

DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX 14 OF 16

FOLDER 1

UNEMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN
WITH DUC 1975

January 26, 1975

To: All units
From: A&P Comm., Feb. 5th Fraction
To be read immediately

Political and Organizational Aspects of the February 5th Demonstration

Comrades,

The February 5th Demonstration should be viewed as another step, another action, within our overall campaign of "Fight For Jobs". We have come a long way from launching our petition drive in October 1974, and we have many accomplishments to be proud of. Our petition drive was a success, resulting in the Hearing at the Council; which attracted major interest from both the working class and the media. Following that Hearing, several council members passed resolutions (Expanding CETA at the expense of war spending, and Declaring Det. a National Disaster area). A number of groups with their base in the working class have also expressed interest in getting on with DUC/WACJ. In addition, the sustained and persistent work done by the comrades in DUC and WACJ have resulted in establishing and grounding both of those groups as real fighting organizations of the working class. We are proceeding step by step and we are succeeding step by step.

As another step on the long road, and as an action within our campaign, the February 5th Demonstration has importance for the following reasons.

- A. We all know that the UAW has been pressured by the outrage and demands of its membership to speak to and take action against this onslaught by the bourgeoisie. Their plan is to try to act as a safety-valve to this pressure and to try to prevent any situation where the working class would be in a position to act independently of their mis-leadership. Thus, the UAW rally in Washington on Feb 5th is severely limited in terms of political outlook, and most importantly, in terms of how many workers they actually want to show up. As many of us know, they have restricted the number of people who can go to as few as 44 from many locals (whose membership numbers in the thousands). Therefore one of the main reasons for our February 5th Demonstration is to involve as many workers, UAW in particular, in a political action against the current situation. In addition, we plan to expose the "sham" nature of the UAW "demonstration".
- B. Secondly, as a result of the successful show of force at the Hearing, a number of groups, most with working class base, have expressed interest in our activities, particularly DUC. In view of the fact that we are still the only independent organization that has initiated and carried out a successful program to deal with the unemployment situation, this is not surprising. However, we must continue to struggle to involve other working class organizations in our activities. For this reason, we are attempting to involve as many of the organizations that expressed an interest, on the 17th, in the Feb 5th Demonstration. For this reason the overall body holding the Demonstration will be WACJ, a coalition with our comrades inside struggling to have DUC emerge as the leadership.
- C. Finally, we have already said that this action is just one more in the series of actions that makes up our overall campaign. The focus of this campaign is to center our fire on the local, state and national governments. We must also continue to rally the working class and bring them into the political arena. In the near future we plan to hold some action in Lansing to raise at the state level, the issue of jobs. Thus, the Feb 5th Demonstration should be seen as a transitional step to our action in Lansing.

The demands that we will struggle to have the sponsoring coalition support are as follows.

- A. Fight For Jobs, Fight For Peace.
- B. Full employment for all, through CETA, at the expense of the military budget.
- C. Declare Detroit a National Disaster for Economic Reasons.
- D. Build Unemployment Councils and Committees.
- E. A demand around the OSHA Act
- F. Fight For Jobs. Stop Deportations.
- G. A demand around Hunger, and Food Stamps.

(All of the above demands we raised and accepted at a Coalition meeting on Jan 24th. More below) The general theme of these demands is the struggle to build a united front of action to struggle against, expose and combat the growing fascist onslaught.

The above points constitute the political aspects of the February 5th Demonstration. Organizationally, we are planning to implement the demonstration in the following way. Weather permitting, the actual demonstration will consist of the following aspects.

- A. leafletting in the downtown area for an hour or so prior to the event. The leaflet will be prepared by the WACJ coalition.

- B. a rally at Kennedy Sq. with short speeches from the participating organizations. This aspect will last about one hour.
- C. Following that, the people assembled will march to and rally at the Federal Bldg..
- D. The demonstration will possibly be climaxed by presenting the demands to U.S. Congressmen or to the Federal Offices that relate to unemployment.

If the weather does not permit, plans are being made for holding the rally in Central Methodist Church.

