and open admissions were virtually eliminated. Rising tuition has caused a nearly 20 percent drop in the number of 18-24 year old youth from families with incomes of \$15,000 or less in college during the last 10 years.

There are few facilities for sports, recreation, cultural development for youth. Social and cultural programs and activities are priced out of reach for most youth. In the absence of jobs, culture and recreation become an even more acute need. If they can't get them, many youth turn to drugs, alcohol, crime and other anti-social behavior. Youth, especially Black and other nationally oppressed youth, are the target of the "anti-crime" campaign which has been used to divert attention from and struggle for improved conditions for youth.

Thus, this generation of youth has grown up during a period of economic and moral crisis and denial of their rights and needs. As is true of the working class as a whole and the Black and other nationally oppressed people, the monopolies are the all-pervasive obstacle to youth realizing their demands.

Many older youth have lived through and participated in the civil rights and anti-war movements; those who are too young to have participated have been nonetheless greatly influenced by these movements. Youth's life experience includes Watergate; growing militant rank-and-file movements against the bosses and class collaborationist trade union leadership; union election challenges to sell-out leadership in steel, mining and other unions; revelations of the CIA role in assassinations, coups, as in Chile and elsewhere, etc.; rebellion in South Africa; the liberation of Angola; detente and the growing strength of the Soviet Union and socialist countries; the SALT talks and the fight for peace and disarmament; development of the neutron bomb; growing racist attacks by the Supreme Court and other agencies to reverse the gains of the civil rights movement and end affirmative action; the fight for women's equality; the emergence of the nazis, the Klan and other fascist groups; growth in pornography and other anti-social, perverted activities. And many other developments.

These developments and conditions shape the thinking, outlook, attitudes and psychology of youth. There is a growing hatred of the old politics of big business and a growing, if unformulated, anti-monopoly sentiment. Youth are seeking ways out of the crisis they are in. They are searching for values, for jobs, education, dignity, creativity. Without direction, without forms of organization, the youth can be misled into apathy, mystical religions, petit bourgeois ultra-leftism and other dangers.

Thus, the path to socialism for today's youth is clearly different from the path followed by other generations, in accordance with what Lenin said on the youth question. In the 1930s, for example, economic

crisis was met by militant working class struggle led in large part by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League (YCL), class conscious trade union leadership. There was widespread support for the Soviet Union. In the 1950s, repressive McCarthyism and anti-communist hysteria had its effects on the youth movement as well as the Communist, democratic and trade union movement. In the 1960s there were struggles, with the campuses at the center.

Because of the different conditions surrounding every generation of youth during their formative years, Lenin noted that "The middle aged and the aged often do not know how to approach the youth..." which is why the youth need their own organization with organizational independence.

Thus, while the Communist Party is the vanguard organization of the working class as a whole and of the youth, a youth organization is still needed to effectively unite the youth and win them to the side of the working class. Next to the national liberation movements in the U.S., youth are the most important potential ally of the working class.

The YWLL came into being in 1970 to fulfill this role, in the tradition of the YCL, Labor Youth League and the DuBois Clubs.

### 3. WHAT IS THE ROLE AND NATURE OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE?

The Young Workers Liberation League is essentially an educational organization, as are all Communist youth leagues. Its membership includes Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican and other Latin American, Native-American and Asian-American Indian youth; young workers, college and high school students and unemployed; skilled, unskilled and professional workers.

Its fundamental aim is to educate youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism; it is a school of socialism. As Henry Winston wrote in an article in Political Affairs in 1939, when he was organizational secretary of the YCL, "We don't need a Young Communist Party; nor do we need a new organization of social clubs. We need an educational organization, one which will teach the young people to understand the world about them, to give a life with a purpose dedicated to their generation and their people." He, as was true of Lenin and the Soviet Communist educator Kalinin, put great emphasis on development of moral character, Communist values and lifestyles. The League aims to teach youth--League members and other youth--how to struggle.

By education, we do not mean something limited to formal classes and schools, although this is very important and something we need more of. Particularly, we need to develop more self study and "burning the midnight oil." Education, Winston said, is "something which runs like a red thread through everything that we do."

