

CLP ORGANIZER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Democratic Centralism by Nelson P.	1
High Points Of Class Struggle by Dave A.	3
Memo On Grand Juries by Western Reg-buro	3
Which Way for CLP by Dave A.	5
How To Do Library Research by Doug H.	6
Labor Commission Report	13

VOL. 2 NO.1

JANUARY 1975

Dear Comrades,

As all of you know, our Party is completing the process of organization. We have come a long way toward the establishment of a Leninist style of work or in other words, the formation of a Party of a new type. We have all had enough experience to know that when there is the process of development there is also disruption of the "old way of doing things" and for a while things seem out of kilter. We are going through such a period in our understanding and application of democratic centralism, and the role of leadership. We would like to summarize our experience and restate our approach to democratic centralism. We feel that it is necessary to do this so as to not waste the energy of the comrades in senseless and abstract bickering over so called rights and responsibilities.

Firstly, if we are to achieve clarity on this subject we need to restate our immediate goal. That goal is to become a real Communist Party. Such a Party as Stalin states, "is a fighting group of communist leaders". Each work in this formulation is important. It is clear that if we are to achieve this goal we are going to have to have a situation that allows each and every comrade to make their maximum contribution. Consequently all the ossified and hidebound conceptions of democratic centralism and of leadership are going to be tossed aside in order to maintain the spirit of democratic centralism.

We are not going to implement a policy of dropping everyone in the Party who is not a leader of a trade union or a mass organization - but at the same time it should be obvious to all that if we allow people to remain in the Party who do not gather workers around them - who do not become practical leaders of the proletariat - even in a minute way - then we are doomed to become an organization of leaders and followers, return to an internal orientation and degenerate into a sect.

An example of this struggle would be helpful. In one of the districts a woman comrade had to drop out of the Party for personal reasons. Within a few months she was selected to a leading position in her union, she was elected head of her neighborhood association and has gathered around her a grouping of political leaders in her section of the city. The comrade has now rejoined the Party. Will Party work force her to give up her position in the class? It's something to think about.

What then is democratic centralism? It is clear that the democracy aspect has to do with diversity and with freedom while the centralism has to do with unity and discipline. Lenin summed it up as saying that democratic centralism was freedom of discussion and unity of action. What this means concretely has to do with the circumstances, time, and place. If we were to examine our Party and its structure in relationship to the maxims of democratic centralism we could not help but get a very distorted image of classical democratic centralism. Point number one. The minority submits to the majority. The minority and majority were formed at the Congress and there is no way for us to emerge as a real party if we are to allow for new votes on the program. Consequently, no matter what the discussion in a unit there can be no further voting or undisciplined discussion on the program. Point number two. Lower bodies submit to higher bodies. Again there can be nothing mechanical about this. "To submit" is to uphold the program, and no unit or comrade can be compelled to submit to any body that is going contrary to the program. However, it must be stated that whenever a comrade takes to himself the authority to resist a higher unit - then he also takes the responsibility for his actions. There is a certain amount of truth in the saying, "When an individual comrade is correct - it is Bolshevik initiative, when he is wrong - it is petty bourgeois individualism".

The communist movement is marked by its strong internal leaders. Without such leaders, it is impossible for a party to develop. This has been the history of the revolutionary movement, and especially the history of the struggle against revisionism. What then is the role of our leaders in relation to our program and to democratic centralism?

We have spoken about our Party having two aspects. One - in all things political we are an organization of equal revolutionaries. Each comrade's experience and understanding is absolutely essential if we are to develop a correct line.

In the political aspects we could refer to ourselves as a horizontal organization - that is, all of the comrades being on the same plane. The best example of this was our congress. At that time all the organizational leaders resigned and there

was no organizational authority which allowed every comrade to freely contribute to every aspect of constructing the program. After the discussion was concluded and all the votes were in our horizontal organization was transformed into a vertical organization. Certain comrades were elected to oversee the carrying out of our program. Any elected official who does not guarantee the carrying out of the program should be removed from his post at once.

We cannot tolerate a situation that allows for the development of the philosophy of 'rank and file-ism'. This idea is the most divisive weapon against collectivity. Every comrade should struggle in a concrete and disciplined way for clarity and unity. Our experience has shown us that the only person who unites with rank and file-ism are the comrades who are not leading workers and consequently do not have a concrete point of view to put forth.