We are depending on the following forces to carry out this demonstration. They are:

- A. CLP- all CLP party units. Units should get announcements out in all areas of their work, particularly in shop newspapers, and community newsletters. A coalition leaflet will be prepared by Weds. Jan 29 which can be distributed by units in their areas. At this time we are struggling that other organizations will supply enough paper to supply all of the distribution. In addition, units should "RAP with Butter" on the below dates. The rap line is from 2pm to 3pm and the number is 298-1226.
 - 1/30 - 2 SWSU, Huber, Town, Frito-Lay
 - 1/31 (Fri) - Cadillac, GLS, Highland Pk, Plymouth, Ford
 - 2/3 (Mon) - Rouge, Metro, 2 East-side Units
 - 2/4 (Tues) - Northeast, Dodge Truck, 51, Jefferson, Hutz

All party fractions should struggle in their mass organizations to get them to actively support this demonstration. For those organizations which show an interest, the next WACJ meeting is Wedns., Jan 29th at 8:00pm, at the Northend Family Center.

- B. DUC, WACJ - the WACJ is the overall organizing body for the coalition. We are struggling that the DUC should provide the political leadership for the coalition. At the first WACJ meeting to organize this demonstration two independent organizations showed up and one individual

who works for Cong. John Conyers. One organization, Association of Black Students at WSU completely supported the demonstration and offered us the use of facilities for it. The other organization, a M-L Collective in Cass Corridor, expressed interest but due to organizational considerations said they could not committ at that meeting. The individual agreed and is working on a sub-committee. Several others expressed interest but could not come. One weakness of the attempt to involve other groups is that the letters inviting other went out 3 days before the meeting. Comrades with responsibility for contacting groups *or who know of groups or honest individuals,* should continue to encourage *them* to come to the next WACJ meeting (mentioned above). A temporary steering body has been named for this demcnstration, as well as sub-committees to do the work on: the leaflet, a letter to political representative soliciting their, and security. Those RAF's, RUM's and groups that we sponsors of the Jan. 17th demonstration must send a representative to the next WACJ meeting, or call Comrade Reg M. to explain why you can't.

- C. A party fraction has been created to be responsible for this demonstration. This fraction is headed by Comrade Reg of A&P, assisted by Comrade Josh of Org. Bureau. Any questions that cannot be answered first by your unit or section should be directed to them.

At this point we do not have any information about how any other forces may be organizing to oppose this demcnstration. If you hear of any, please contact Comrades Reg or Josh immediately. There will be a second bullentin' out Feb 3rd.

CLP

Comrades,

Here are some additional points of clarity which should be included in discussions around: 1. the unemployment campaign; 2. pushing the presence of the Party in this area.

1. Our moves to engage Common Council at this point of the unemployment campaign should be viewed tactically. Our end as communists is not to expect reforms from the city, state, or federal government, but by utilizing contradictions whenever we can, in this case contradictions within the council as well as between the council and the Mayor, we can further our work of building a united front against facism through the unemployment campaign. Strategically, our goal is the dictatorship of the proletariat - but within that strategic goal, we must take many zig zags - exposing, pressuring, fighting and every step of the way we must educate the class to Marxism-Leninism.

We should welcome this opportunity to get into the fight with the State apparatus itself and avoid left or right errors of being 2 steps ahead of the class or lagging behind the class 1 or 2 steps.

The next meeting with common council on January 17, we must be more prepared and organized than our 1st confrontation with the council. Particular criticisms of our work for the December 13 council hearing are: lack of overall tactical planning of the hearing, i.e. formulating definite demands - who would speak, etc; making necessary contacts with individual councilmen; not following up on press contacts; not guaranteeing internal unity on the tactics at common council; lateness of some comrades in showing up at the hearing; poor work in bringing contacts to the hearing.

We must move to correct all these errors, because as we move further into the fight, the greatest amount of efficiency and discipline is necessary.

A point which should be made clear is that WIPER is spearheading the formation of the Workers Action Coalition for Jobs (WACJ). WACJ should be composed of our RUMs, CRAF, Unemployed committees and council as well as other community groups we are in contact with. The calendar of events included in this report scheduled a January meeting of WACJ. This means that comrades should come to this meeting representing their groups. At this point, WACJ is primarily the CUP, but our struggle should be to get contacts, friends, fellow workers to relate to the coalition so that it begins to draw the class into the fight.

A certain amount of security around the January 17 hearing should be exercised by each unit in the sense of the unit members controlling themselves and their contacts to minimize disruptive outbursts that will interfere with the flow of the hearing. We cannot control other elements but we can control ourselves so that we can get the maximum play out of the moves planned by A&P.