Youth learn through their daily activities and struggles. Winston cited the organizing of a dance as an example of education. "Through it," he said, "we can educate our membership and youth at large in the practice of good comradeship, fellowship and internationalism. Through a dance, many outsiders are provoked to real thought and admiration for the natural

behavior of youth in our organization. Through our dances we help young people to meet young people of other national groups, to meet Negro youth and thereby help to destroy race prejudice." He also noted the organizational experience. "Today a modest dance, tomorrow a great mass meeting," he said.

League members and masses of youth receive a valuable education through implementing the League's main political task of building unity of the young generation in alliance with the working class and Black people and other nationally oppressed people in struggle against the monopolies for their economic needs: for jobs, education, affirmative action and an end to racist practices, peace and detente; and for a full social, recreational and cultural life. Through these democratic struggles, which the League has encompassed in its Youth Rights Campaign, the League, working with the Party, aims to win youth to socialism.

In concrete terms, the main form for this united youth fight-back is the Youth Council of the National Council of the National Coalition for Economic Justice and, on the campuses, building student coalitions to fight for the needs of students.

The League provides young people the opportunity of studying Marxism-Leninism from its exponents and has fraternal ties with the Communist Party. The only requirement for League membership is a desire to support any of its programs or activities, and honesty. There is a core -- a growing core -- of committed Marxist-Leninists in the League, but probably the majority are not Marxist-Leninists, certainly the great majority are not Party members.

Participation in projects, programs and activities of the League varies greatly among its membership. Some youth don't come to meetings but come to distributions or mobilizations for the League's newspaper, the Young Worker. Some members come only to parties and social activities. Some members may join because of the League's fight for jobs, but do not yet see how that fight relates to the fight for detente, or how economic struggles here relate to the struggles in South Africa against imperialism, or to petitioning for ballot status for the Communist Party candidates. As an educational organization, one of the League's great challenges is to raise the political and ideological understanding and level of activity of its membership.

The nature of the membership of the League and the need to concentrate first and foremost on mobilizing a united youth fight-back around their economic needs, jobs in the first place, makes it impossible for the League to participate fully on all fronts of struggle, and it should not be expected to do so now. As stated in guidelines being prepared for the Party on its relations with the League, "The League is not a junior Communist Party and cannot be expected to assume the same weight of responsibilities as the Party."

#### 4. WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE PARTY'S FRATERNAL TIES TO THE LEAGUE?

The Party seeks to do all it can to assist in the League's growth and development. Fraternal relations is expressed in that the two or-

ganizations share the same class outlook, the same ideology. The League seeks to educate youth, especially working-class youth, and particularly those in basic industry, to socialism. It works to win youth to be an ally of the working class in the general democratic and anti-monopoly struggle. It wins many to Marxism-Leninism and leads to recruitment to the Communist Party. The Party's strength and influence is strongest where there is a strong YWLL and vice versa.

The guidelines also state that "next to our Party, historically speaking, the League is the most important organization in the country now and through the winning of working-class power and building socialism."

This places the League in a different relationship to the Party than any other anti-monopoly, anti-imperialist, anti-racist organization which the Party seeks to build and work with. The League is not just one of many organizations the Party works with; it is the most important. In the absence of the League, life has shown, the building of the Party is slower and more difficult.

Concerning the policy of recruitment of youth and League members to the Party, the framework is that both the Party and the League have limited cadre. In meeting its membership and cadre needs, the Party should seek to do so in such a way that the League grows even more rapidly and so that leading youth who are not Party members are not drawn into the Party work from League work. Youth should be recruited more rapidly into the League than into the Party, the aim being to reduce the percentage of overlapping membership.

The League is organizationally independent; it has its own structure, its own decision-making process, its own style of work, its own leadership. It is not an adjunct or subcommittee of the Communist Party whose primary task is to carry out the Jimmy-Higgins type work of the Party.

Clubs should fight for the vital needs of youth among the general population, especially among labor, and help bring about adult support for mass youth demands.

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MERCADEL--Continued from page 18

One indication of how fast this seed grows and can grow still faster is the increasing acceptability of masses to nationalization programs. Here in New York, petitioning immediately after the blackout and the high rate of profit that Con Edison announced, people were and continue to be favorably disposed to arguments for nationalization of the big monopoly corporations.