Our democratic centralism, like every aspect of Party life proceeds from a concrete examination of a concrete situation. Therefore the forms it takes are bound to vary from circumstance to circumstance and from area to area. However, we never want to lose sight of the fact that our collectivity flows from the struggle to implement the program and not vice versa. Let us take a few examples. In a situation where there is a very strong and experienced leader - should that leader submit to the will of a collective majority when he is sure - from concrete experience - that such a decision is wrong? Here we have to deal with the question of authority and responsibility. We need leaders - not simply organizers. Our concrete situation shows that some of our comrades are very experienced and some are very new to the movement. Some are experienced Marxists and some have not shed all their leftish ideas. Under such circumstances the leader should assume responsibility and exercise his authority. The national office cannot consider this a breach of democratic centralism. Another situation could be wherein there is a very strong collective with considerable experience and the unit leader is relatively weak. Under such conditions, the application of full collectivity is the only acceptable approach.

Our struggle for collectivity is a decisive one. We should thoroughly understand and fight for the dialectical concept of collectivity. That concept is "collective decisions and individual responsibility". Anytime we attempt to make the collective responsible for the individual decisions we are bound to make mistakes.

Comrades, we are attempting something new in the history of our country. If faced with these gigantic difficulties we retreat to a world of make believe then there is no way for us to succeed. Our taking the name "Communist Labor Party" and our reference to collectives are actually statements of intent. We are going to win this struggle - but only if we constantly fight to even up our Party - only if we develop the political habits of concreteness. Above all, we must purge from our Party any lingering concepts of leaders and followers and struggle hard to build our Party into an organization of the practical leaders of the proletariat. By now, it should be clear to all that the key to this process is the policy of democratic centralism. If we are to fight for this policy it will help us to realize that democracy and centralism - by their nature - do not have anything to do with one another. Any soldier or prisoner will testify that it is quite possible to have the one without the other. It is testimony to the genius of Lenin that he understood that the uniting of these contradictory aspects was the key to a party of a new type.

The point we are making here is that we are organized around a program and all our organizational forms are connected with the idea of making that program a practical reality. In this regard, we should restate the two basic paths that are open to the various revolutionary movements. One path is the path that says the role of the revolutionary is to construct a revolutionary movement and then struggle to win the proletariat to the support of such an organization. This path is the path of separating the conscious forces from the spontaneous movement and ultimately condemns such a movement to sterility and sectarianism. The other path is to see the class struggle - in all its nasty and uncouth realities - as the only possible vehicle for the socialist movement. This path is the path that demands that the revolutionaries rely on, unite with and ultimately lead the spontaneous movement. It is only in such a way can the workers become conscious of their role in history. Which path we are to take is entirely dependent on our grasp of leadership and of democratic centralism.

High Point of the Class Struggle

The present crisis that is gripping the capitalist world has created a new wave of fight back among our class. The recent strike wave, consumer protest, anti-police demonstrations, etc. affords us the opportunity to gain some ground. For many years the influence of the working class in demonstrations and strikes was controlled by the phony labor leaders, petite bourgeois and the revisionist CPUSA. Their method of work would be to charge into any struggle of the class, make a big splash in the press, talk about the great peoples victories and then disappear.

This method effectively frustrated and alienated the workers and turned them off. The CPUSA and other groups understand that in struggles working class leaders emerge.

If the Communist Labor Party wishes to become the leadership of the class we must respond to the high points of class struggle. This does not mean that we should give up our base areas, but in fact build them through these struggles. We must move into strike situations, whether we have cadre in them or not. We must committ a small unit at first to go in and seek out the progressive elements, and see how we can get closer to this struggle. Our experience in California has proven that our ability to recruit is going to be determined not only by our ability to dig into certain industries but to move into the high points of the class struggle and win over the advanced elements. A victory for the CLP at this point would not simply be to distribute propaganda or even win a strike or concession, but to also make connections and establish a nuclei.

Dave A.

MEMO ON THE GRAND JURY

(the following is excerpts from a Western Regional Bureau memo on the Grand Jury)

Comrades,

....The Federal Grand Jury, part of the Federal criminal procedure, is composed of "citizens" (usually businessmen and influential people) who supposedly exist to make impartial decisions on who to charge with federal crimes and what individuals, organizations, or governmental bodies need to be investigated. In practice the Grand Jury is a powerful, secret, fascist body that is used by the CIA, FBI, Internal Security and Justice Department to crush or harass dissident political organizations and individuals.

(Western Regional Memo on Grand Jury continued)

There are four federal Grand Juries presently operating in California. The Grand Jury has two basic legal functions, (1) to indict people (charge them with a crime) on the request of the federal prosecutor (US Attorney) and (2) in order to gather information for possible indictments by investigating individuals and organizations. Generally, the Grand Jury in a political case will start with (2) in order to gather evidence and harass political organizations, although they will also hand down a secret indictment so defendants won't know they have been charged. We must guard against both possibilites.

Grand Juries are a powerful "legal" weapon in the hands of the bourgeoisie. They can call virtually anyone before them (by subpoena), anyplace in the country, on little notice, and demand answers to all sorts of questions. The prosecutor is allowed in the Grand Jury room and controls the action of the Grand Jury, but the person called before the Grand Jury has no right to have his lawyer in the Grand Jury room (although a lawyer should be present in the hall), has no right to have the public or press admitted either.

The Grand Jury in its powers of investigation is not limited by law on who it can call before it to give testimony. They can call contacts of the Party, friends, relatives, landlords, etc. if they think this will help in getting evidence against a group or individual which it can use to indict. In fact, they often do this before calling in possible defendants.

Before the Grand Jury investigation is called the FBI will usually step-up its contact of Comrades and contacts, etc. However in political cases, it is not unusual for the FBI to contact people without planning an immediate Grand Jury investigation or indictment. A tip-off that a Grand Jury investigation might be in the offing is when the FBI begins to ask specific questions about specific events. In such a case they are looking for the possible commission of a crime.

Comrades should use the following procedure. Never speak to the FBI. Tell them you have nothing to say. The FBI is often looking to discover a weak link by intimidating Comrades with their presence or questions. We must be firm in making it clear that we will not be politically intimidated or scared by refusing to divulge the slightest information to them. Comrades should report to their unit when they or contacts were contacted, what questions were asked, etc.

In case any Comrade receives a subpoena to appear before a Grand Jury immediately contact a lawyer. Don't say anything to the FBI or Grand Jury before talking to a lawyer. Always demand a lawyer. If you are called and for some reason don't have a lawyer ask to have a General Public Defender appointed for you.

Comrades, our best defense is moving into the class struggle, grounding ourselves, recruiting and maintaining democratic centralism.

Which Way for the Communist Labor Party

I just wanted to pass on an experience which I think represents a contradiction in the organization. I had the opportunity to talk to a unit leader about cadre development of the newer comrades. She pointed out that one of the comrades recruited from the factory circles was becoming more distant from the collective. The unit leader felt that it was partly due to the attitude within the collective which expressed itself by the following example. In a meeting the comrade in question (we will call comrade X) expressed the opinion that people on welfare were lazy, or something to that effect. The other comrades jumped up and opposed this position and in following meetings referred to this event and Comrade X's position as an example of how important education is to combat the reactionary positions.

A few days later another problem arose in another unit. In this unit a number of comrades put time into writing up a paper on Proletarian Monogamy. In another collective comrades complained about the collectives inability to solve their personal problems.

I think after rereading the Tribune Article and the Organizer articles on the direction of the Party and recruitment that in fact the discussion on proletarian monogamy and marriage problems and individual frustrations was much more reactionary than a discussion on welfare. Were the comrades outraged at these papers being written on proletarian monogamy? No.

It may seem to many that I am promoting or supporting an incorrect position on welfare recipients. My experience tells me that many workers in this country have been won over to bourgeois ideas including that people on welfare are lazy. They like god, apple pie and their chauvinist attitudes of country. At the same time these same workers stand toe to toe with the bourgeoisie by leading strikes, demonstrations and protests. The units will be making an effort if they do not struggle against the backwardness of the new members, yet they will be making a worse error, (an error which will drive the workers away from the Party) if they lambast the backward ideas of the new working class recruits and at the same time hold Holy the muddled abstractions of the intellectuals and discuss the backward ideas of the "movement" recruits with great respect and reverence. If we wish to win over the practical leaders of our class then we are going to have to struggle against purism. There is only one class out there that will lead the revolution of society and if some believe that the revolution is ideas' alone and that we must purify ourselves then they should join the Church of Scientology and not the CLP.

Dave A.

HOW TO DO LIBRARY RESEARCH

Correct application of the science of Marxism-Leninism requires a thorough and accurate knowledge of the material data relevant to any situation being analyzed. Despite the often seemingly overwhelming complexities we must deal with, Marxist-Leninists have proven time and again that the information is available if we are clear about what we want and are skilled in the art of digging it out. Marx's analysis of the Civil War and Lenin's study of agriculture in the USNA are classic examples of what can be achieved once the facts have been gathered. Within the CLP, we should freely exchange information and ideas concerning the gathering of factual data. This article deals with the use of libraries for research.

BOC #5

It has been our experience that almost anything can be found in or with the help of a halfway decent library. Certainly any major city has either a public or university library that is good enough. The most common usage for libraries is, of course, to check out books. Every library has a general card catalogue which lists by subject, by author, and by title all the books that the library contains and tells where they can be found. You can find extremely useful material by thumbing through the subject section of the card catalogue to see what books are available in the general area of interest. There is a book in the reference room called Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalog of the Library of Congress, which helps you use the card catalogue effectively by familiarizing you with the various subject headings which might be used. However college libraries often have better collections of materials like government documents, reference books, etc. and generally they will let you use them in the library.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

One important tool for finding sources is the bibliography which catalogues the relevant sources on a particular subject. Bibliographies in book form are listed in the card catalogue under the subject to which they pertain and can sometimes be taken out of the library. If the pertinent bibliography is only a part of a book or if it appeared in a periodical, you need to use the Bibliographic Index, which is located in the Reference Room. This annual publication lists bibliographies by subject and includes both those published separately and those published as parts of books or as articles.

REFERENCE ROOM

WE are continually amazed by the research value of the Reference Room in a good library. For example, we recently came across a passing reference in a current magazine to a natic al organization which we had never heard of but sounded as if it might have information we could use. No address was given. So we went to the reference room and, after some digging, found that there is a book which supposedly lists every organization in the country. Sure enough the book contained the address, officers, and a short description of the group we were looking for.

The Reference Room has information on all kinds of subjects and has various types of books: encyclopedias, yearbooks, almanacs, and annuals, dictionaries, biographical sources, histories, atlases and gazetteers, directories, compilations of quotations, statistical compilations, handbooks and manuals, telephone books from many cities, source books, bibliographies, indexes, and abstracts. These last four categories contain some of the most functional reference books.

We have already discussed bibliographies. Source books are designed to specifically aid in research. It lists the major research resources published on a particular topic, including those available from books, newspapers and periodicals, and it gives information on how best to use the sources it discusses. ~~Index~~ Indexes basically locate materials for you. There are indexes on a gigantic range of subjects. Abstracts go one step further by not only locating but also briefly describing the essential points of an article, book, report, etc.

In the Reference Room, more than anywhere else, the librarian can be of assistance. Most reference librarians know every book in the place and if you can give them a general idea of what you want, they can find it for you. There is also a card catalogue in the Reference Room containing a list of all the reference sources.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Periodicals (magazines, journals, quarterlies, etc.) and newspapers are another important element in research, especially since communist work frequently requires the most current possible data. And for historical research as well, old magazine and newspaper stories often contain material that cannot be found in secondary sources. Secondary sources (books, dissertations, research studies) are useful in that they can provide effective summaries of events or analyses of facts that save us the time of wading through a great deal of extraneous material.

Yet most are dangerous because of their profound bourgeois orientation.

To do Marxist research correctly, we must sometimes go back and reread the original account of an event or reassemble a set of facts from the beginning. Primary sources such as newspapers are essential for this.

The first step in using periodicals is usually to go through one of the comprehensive guides to periodicals. The most common one is the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. This lists, according to subject, author, and title every article published in about 160 different periodicals since 1890. There are other, more specialized indexes as well. The library will have a catalogue of the magazines which it stocks. Most libraries stock most of the periodicals listed in the periodical guide. The library also probably has some publications not listed in the guide. We have found important material by looking through ~~thru~~ the serials (periodicals and newspapers) catalogue, finding titles that look interesting, and browsing through some of the back issues. Most of the back issues of magazines will either be bound or on microfilm. Old newspapers are almost all on microfilm. You usually have to ask at the desk for bound volumes and for microfilms. With microfilm you need to learn to use the microfilm reading machines.

An aid in the use of newspapers are the newspaper indexes. Different libraries may vary on how many newspapers they index, but in major cities, the library should have indexes for articles written in newspapers like the New York Times, London Times, Wall Street Journal, perhaps the Christian Science Monitor, and the local newspaper.

Lastly, many libraries have a pamphlet collection, sometimes called a vertical file, usually in the reference room. This houses pamphlets, booklets, and clippings on a wide variety of subjects, some of which might turn out to be useful. It is arranged by subject and is worth looking into.

With any source such as these which cannot be checked out, you can always make photocopies of the most important pages if you want to keep them. There should be a copy machine in every library. More modern libraries also have copy machines which will transfer microfilm pages to paper. We sometimes come across books which are so useful that we want to keep them, or are missing from the library, or are so new the library doesn't have them yet. In such cases, you can look the book up in one of the trade bibliographies, to see if it is available and affordable. The most useful of these are Books in Print and Paperback Books in Print. These guides list the title, author, publisher, price, etc. of all books in print. If local book stores do not have ~~an~~ a particular book, it can be ordered from the publisher.

Inter-library loan Another method for obtaining sources not stocked by a particular library is through inter-library loan. This is a process by which your local library borrows a book for you from another library. Recently, we read of a dissertation just written which appeared to contain some important current information. All that was mentioned was the name of the ~~mix~~ writer and the university at which he teaches. We went to the local public library, gave them the author's name and school (~~mix~~ halfway across the country), and in two weeks had a copy of his dissertation. A couple of aids in locating materials for interlibrary loan are the National Union Catalogue and the Union List of Serials in ~~mix~~ Libraries of the United States and Canada. The former is a national bibliography, a cumulative author catalogue of all titles held by the Library of Congress and 700 other libraries. The latter gives the names and addresses of the libraries ~~mix~~ where various magazines and newspapers can be found, histories of title changes, and dates of publication. Thus, if you know a book or article exists, but your library doesn't have it, you should be able to find out who does have it and then get it through interlibrary loan.

DISSERTATIONS

Dissertations are another extremely useful source for research. Many dissertations which never make it into book form contain important and detailed information. Moreover, the most recent ones contain the most current facts available on a particular subject. The library Reference Room should have Dissertation Abstracts International and the Comprehensive Dissertation Index. The former gives brief summaries of dissertations submitted at participating universities. The latter is a comprehensive index which includes just about every dissertation ever written in the USNA and many overseas. Copies of many can be bought from the publisher of the Index---University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Copies may also be available through the schools which granted the degrees. If you do not wish to purchase the dissertation you can usually get it through the Interlibrary Loan.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

A final section of the library we should mention is the government documents room. Not all libraries have one but there ought to be at least one public or university library in every major city that does. The USNA state publishes an immense wealth of vital information, distributing hundreds of millions of books every year. The USNA Government Printing Office is the world's largest printer and there are, in addition, around 300 more government printing operations outside of G.P.O. control. Among the most important publications are the various, multi-volume censuses. Lenin used the US Census of Agriculture as the sole source for his remarkable analysis of USNA agriculture in 1919. Besides the major censuses there are hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, studies, and reports which the government puts out on all kinds of topics. We have only begun to scratch the surface as far as finding out what

is available through the government. An example is that we were browsing through the list of publications put out by the Superintendent of Documents, the distribution arm of the G.P.O., and came across a detailed study that had been done on labor and unemployment conditions, past and present, in our city. We wrote for it and found it very useful in increasing our understanding of the working class here.

The problem in using documents is wading through all the incredible bureaucratic hogwash to find what you want. Many libraries have little pamphlets describing how to use the documents room. You can also sometimes find a knowledgeable documents librarian. Some of the bigger cities have their own branch of the G.P.O. and stock many of these documents.

In passing we should mention that in addition to libraries, a staggering amount of information can be obtained simply by writing organizations and agencies, public and private, which deal with subjects of interest. For example, after looking unsuccessfully in the library for detailed data on Negro elected officials in the South, we wrote to the Voter Education Project in Atlanta, The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and a couple of other organizations and received everything we needed. You can find out a great deal about the financial, industrial, and political situation in a particular city through the Chamber of Commerce of that city and other city agencies. In studying the process of imperialist domination in the Negro Nation, the flow of capital into the South, etc., we plan to write the Governor's Office for Industrial Development or similar agencies in several southern states and ask for their publications. It is best to always ask for a publications list as well as specific information, since some organizations will only send pamphlets which have been paid for in advance.

All of this really only touches on the many and varied sources available for research in us and with the aid of libraries. The main point is that almost anything can be found if it is searched for correctly.. We should never make an analysis on the basis of partial facts under the assumption that the full facts are not available. Armed with the correct political line, with the analytical tools of Marxism-Leninism, and with skillful research techniques, the CLP will unquestionably make great advances in socialist knowledge, advances which will contribute mightily to a victorious proletarian revolution in the USNA.

Doug. H

13

REPORT FROM THE LABOUR COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARIAT

The Labour Commission has embarked upon an ambitious project in order to elucidate the various forms in our revolutionary struggle for reforms.

At our first Congress, the Communist Labor Party had adopted the slogan of Lenin, "Make every factory our fortress." Besides being united with our strategic goal for liberation and Socialism, our tactical day to day struggle to unite our class as a class into independently fighting for themselves against the bourgeoisie as a class is the fundamental question in order to achieve our strategic goal.

Out of the many forms of the class struggle, the tactical struggle for safety and health presents our comrades with one of those general forms. There are many particular forms of safety and health that reflect various aspects of our class struggling to unite itself as a class against the economic exploitation and political oppression of the bourgeoisie. For example, out of the 4.1 million workplaces in the U.S.N.A., the President's Report on Occupational Safety and Health in 1972 made a shocking and conservative estimate of annual industrial deaths and disabling occupational diseases. This report stated, "There may be as many as 100,000 deaths per year from occupationally caused diseases...and at least 390,000 new cases of disabling occupational diseases each year. These figures, in the main, take no account of the slowly developing (chronic) occupational diseases that inevitably cripple or kill workers and are considered to be non-job related. Because of their chronic nature many of these injurious and deadly diseases caused by dusts, gases, solvents, radiation, metals, welding and numerous unresearched chemicals are being introduced into the work force by the greedy imperialists without regard for their effects on our class and the general population. The effects of these chronic symptoms do not manifest themselves until many years later which make it extremely difficult for past, current and potential victims to prove that the capitalist's process of production and the bourgeoisie's super-structural defenses in its' drive for maximum profits is the cause of the occupational bodily mayhem.

Some of these occupational diseases are caused basically by the capitalist since they have long ago had the available scientifically developed techniques to prevent these diseases which have gained an infamous notoriety. For example, black lung (pneumoconiosis) afflicts about 100,000 miners and about 4,000 of whom die of it each year. About 17,000 cotton, flax and hemp workers have brown lung (byssinosis). Over the next twenty years 6,000 uranium miners are expected to develop cancer. Dr. Irving Selikoff, of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, estimates that of 500,000 workers now or previously employed with asbestos, 100,000 will die of lung cancer, 35,000 of abdominal or chest cancer (mesotheliomas), and about 35,000 of asbestosis (scarring of the lungs). A study of 689 asbestos and textile workers during the thirteen years from 1959 to 1971

14

revealed 72 deaths from all types of cancer compared with an expected 27.8% in the general population; among these, 35 deaths were from cancer of the lungs, pleura, trachea and bronchi as compared with an expected 8.4% of such deaths in the general population.

Comrades, a revolution is a civil war between two hostile camps. If we are to make every factory our fortress of communism, then the various forms of this civil war between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and especially the various forms of the proletariat's revolutionary struggle for reforms must be understood. Some of these forms of the revolutionary struggle for reforms is the general question of safety and health and its particular problems in each division of labour; likewise with the question of when to strike and when not to strike, national liberation struggles, unemployment campaigns, struggle for equal rights for women, trade unions, etc. Comrades Marx and Engels recognized this historical class civil war when they summarized that each hostile class 'stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended either in revolutionary re-constitution of society at large or in the common ruin of the contending classes.' This position of Marx and Engels from the Manifesto of the Communist Party applies concretely to the present strike wave that is a harbinger of the safety and health demands affecting the aforementioned workers and general population, and it is one of the forms of the revolutionary struggle for reforms for our party to latch onto in building our factory circles in their external outward relations to the class and masses as a whole.

This general social motion of the imperialists in this form of victimization of the working class and the non-proletarian masses needs to be exposed in a detailed manner that safety does not pay for the imperialists in general and particularly at the plants, factories, mills and mines because prevention investments instead of token compensation investments would curtail their mechanization and expansion drive for maximum profits and finally hold them responsible for the well being of the proletariat and the general population. We must clearly prove to our class and the non-proletarian masses that the imperialists do not intend in any meaningful way to eliminate these vastly increasing safety and health hazards, and that only Socialism is in the general interests of mankind. And we must give concrete examples of such instances in opposition to the capitalist' solutions concerning this question.

On this basis, the Labour Commission will develop a campaign on this aspect of the class struggle which has already begun in our Labor Column in the Peoples' Tribune. In Addition, the Labour Commission will be writing pamphlets comparing the two systems of capitalism and Socialism in detail to understand how these systems handled each problem. This will set a basis for agitation and propoganda on these questions and aid the National Education Committee in building Bolshevikized cadre schools; deepen our understanding of the health and safety problems of the working class and non-proletarian masses and further our attempt in building a united front of the working class from below based on the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in

the factories, plants, mills, mines, etc. And because of mechanization and the workers' inability, under present conditions, to prove capitalist causes of these injuries, diseases and deaths, or their lack of ability to enforce such acquired proof, an agitational and propaganda campaign on behalf of Socialism should eventually be developed. This should aid in raising our class' political class consciousness on this general question of safety and health, and strengthen our influence on the question of the unemployment campaign due to layed off, retired, disabled and dead workers' families who cannot prove the source of their unemployment and their need for compensable dependency on the bourgeois state. It should be interesting to note that in 1970, 6,000 to 12,000 toxic chemicals in our major industries were in common use; yet the U.S.N.A. government listed safety and health standards for only 410 of them. At present, 3,000 new chemicals are being introduced into the U.S.N.A.'s industries every year; yet safety and health standards are being developed for only about 100 new chemicals per year according to an unofficial society of professionals called the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists. In this circle of professionals, a book called The Standard Reference Manual, exposing the fascist like superstructural bourgeois bureaucratic legislation which defends the bourgeois economic relations against human needs, particularly in safety and health, demonstrated that there are fewer than 500 safety and health inspectors and only 50 industrial hygienists to examine 4.1 million workplaces in the U.S.N.A. These professionals showed that during the first eight months under the 1970 capitalist's Occupational Safety and Health Act, inspectors visited 17,743 workplaces. Accordingly, at that rate, it would take the imperialists' flunkies 230 years to visit all work places alone.

Comrades, this area of revolutionary struggle for reforms is a potentially politically explosive situation in the basic industries as was demonstrated in the national U.M.W.A. rank-and-file coal strike and the Chino Mines Division of Kennecott Copper Corporation who also mine and expose their miners to the deadly radioactive dust of uranium as well as to coal dust hazards in Silver City, New Mexico.

In conclusion, based on all of the afore stated information and projections for the Labour Commission, a national delegate conference based on key party representatives and their influential vanguard contacts should be called, beginning with local preparations for local conferences developing to a national delegate conference to deal with these stated safety and health problems and their agitational and propaganda needs to our unemployment campaign, involvement in the movements for national liberation, trade union struggles, etc. This should be done in order to aid in further strengthening our factory circles in their influence in strategically building political, organizational and military bastions in the future based on our day to day tactical, defensive struggles of deepening our applied understanding on such issues as discussed. This should aid

in further influencing our class and the non-proletarian masses. More will be discussed on the conference projection.

But this will be difficult to accomplish without a repeated and steady flow of information of all sorts as stated in our Party Organizers No. I, Vol. I, and No. I, Vol. III and Special Issue, (Labour Commission report to the Central Committee), from all comrades.

From the Labour Commission

On Behalf of the Secretariat