Our moves with the Common Council should be discussed thoroughly by each unit. Comrades, let us throw ourselves into the fight - advertise the hearing through leaflets, announce it at union and community meetings, bring contacts!

"Political Report from the Detroit Area" it is stated that this area shows a reluctance to push the presence of the CLP and that at this time, "...we can stand on the street corners and say almost anything that we desire." This statement was meant to dramatize the degree of bourgeois democracy in the U.S.A. at this time as compared to its colonies and that we should make use of this situation to project the Party. But this should be viewed from 2 aspects. We must have a few flesh and blood representatives of the Party in this area to represent the Party generally, but in particular, it is up to the units to decide who will be selectively exposed at their organizing point. For example, Comrade G is known as CLP to a selective few at his workplace and around the city, but is not at this time the CLP representative for press conferences, etc.

Distributions of People's Tribunes at plant gates or community points will have to utilize selected comrades who would be exposed as CLP. Distributions of the mass leaflet on fascism is a somewhat different situation in the sense that it is a one shot deal - so that units should continue to arrange these distributions taking some security precautions but not to the extent of PT distributions which would have to be coordinated area-wide. For example, industrial units can distribute for community or vice versa.

Build the Party

Build the United Front Against Fascism

Comradely,

the Organizational Bureau

INTERNAL MEMO

To: All Units

From: Coalition for Employment Fraction, DUC Fraction, A and P Fraction

The last A and P memo spoke to the fact that W&CJ is no longer a viable coalition, and we are now concentrating on joining already existing coalitions in our unemployment and inflation campaign work in the Detroit area.

One of the coalitions we are trying to get more active in is the Coalition for Employment. In order for comrades to begin to urge mass orgs. and local community orgs. they work in to join the Coalition, we will attempt to describe the nature of the Coalition and the fraction's work in it.

First of all, as unemployed committees are formed in block clubs, churches, community orgs, mass orgs., trade unions, etc., these unemployed committees should be pushed towards DUC, the org. building the united front from below, with a proletarian base.

But, in our united front work, we also want the broad masses, including the petit bourgeoisie, to be in a broad peoples united front. Organizations cannot join DUC; only individuals and unemployed committees can. Organizations, both working class and other classes can and should be urged to join broad coalitions.

One of the Coalitions existing already in Detroit, is the Coalition for Employment. This Coalition is part of Concerned Citizens Council. (the office of Conc. Cit. Counc. houses C.C.C., Citizens Crusade Against Crime and the Coalition for Employment) The address is: Fox Building, Woodward Avenue at Columbia, Room 1016, Phone: 963-4715. The Concerned Cit. Counc. has a large number of Bd. of Directors including 44 individuals. The more well-known members of the Bd. of Dir. whose names comrades might recognize: Coleman Young, Jackie Vaughn, Audley Smith (head of Cit. Crus. Ag. Crime), Lonnie Peek, Betty Holloway, Duke Harris, Barry Hankerson, Geo. Cushingberry, Susan Cooper. The Chairman of the Bd. is Lonnie Peek, Exec. Dir. Susan Cooper. They have task forces on drug abuse, education, housing, health, metro gov't., model neighborhood, senior citizens, and youth. Concerned Citizens is controlled pretty much by New Detroit, inc.

Due to the economic crisis Concerned Cit. formed the Coalition for Employment (probably directed to do so by New Det!!) The Coalition has three sub-committees: Job Creation, Food Production & Distribution, and "aid to the" DUC. The Coalition, when in full meeting, varies in attendance with usually no more than ten persons, representing various orgs. attending. It is not even clear which groups are actual members of the Coalition because any group can join, and some groups come sporadically and participate sporadically or are members on paper only. Some of the orgs. that have been present at coalition meetings at one time or another: New Detroit, Detroit Urban League, DUC, NAACP, SCLC, ICBIF, OIC, JARUM, plus community reps. from Jefferson Chalmers, etc., and some New Detroit groups such as NARCO, Juvenile Facilities Network, etc.

Since JARUM and DUC have joined the Coalition we have had successes in pushing them to act. We forced them to publicly (at a press conference) retract statements made on TV about workers which made it appear workers were the cause of lay offs at Jefferson because of drugs and alcoholism. We pushed them to speak at the Open Hearing Jan. 17, and to send letters to Common Council, Mayor, State Reps, and Congressmen urging Det. be designated a disaster area. We, thru the New Det. representative on the Coalition got \$1000 for DUC, and the possibility of an additional sum of money in the near future; we have gotten press and radio coverage thru them, etc.

While, on the one hand, we have gotten action from them, on the other hand, they are actually trying to avoid action as much as possible, i.e. we are trying to use them and they are, in turn, trying to project our successes as their. They, generally, are forced, by the nature of the group (a coalition for employment) to deal with us, the working class. They were created to give the illusion of doing something around unemployment, yet, as vacillating petit bourgeois elements, and in some cases, flunkies for the bourgeoisie, try to do as little as possible in terms of real aid to the unemployed. But, we are speaking here to the leadership, Lonnie Peek and Susan Cooper. The Coalition is mainly run by them but, with increased organizations and political direction from more cadre, we predict that we can make it a coalition truly working in the interests of the working class. This shift in the Coalition is completely contingent on our ability to get more organizations to join and to activate others to participate in Coalition activities consistently. As it stands now, even with our minimal input (two cadre) the leadership of the Coalition has been forced to unite with our suggestions and the honest elements on the Coalition have willingly united with us.

Most importantly, the fractions (A & P, Coali. for Empl, and DUC) see many possibilities for the Coalition. Because they have mass organizations on the Coalition (even if in name only) we want to try to do two things: (1) activate all "in name only" orgs. that are already listed as members (2) get many more mass. orgs. active. The goal is to build a broad coalition and gain political control of it thru expanding the fraction. Tactically we plan to accomplish this in two ways: (1) the fraction member who is now on the Coalition representing DUC will make a formal proposal at the next full Coalition mtg. to send letters urging "in name only" orgs. to get active and send letters and contact many other mass orgs. urging them to join. (2) we are, thru this memo, asking all comrades active in mass orgs. and community orgs. to propose to the body of those orgs. that they join this Coali. for Employm which is trying, citywide, to deal with the problems of the unemployed thru job creation, food production and aid to DUC.

Because of the possible slowness in moving on the first tactic, we wanted to activate the second tactic immediately thru the memo.

To join the Coalition for Employment a representative from any org. can call the Concerned Citizens Council office (963-4715) and ask to speak to Lonnie Peek or Susan Cooper to find out when it next meets and ask to be put on their mailing list. If you are able to convince an org. to join, please call Judy W. (821-9334) and set up meeting to inform her of that development. Do not call Lonnie Peek and say DUC or Judy told you or your org. about it because too many calls saying DUC and/or Judy urged their joining will definitely look suspicious!!

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION, CLARIFICATION, ETC., CONTACT JUDY W.

Research and Analysis Report on Common Council Discussion
of CETA Public Hearings,

An analysis of the meeting between Common Council and the Worker's Action Coalition for Jobs of Dec. 18, 1974 must be based upon an understanding of the objectives and behavior of both the Common Council and the CLP. I will discuss each of these, review their interaction and make recommendations.

Common Council

Carl Levin is the strongest member of council politically, and his actions are therefore important. It is significant that although Levin at first refused to support the demand for public hearings (when one of the comrades got on with him individually), he later entered the discussion very enthusiastically when our comrades presented their petitions. It was Levin who immediately suggested that the public hearings be held in the Auditorium in the afternoon, rather than in a regular morning session in the council chambers. After the comrades left the council chambers, Levin appointed Cleveland to head the subcommittee on the Jan. 16 CETA public hearings. When Levin asked who would like to volunteer to be on the subcommittee, Mahaffey, Browne, Eberhardt and Kelley responded almost immediately in the affirmative, at which point Levin cut off discussion and said that he wanted it to be a matter of record that the hearings were to be held before a subcommittee only, not the entire Council. He added that he would appoint its members in January; Cleveland will definitely be chairman. Obviously, Levin is setting up the public hearings in such a manner that common council can ultimately have total control of its effects. Levin's behavior can be understood in this way: Levin will not cooperate with us directly, either as individuals, or as a group. His support of the notion of public hearings (which

he allowed Cleveland to present) stems from the fact that common council is engaged in a sharp power struggle with Coleman. Common Council is critical of Coleman for his financial wheeling and dealing without council's input, approval or benefit. The application for and use of CETA funds are only one small example of this struggle, and it is because of this struggle that Levin feels he has nothing to lose in allowing a subcommittee to hear public hearings on CETA. First of all, since it is Coleman and his Dept. of Manpower who have done all of the CETA planning - any charges we make about CETA, the Common Council will point the finger of blame at the mayor. Furthermore, Levin hopes to use the public hearings to move against Coleman, since these hearings will bring out the manner in which Coleman is manipulating CETA monies.

Levin's use of ^{an appointed} subcommittee for the hearings is important for the following reasons:

- 1.) By appointing the members, he can exclude the most reactionary council members -- those whose criticisms of us would only make us look stonger to the workers.
- 2.) A subcommittee of common council has no power to make resolutions -- it can only take its findings back to a full session for a decision.
- 3.) In the interim period between the public hearings and the full council session which makes the decision about what to do with our demands, the council will meet informally to discuss how they can best use the situation against Coleman while neutralizing our power. They will then form a united front when they meet us again in a full session, and they will be in a strong position to proceed in a manner which benefits them. They will assume that we have already exposed all of our demands and all of our strength in the public hearing.

This we must be careful not to do.

Workers Action Council for Jobs

The numbers of our forces and their boldness in presenting their position was excellent; it demonstrated our determination and our strength -- and the comrades provided much morale support for those who did the talking. But in determining the value of our presentation to the common council, we must consider several additional points:

- 1.) The Common Council is impressed not only by numbers, but by knowledge. They will see our strength in terms of how much we already know about what is going on, and what they can and can't get away with in dealing with us.
- 2.) I assume that among our major objective's in this struggle is to demonstrate to our contacts in the working class that we are competent leadership, and to show them that the common council will never throw the working class more than a few scraps. In order to accomplish these goals, the overt use of knowledge as a tactical weapon is critical.

I raise these points for a reason. During their statements to common council, some of our comrades made comments which indicated that our group really didn't know what was happening with CETA. One of our comrades said "We want to know if you're going to apply for this CETA money, who can get a CETA job, etc." We already know this and we should let them know that we know it. Our approach should have been, "We know what is being done with the CETA money, and we don't like it...furthermore, the majority of the working class doesn't know anything about CETA, but they should...let's have public hearings so everyone can

find out what CETA is supposed to do and make sure that it is done".

If we had put our knowledge forward, a couple of positive things would have happened:

1.) We would have lead the discussion -- not them. We could have asked specific questions that they couldn't get away from. Our vague statements about "thousands of workers starving" allowed councilman Browne to launch a big discussion about his research on the unemployment rate, and that allowed Mahaffey to waste more time by asking the Auditor General about getting information on the unemployment rate. As one of our comrades said, "we can get this information". We could have prevented this kind of side-tracking by the common council if we had done thorough research on all of these aspects and let it be known that we can't be snowed by their acting innocent of the facts.

2.) It also would have been better for our contacts in the class if we had seemed to have more information than the common council. Naturally, we should never tell all we know -- but we should always act like we know more than we do. How can we expect the class to follow us into battle if we don't seem to know what the enemy is up to?

Another important point: We should have indicated from the beginning that we know Coleman is involved in misusing CETA funds -- and that we are going to challenge him directly as well. Then we should have said that no matter what Coleman is up to, it is common council's responsibility to monitor the expenditures, and listen to the workers' voice. This would be a real break from thinking that

We can use Coleman as a scapegoat and that we can divert our demands by telling us to take it up with Coleman.

We have not lost anything in this first meeting with the common council. In fact, maybe our "unintentional" approach will cause them to underestimate us, which is a good thing if we thoroughly prepare ourselves to take command on Jan. 16 and turn Levin's plotting to our advantage. In order to lead this struggle, I recommend that

- 1.) The major and minor objectives of this struggle be clearly laid out and made known to all of the comrades.
- 2.) Every comrade study the CETA act, which is available at the GAD office. Comrades who are speaking should study the reports that will be coming in on the use of CETA funds.
- 3.) We should address an official inquiry to the Dept. of Manpower (with a copy to Coleman) concerning the CETA application and the use of its funds. It should be presented at our first meeting with the full council. We will then demand that we hold both Coleman and the council responsible for providing public employment funds, even if Coleman did do the CETA planning. Comrades should study the City Charter which spells out the Common Council's responsibilities.
- 4.) We should prepare several specific proposals to take to the public hearings concerning how CETA funds should be spent and organized. Demand that the subcommittee take these specific proposals to the full council for a decision. Then when the full council meets us with their compromise, we will be able to show to the class how empty are the promises of Levin and his cohorts.
- 5.) The Rich and Analytic Collective will gather as much internal city information on CETA money use as possible and forward it to the City Committee before Jan. 16.