In sum, the petition experience has been a source of tremendous learning and accomplishment. Certainly there are greater victories to be fought for and won. But the successful completion of the petition drive is in itself a great victory for our Party.

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## IN MEMORIUM COMRADE ALBERTO MOREAU 1897-1977

"Comrade Moreau lived and breathed the Party and understood its indispensibility in the struggle for socialism. He was unswerving in his loyalty and devotion to the working class, unwavering in his confidence in the total victory of his class and steadfast in the certainty of its fulfillment of its historical mission not only to free itself but all oppressed by capitalism."

--from the statement of the CPUSA

## To Alberto, Thursday July 28

*Alberto has gone  
to talk to old friends,  
to comrades who died  
in Spain, in Algiers, who wasted  
in dungeons in Colombia. He has gone  
to sit on a bench in the sun with Antonio Mella  
and recall Cuban days.  
Alberto is with friends from 1935  
and '44 and '63. Those  
he outlived he has rejoined.  
As clasped hands are warm  
he is warm, not cold.  
The bullets were cold and the stones  
damp, the shackles bit the wrists  
like dogs. The grip  
of police led them down,  
and each of them died and all of them won.*

*The men who killed the friends  
of Alberto Moreau are the dead forever.  
The bullet that shattered the back  
of Antonio Mella rattles  
in his casket alone. The enemies  
of Alberto Moreau  
are the truly dead.*

*He has left behind him - us.  
He has left us! the living to win  
and the wisdom to win.  
Listen, my friend,  
Alberto, listen:  
We will have good news for you soon.  
In the mean time mil gracias, thank you  
Thank you,  
Alberto.*

Terry Cannon

# The Internationale

Original French text by  
Eugene Pottier

Music by  
Pierre Degeyter

In march time (♩ = 120)

*f* A - rise, you pris - ners of star - va - tion! A -

rise, you wretch - ed of the earth, For jus - tice thun - ders con - dem -

na - - tion. A - bet - ter world's in birth. No -

more tra - di - tion's chain shall bind us, A - rise, you

slaves. no more in thrall! The earth shall rise on new foun -

Reprinted from "Songs for America,"  
Workers Library Publishers, New York, N.Y., 1939

Party Affairs

Refrain

da - tions, We have been naught; we shall be all. 'Tis the  
fi - nal con - flict, Let each stand in his  
place; The In - ter - na - tio - nale <sup>\* tional</sup> <sup>work - ing class</sup> Shall  
be the hu - man race! 'Tis the fi - nal  
con - flict, Let each stand in his place; The  
In - ter - na - tio - nale <sup>\* tional</sup> <sup>work - ing class</sup> shall be the hu - man race!

The Internationale

\*these words are more generally used in the U.S. today

- A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS - - - A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS -

DEAR COMRADES :

ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING PROJECTIONS OF THE FALL CIRCULATION DRIVE IS THE PLAN TO BUILD THE PRESS - AND ORGANIZE - IN THREE VERY IMPORTANT AREAS WHERE CIRCULATION AND ORGANIZATION ARE SORELY NEEDED. THESE ARE AREAS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE - - STEEL, AUTO AND CHEMICAL - - IN THE MIDWEST, EAST AND SOUTH. BUT TO DO THIS WE NEED VOLUNTEERS WHO WILL DEVOTE FROM TWO TO FOUR WEEKS (EVEN A WEEK IF THEY LIVE NEAR THE CONCENTRATION AREA) TO BE A PART OF THE SPEARHEAD WHICH MAKES THE BREAKTHROUGH IN THESE KEY AREAS.

ALL VOLUNTEERS SHOULD LET THEIR DISTRICT LEADERSHIP KNOW IMMEDIATELY WHEN AND FOR WHAT PERIOD THEY ARE AVAILABLE. THE DISTRICT LEADERSHIP WILL IMMEDIATELY LET THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT KNOW SO THAT THE THREE BRIGADES CAN BE PUT IN THE FIELD WITHOUT DELAY.

- CC ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT