

# DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX 14 OF 16

FOLDER 22

CLP REPORT ON NLG GAD

To: City Committee

From: Diane M.

Re: National Lawyers Guild Report

#### HISTORY AND MEMBERSHIP

The National Lawyer's Guild was founded in 1937 as a progressive alternative to the American Bar Association. From the very beginning it was dominated by the CPUSA and devoted its resources to the legal support of the labor movement and the rights of national minorities as the Party did. In the early 1950's the House UnAmerican Activities Committee labeled it the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party". Guild membership dropped off in the 50's with the intimidation concomitant with the McCarthy Era. In the 60's the Guild was very actively involved in the Civil Rights Movement establishing offices in the south.

The hold of the CPUSA ostensibly begin to diminish in the late 60's as the New Left developed thru the anti-war movement and began to assume leadership in the Guild. This took the form of a successful struggle to admit non-lawyers (first lawstudents and then legal workers) to admission in the Guild, a move which CP forces opposed. However, the failure of the New Left (in the Guild as in all other organizations) to develop Marxist-Leninist politics meant that no consistent political line was ever put forth. The result today is that the dominant line in the NLG is still that of the CPUSA. This is not done in an overt fashion. No one openly admits to membership in the CPUSA or runs or defends their line. It is rather the skillful process of consistently putting forth reformist programs with no revolutionary content that can only lead the class back to the bourgeoisie. It also must be noted that it is only very recently that the NLG actively starting supporting the "workers movement". Prior to 1971, great organizational resources were devoted to defense of the lumpen proletarian and the petite bourgeoisie student anti-war movement.

Present membership is 4000 lawyers, legal workers, law students and jailhouse lawyers in 54 chapters throughout the country. Of that number, perhaps 200 could be defined as developing Marxist-Leninists. The membership is almost 100% Anglo with the great majority being in the age group under 35 but a significant percentage being in the age group over 50. The lawyers in this latter category have long histories of representing the CPUSA and the trade-union misleadership. Some of the better known lawyers in this category are: Ben Margolis in L.A.; Ann Fagan, Ginger, Al Brotsky, and Charles Garry in San Francisco as well as Victor Van Bourg, the UAW's lawyer on the West Coast; Rudy Schware in Denver, who recently represented Steel Workers

Local 890 in their strike against Kennecott Copper; Ernie Goodman in Detroit; David Scribner, Jean Eisner, and Ralph Shapiro from New York. In addition, the quote "House Counsel" for UE, Bob Lewis, and "House Counsel" for the UAW, Jordan Rossen, also actively participate in Guild activities.

The organization today defines its politics as anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and anti-sexist but refuses to deal with the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The CPUSA has very skillfully emphasized the broad, liberal nature of Guild membership to prevent any revolutionary politics from being introduced.

#### PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

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There are many national Guild projects scattered throughout the country providing a variety of legal services. The main ones are as follows:

1. The national Grand Jury Defense office. Trains and helps obtain legal counsel for witnesses called before Federal Grand Juries. Trains legal people in Grand Jury law, and maintains a library of Grand Jury materials which are distributed upon request.
2. The Military Law Office in San Francisco is the stateside support center for Guild military law projects in Iwakuni, Japan and Kosa, Okinawa. Located near U.S. Military bases, the South East Asia Projects provide legal advice and representation to active duty military personnel in their struggles against American foreign policy and G.I. oppression the military.
3. The National Immigration project publishes a newsletter and an immigration law bibliography. The project trains legal people in immigration law, representing aliens threatened with deportation, and representing "illegal aliens" against whom dragnet raids have been conducted in the Asian-Latin community.
4. The International Committee coordinates organizational protest against events such as the military coup in Chile, makes educational presentations about international events at regional and executive board meetings, and coordinates Guild delegations to other countries.
5. The Guild has a variety of projects dealing with criminal defense law. Until very recently the main emphasis of the Guild was criminal defense. (Black Panthers, Chicago Conspiracy, the Harrisburg trial, the Pentagon Papers, and prison work in general.). Recently a National Electronics Surveillance Project was established whose purpose is to curtail the illegal use of wire tap and other types of surveillance and a Save-The-Jury Criminal Justice Project

was established to combat recent encroachments on the rights of criminal defendants and the jury system. Both of these new projects are primarily for the training of legal people and dissemination of materials.

6. Other major projects. For the last two years, the Guild has been extensively committed to criminal defense work in connection with both the Attica Brothers Legal Defense Committee and the Wounded Knee Defense Committee. In addition, the Guild has directed a Peoples Lawsuit to Set Aside the 1972 Elections, primarily for the publicity value and new propaganda work that could be done in the process of gathering 1000's of people in organizations to be named plaintiffs.

7. Finally, 1972 a National Labor Committee was established. Its main work thus far has been the publication of a National Labor Newsletter to disseminate information on various labor struggles throughout the country and to provide legal, technical information. (See attached sample) At the most recent NLG convention (August 1974) a National Labor project was established to be based in Chicago with a projected staff of 4 people and a initial annual funding request of \$60,000. The stated goals of the project are 1) providing legal training in labor areas, 2) "developing legal materials and strategies around specific problems which face the workers movement", 3) "providing information about an analysis of the state of the country and workers movement" and 4) "providing information about the legal system to workers". (emphasis added) The final draft proposal for this project is phrased in syndicalist terms and stresses the "anti-capitalist workers movement". Many of the specific tasks that the National Labor Project has set out for itself, could be valuable to the CLP: compiling information on the larger unions and employers and their lawyers, compiling and distributing a referral directory of legal people and their areas of experience and labor law, distribution of "shop sheets" (pamphlets that describe worker's rights and how labor laws work written for mass distribution to workers).

More will be said below about the role of CLP Cadre and the various Guild projects.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE NLG

The 54 Chapters throughout the country are divided in to six Regions. Each region has a Regional Vice-President who is a member of the National Executive Committee (NEC) which makes decisions in between meetings of the National Executive Board (NEB) which are held every four to five months. In addition, there is a national convention every 18 months. This structure is relatively formalistic and inefficient and decisions

are in fact made by those who are most active in the organization and do the work of the organization.

#### THE ROLE OF CLP CADRE

It is unclear to the writer of this report what role the cadre in San Francisco are presently playing in the NLG/ Mike M., Pat. L., Dave M., and Don P. all have been active in the past. Mike A. in Hattiesburg, Mississippi has been a dominant figure in the development of the Labor Committee. Many cadre in the GAD firm are or have been active in the Guild. Buck D. is widely respected throughout the organization and has particularly functioned in the International Committee and criminal defense work in recent years. Ron G. and John T. were instrumental in forming the Labor Committee in 1972, but are no longer dominant in NLG Labor work because of other priorities. Bob D. has worked on various Detroit Chapter activities including a fund raiser for Wounded Knee. Diane M. formerly did military work within the NLG (defense of G.I.'s) within the NLG, and developed and edited the Labor Newsletter for 2 years. Other CLP Cadre from the Detroit area, (but not work in the GADTDM Firm) have also been active in Guild- Sam G, was Regional Vice-President for the last year and a half and Mike O. has been active at the Chapter level.

The GADTDM Firm is known nationally and widely respected both in terms of its level of political development and its high quality legal work (Buck D. for criminal work-everyone else for labor work). Sharp struggle went down at the time of the last Guild Convention in August, 1974. Diane M. had the job of organizing a labor workshop on the topic of "Strikes". In addition to technical speakers, she put forth Mike M. (CLP Cadre from San Francisco) as one of the panelists and specifically stated that he would speak to the political aspects of strikes i.e. that they were class struggle in embryotic form and an anti-revisionist multi-national communist party of a new type was needed to lead the class. "On Strikes" from Lenin On Trade Unions was xeroxed and attached to the proposal that was sent to Labor Committee members across the country. It was known that Mike M. was a member of the then CL and immediate denunciations came forth that such a speaker would be "sectarian" "opposed to the broad liberal nature of the Guild" etc. Buck D. was at the Convention and waged a skillful and successful struggle for Mike M. to be allowed to speak at the workshop. In the course of this struggle, a general discussion was had as to how communists function within the NLG. At the prior national meeting in Atlanta in March, 1974, a similar uproar occurred with Mike A. spoke about the role of the Party, also in the context of a labor workshop. The position of the CLP Cadre from the GADTDM Firm is thus well known

A fraction will be formed within the NLG in the coming months to move that organization to support of the United Front of the Working Class against Fascism and the Struggle for the Democratic Right of the Class. Our main emphasis should be work around the Labor Committee and the National Labor Project. Mike A. and Diane M. are representatives to the decision-making body that will determine the course that the NLG Labor Project will take. Buck D. should continue to work with the International Committee. In addition we should investigate the National Immigration Project and the possibility of cadre on the West Coast becoming active in legal support of the various military projects.

There are a variety of ways for our influence to be felt within the NLG. There is a national newspaper (Guild Notes) for which articles consistent with the various campaigns of the CLP can be written. The semi-annual NEB's (National Executive Board Meetings) are also a key time to propagandize as the various projects all have committee meetings during the NEB and then decisions are made about the work for the next period of time.

Finally, the NLG represents another forum in which to expose the revisionism of the CPUSA.

P.S. Clarification is needed on where to go with reports and discussions/decisions. Example: Diane M. just received word that Labor Executive Committee is having a meeting in Chicago December 7-8 to discuss the National Labor Project. Probably only folks from the Midwest Area will be able to attend. There is therefore the possibility of exerting some influence. Where is this decision to be discussed??

To: The City Committee

From: Diane M.

Re: Legal Fraction

This report is intended to be an analysis of the specific legal skills of CLP Cadre in the Detroit area.

The GADTDM Firm, obviously, has the greatest concentration of legal workers. The Firm was specifically designed to provide legal support to the working class, particularly the industrial proletariat. Between 2,000 and 3,000 workers have come to GADTDM since its beginning in 1970, almost totally from the service and production sector. The production workers have been mostly from auto and steel and the service workers from hospitals and the Department of Social Services. Specifically <sup>more</sup> the most important plants that we have cases in ~~our~~ Ford Rouge, Chrysler Elden, Chrysler Dodge Truck, Chevrolet Spring and Bumper in Livonia, Briggs, Detroit Aluminum and Brass, Metropolitan Hospital, and the WEU workers.

The cases that <sup>we</sup> ~~are~~ handled result mostly from oppression at the work place, i.e. greivances, firings, injuries, and deaths. Most of these cases are "small" in the bourgeois sense, but are very large and important to the survival of the individual workers and there family.

Another important <sup>aspect</sup> of GADTDM work is legal support of workers in strikes and also support of individual activists, dissident caucases, and left organizations. GADTDM lawyers are "rooted" in the sense that various lawyers are known and called in struggle situations by workers at specific work places (i.e. Taylor-Chrysler, Glotta-Ford Rouge, Metro Hospital, Great Lakes Steel.)

GADTDM relates politically to its clients in several ways. One is to the wall posters, leaflets, magazines, and newspapers that are visible and available to clients. Also, the case interviews are often used to discuss and expose the contradictions and oppressions of the particular work place and job. Of course, the obtaining of the means of physical survival, food on the table, a roof over the head, clothing on the back-is a profoundly political statement.

Of the 11 present employees at GADTDM, 8 are CLP Cadre. There specific skills are as follows: Buck D. does criminal and employment discrimination cases;

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Ronald G., Diane M., John T., and Bob D. do workmen's compensation; in addition, Bob D. does cases arising from personal injuries (auto accidents etc.) and divorces, and Diane M. does general labor work (grievances, arbitration etc.) Ivy R. will not complete law school until December, 1974, and has general law clerk duties at this time. Joan H. and Theresa D., although not lawyers, are gaining various legal skills, Theresa in the area of unemployment and social security cases, and Joan in the area of employment discrimination.

In addition to the above mentioned GADTDM workers, the following legal cadre are in the Detroit area: Sam G. is presently a staff attorney at the Free Legal Aid Clinic supervising law students who are handling misdemeanor criminal cases; Mike O. is in his last year at Wayne State Law School, works part-time at the National Lawyers Guild as a staff person, and also has a part-time industrial job; and finally, Pat K. who is a law school graduate but apparently is not going to function in the legal arena.

The main contradiction facing all of the cadre with legal skills that the Party has in the Detroit area is that they are universally young and relatively inexperienced. None the less, they collectively possess a high level of skill. There is also the constant contradiction that most young lawyers spend sixty or seventy hours a week doing nothing but learning their trade while CLP's lawyers obviously have many other responsibilities.

In terms of professional associations, CLP attorneys have a considerable base in the Detroit Chapter National Lawyers Guild. (see companion report on the NLG) Buck D. staffed the first Guild office that was established in Detroit six years ago. In addition, GADTDM attorneys function within the Workmen's Compensation Section of the Detroit Bar Association although they have not been in leadership roles. GADTDM lawyers have working relationships with other lawyers in the more progressive firms in the Detroit area.

In addition, Ivy R. does work at Wayne State University with the Black Legal Alliance, the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, and is beginning to function in the newly formed Detroit Chapter of the National Conference of Black Lawyers. This latter group may become extremely important (it is a CPUSA front organization)

Our general analysis of the role of lawyers, specifically organizations such as the NLG and NCBL, is that they have a role to play in the United Front Against Fascism and the Defense of the Democratic Rights of the Class. Given the



other priorities of the last six month period, we have struggled to maintain a presence within the NLG particularly in the area of labor work. However, there are many areas where we could play a more active role if the Party decides that this would be appropriate at this time (a Marxist-Leninist study group could be established for law students, and more general political educational could be developed within the Detroit NLG Chapter, innovative law suits could be devised that would bring in lawyers from other firms (an example would be a suit to force the Ford Motor Company to pay for workmen's compensation insurance rather than maintaining its present self-insured status based on the fact that Ford is presently abusing the privilege by refusing to pay injured workers). In short, we have been somewhat holding back on legal organizing because it did not seem to be a priority task in the last period of time.

GLOTTA, ADELMAN & DINGES

GAD, a consciously multi-national law firm, was and is specifically designed to provide legal support to the proletariat, and particularly the industrial proletariat which we recognize as the revolutionary vanguard for political struggle worldwide and in this country.

Between 2/3 thousand workers have come to GAD since its beginnings in 1970, almost totally from the Service and Production sector. The production workers have been mostly from auto and steel and the service workers from hospitals and the Dept. of Social Services. The cases that are handled result mostly from oppression at the workplace, i.e. grievances, firings, injuries and death. Most of these cases are "small" in the bourgeois sense, but are very large in importance to the survival of the individual workers and their families.

The only addition to this part of the above report

is to indicate in more concrete detail the areas of concentration. The most important plants that we have cases in are: Ford Rouge; Chrysler Elden; Chrysler Dodge Truck; Chevrolet Spring and Bumper in Livonia; the Briggs workers and Detroit Aluminum and Brass; then there is Metropolitan Hospital, WEU workers. There are a number of small plants that we get cases from. At this time, it is fair to say that we have created a network of individual workers, union contacts, former clients such that we have a fairly good source of cases and contacts. The major change that has occurred is that now we have organizationally (CL and MCLL) many people who are active in industrial settings that the primary political question is the nature ~~and type~~ of the political support that is to be given because we now have political forms to which to direct our clients (for instance, selling of tickets to Negro Nation Day).

Another important area of GAD work is legal support of workers in strikes and also support of individual activists, dissident caucuses and left organizations, e.g. MCLL, CL, RU & IS. GAD lawyers are "rooted" in the sense that various lawyers are known and called in struggle situations by workers at specific workplaces, e.g. Adelman-Social Services, Taylor-Chrysler, Glotta-Ford Rouge, Metro Hospital, Great Lakes Steel.

GAD relates politically to its clients in several ways. One is through the wall posters, leaflets, magazines and newspapers that are visible and available to clients. Also, the case interviews are often used to discuss and expose the contradictions and oppressions at the particular workplaces and jobs. Of course, the obtaining of the means of physical survival--food on the table, a roof over the head, clothing on the back--is a profoundly political statement.

GAD is a major supporter of the National Lawyer's Guild, and its members function very actively in various NLG forms and activities. Our efforts are consciously concentrated in the NLG Labor Committee locally and nationally and in various National activities, e.g. the International Committee (Davis). The firm recently presented a proposal for a Guild educational program(attached) which was discussed and debated at one of the best attended membership meetings in recent history. We view our activity in the Guild as one means of unifying the TEP & S & P sectors.

The change that has occurred in this area is the more precise attack that the firm is under as a result of the clarification of the political line of the firm. The move of MA to Miss. has both positives and negatives in this area. MA had been identified somehow as a more neutral figure than RG or HMD in the NLG but his move makes it clear that the firm is a force to be reckoned with and not as individuals, so that there is now no neutralization of the opposition that is expressed. The political line means that lines are being drawn inside the Guild in such a way that the large financial support combined with the energy that we give the Guild is looked at as more of a threat than supportive. There are several important people who are now following our leadership and we need to continue to develop them politically.

The additional change in this area is the necessary work that we will have to do in the National Conference of Black Lawyers which is a front ~~of~~ of the CPUSA. The work of IR in this area is important; in addition, the development of David Seals in this area is crucial. IR will also do work on the campus around the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council as well as the Black Law Students Campus organizations. IR has already taken considerable leadership in this area but with minimal political leadership.

Internal to the firm, some of the legal workers are becoming more active politically. Some are active in the NLG Unemployment Comp. program, and most are active in the GAD study circle which was organized by CI, cadre and which has been functioning in a very positive way for the past several months. Firm meetings are held each Wednesday morning for discussion and decision on GAD policies, assignments and cases. All persons have an equal vote. (We don't know of any other firm in town that does this.)

The major change in this area is the incredible political consolidation of the lawfirm with the change in the political line. Previously, MA, AA, JDi, RDi, etc. had all withheld political support for political reasons. With the change of the line, they have all come into the organization. It is very difficult to assess the general impact of that motion. We clearly have less tensions in the firm and it is positive. But the question is what is the purpose of the firm--a financial base for the Party of course, legal support for the Party, of course, but should it try to expand, but stay the same size and send cadre to other parts of the country as we are now doing? Now it clearly is a petty *bourgeois* organization in support of the rising proletariat; previously, in some strange ways it was the most proletarian base inside the organization. The assessment of the new motion will take further analysis--but for now the motion is very positive in terms of the politization of the firm and the base of power that that represents.. The fact is that the politics that we have were projected during the Dodge Truck strike even though we in no way exposed cadre and RU cadre who were completely exposed and fired; that fact arose because of the ~~expx~~ exemplalry role that RD JT etc played in that strike. We obtained enormous amounts of information and maintained all our contacts in spite of the efforts of RU.

## PROPOSAL FOR LEGAL FRACTION

The working class in the USNA is facing a period of increased fascist repression as the economic crises of overproduction, unemployment, and inflation escalate still further. It is clear that we must utilize every arena of struggle, both legal and illegal, given our main task of winning the vanguard of the proletariat to the cause of communism and our principal strategy of the United Front. We must use foresight in organizing all of our resources to meet the fascist offensive.

Specifically, we are faced with the following tasks:

1) Legal defense of the democratic rights of the class

As conditions worsen, actions by militant workers will increase (strikes, demonstrations, etc.) and the state criminal apparatus will be utilized more frequently. Affirmative legal action will also be necessary (i.e., lawsuits to prevent threatened plant closings, unjust firings, deprivation of constitutional rights or rights guaranteed under a union contract)

2) Legal defense of CLP cadre

We can also anticipate that as the CLP grows numerically and its influence becomes more widely apparent, the bourgeois will move against party cadre. In addition to representation in connection with criminal charges, the party and its cadre often need civil representation on matters involving some level of security and trust.

3) Research for party campaigns

The CLP, as it moves more into legal forms of struggle, will need specific information about various laws, governmental agencies, programs, etc.

To accomplish the above political tasks, a nationwide network of lawyers and legal workers who are competent and progressive is needed. (Security might demand that the third task occasionally be performed only by CLP cadre). Cadre are presently functioning within two legal organizations: the National Lawyers Guild and the National Conference of Black Lawyers, both of which are CPUSA front organizations, that is, under the influence of the political line of the CP (even though no CP members are in structural leadership - at least of the NLG). The NLG is a mainly Anglo organization of lawyers, legal workers, and law students which defines itself as "anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist, anti-sexist, and anti-racist" and has 4,000 members in 54 cities across the USNA. The dominant political tendency is anarcho-syndicalism which the CPUSA promotes partly by emphasizing the broad liberal base of the organization so as to prevent struggle around political differences. The result is a lack of class analysis and the tendency to see various "struggles" that NLG members support (i.e., prison, labor, military, etc) as virtually competing with each other and having no interconnections. The NCBL, like the NLG, was established as a "progressive" alternative to other bar associations and is all Negro. It is not organized around numerous committee/areas of work (like the NLG) but depends on strong bourgeois nationalism to unite its membership.

Our strategy is to form a NLG fraction and eventually a NCBL fraction (we presently have only one cadre in the NCBL who has only recently begun to be active in it) to consistently put forth the CLP line within these organizations so as to polarize political debate, draw democratic forces to us, and expose the revisionism of the CPUSA. As we move towards structural unity of the NLG and the NCBL we will have yet another forum to fight bourgeois nationalism and white chauvinism.

The formation of these fractions will also accomplish other political tasks. It will enable us to strengthen our nationwide contacts to do legal support work in and for the United Front Against Fascism and will give us the opportunity to recruit the most progressive people we develop.

Specifically as to the NLG, Detroit area legal cadre (as well as one comrade lawyer in Mississippi) already have a substantial base in the Labor Committee and the area of criminal defense work. Contact must be established with the CLP lawyers in Northern California and the CLP Mexican national minority law students in Southern California. Our work within the NLG should be expanded to include Immigration and Military Law (this latter area providing contact with militant groups organizing within the armed forces - an area where we now have no cadre functioning). As to the NCBL, they will shortly be invited to participate in a national labor project with the NLG and hopefully our cadre in the NCBL will be assigned to do this work. Comrades in the legal fraction will mainly utilize semi-annual national meetings of the NLG and submit articles to the national publications of the NLG (in addition to doing work in their local (i.e., city-wide) NLG chapters).

The national NLG fraction would be responsible directly to the Central Committee but its members would still function within street units according to the guidelines set forth in Peters, pp. 75-6:

"That means that members who belong to mass organizations must systematically report to the Unit Bureau or to the Unit meeting about their work. How they bring the various political campaigns of the Party into their mass organizations; about their experiences in recruiting members for the Party; in getting subs for the Daily Worker; on strengthening the influence of the Party by organizing and leading struggles of the members of the unions, Unemployment Councils, ILD, or other mass organizations.

"If the unit regularly hears the reports of these active members, the membership will learn from the experiences of these members; they will be helped to solve their own problems, while at the same time continuously checking on the activities of the members.

"We must realize and recognize the fact that the work of the comrades in the mass organizations is very important. Therefore the Unit should not demand that they take Unit assignments in the same proportion as those members who are not active in the mass organizations. But we should expect all of these comrades to act as Communists in the territory where they live; make friends in their free time among their neighbors; surround themselves with sympathizers and in this way help the Unit get connections with more workers in the territory. An active member of a union or other mass organization cannot excuse his negligence or failure to act as a Communist in the house or territory where he lives."

Finally, a special legal project is proposed for the Detroit Area and the GADTDM firm. GADTDM is generally grounded with workers in basic industry and hospital workers in the Detroit area and has 2-3,000 files (i.e., present and past clients). The cases that we handle result mostly from oppression at the work place (injuries and deaths and firings) plus applications for unemployment and social security benefits. Most of these cases are "small" in the bourgeois sense but are very large and important to the survival of the individual workers and their families. We also do legal support of workers in strikes and support of individual activist and dissident caucuses.

We have started to systematically review all open and closed files for information as to age, sex, place of work, job description, residence, union, nationality, political consciousness and organizational affiliation. The purpose of the review is to categorize people for possible political connections and movement into:

- United Front and fundraisers (demos, rallies, cabarets, etc.)
- street work (leafletting, food coop, community orgs, etc.)
- shop work
- WUPES forums
- School
- Party

This task is obviously a long and complicated one! A Political Committee has been formed within the Law Firm to direct this work. Since GADTDM is not a mass organization it is not appropriate to form a fraction but we will develop a mechanism to insure proper flow of information.

Comradely,

Diane M.

## Factory nuclei Class on Legal and illegal work

Reading--Points of affiliation to the Comintern (quoted in Comrade Kilpatrick's pamphlet, "On the struggle against Revisionism," the 12 Points of Bolshevization--J. Stalin (quoted in beginning for the Outline for the study of Marxism-Leninism))

Dimitzoff, United Front Against Fascism, "Unity of the Working class", last two sections, "a correct line is not enough" and "Cadre"

W. Lieck, "We are fighting for a Soviet Germany" Report to the 13 Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, Part V. (our reprint)  
Lenin, "The Illegal Party and Legal work" vol. 18 pg. 387 col. works (our reprint)

### Questions for discussion:

1. How is your unit, as a part of the Party, preparing to meet the fascist offensive?
2. What is the relationship between "legal" and "illegal" work? Is Party work ever "legal"? Discuss in relations to your unit's work. How is your unit organized as a "illegal nuclei, establishing strong-points of work in a wide network of legal worker's organizations"?
3. How can comrades in a factory do effective political work without being exposed and fired? If you are not in a factory unit what role should your unit play in protecting the factory nuclei and its work in its concentration area?
4. What is the difference between the Party and the other organizations of the working class? How is this difference the key to the strength and activity of the Party even under the most difficult conditions?
5. What other organizations that influence the working class are there in your area? How do they differ from the CLP?
5. Show how the Party must advance and retreat according to the situation of the class struggle, using your unit's work as an example--.