MEMO TO ALL PARTY COMRADES

March 8, 1975

Dear Comrades,

For some time the Party has worked within the auto factories and the electronics factories organized by the UAW. Now we are trying to pull all the work in the UAW shops into one organized and coordinated national fraction. The following is the beginning of the program for this fraction.

The three major parts of the program are 1) the struggle within the UAW to set up unemployment committees and 2) the struggle within the UAW for democratic rights and particularly around the questions of bussing and deportations.

The third part of the program is to put pressure on the UAW leadership to live up to the spring march on Washington. We are encouraging every community group, mass organization and trade union to contact the UAW and purpose that there be the march on Washington on May 1, 1975. We are interested raising the important question of May first to the USNA working class. This is a good way to do it. Also every mass organization and trade union should fight to send representatives so this march is much more than merely a UAW march.

Telegrams, resolutions, statements or support and questions can be sent to Lenard Woodcock, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan. A copy of everything sent to Woodcock should be sent to the center.

Shortly there will be discussion of demands and slogans for the march, national coordination and a progress report on the development of the Revolutionary Union Movement (RUM) caucus and their relationship to the party.

With Communist Greetings,

Jim Fite

NATIONAL UAW FRACTION PROGRAM

The current economic crisis is forcing many changes in the working class movement. The leadership in the trade union movement are being forced to take more militant and "left" positions on the current economic crisis.

The leadership of the UAW is at the present time faced with many contradictions due to the crisis. Unemployment in the auto industry is at the highest level since the end of World War II. The rising militancy of the auto workers is putting the UAW leadership in a position where they are either going to have to appear to produce or step down.

It is obvious that this leadership is not about to step down. At the rally in WashingtonDC on February 5, the UAW put out a pamphlet entitled "A Program For The Nation's People". In this pamphlet they called for everything from a tax cut to a "planned economy".

The CPUSA has consistently followed the leadership of the UAW in this current crisis. The program the CP is pushing in the UAW is closely paralleled to that of the UAW International Executive Board. In the past, the CP has followed the policy of working exclusively with the leadership of the UAW. Lately, their activity within the rank and file has increased. In one shop, they are now putting out a shop paper called the Auto Worker. They are taking active roles in most of the Unemployed and Community Service Committees that exist in the various locals.

While the current economic crisis has forced the UAW leadership to the "left" on the question of the economic crisis, they still maintain a right position in the political struggle. The UAW leadership has yet to speak to the question of war, depotation, bussing, etc.

It is within the framework of these objective conditions that the CLP has to develop its work on a national level in the UAW. We must fight for the creation of open rank and file unemployment committees in every local union, whether these take the form of combining existing committees, newly formed committees, or are created under the banner of community Service Committees matters not: what we want to do is keep a constant link between the employed and unemployed.

Our struggles in the unemployment committees cannot be confined to just economic issues. "We must see the question of unemployment in the context of this world political and economic crisis. It would be foolish to make an artificial separation between the danger of war and the fight for jobs. Unemployment in the USNA and the danger of war stem from a common source, the cyclical crisis of over-production and the general crisis of capitalism. Once again the capitalist system has produced too many goods and once again, caught in the crisis of over-production, the capitalists try to push the burden of the crisis on the backs of the world's working class. The result is long unemployment lines and then bloody front lines." (People's Tribune Vol. 2 #2, page 4)

We must also struggle for equal rights of national minority workers. For Negro National Minority workers in particular the present attack waged by the imperialists has manifested itself around the question of bussing. We must become the foremost fighters for bussing. The attacks primarily directed against Mexican National Minority and Arab workers has manifested itself around the question of deportations. We must actively fight against the deportations of any foreign nationals.

We must also begin to raise the struggle for the Nationalization of the energy industries. "We must force the government to take over the oil companies with minimum compensation, regulate the prices and run these industries in the interest of society."

At the UAW rally in Washinton DC, both Woodcock and Fraser made statements that if the UAW demands were not met, then we'd be back in April, 250,000 strong, marching inthe streetsm In order to facilitate our work in the UAW, we want to struggle for this march to be held on May Day.

Because of the role played by revisionism in the USNA, the USNA working class is divorced from May Day, International Worker's Day. May Day in this country is called 'Law Day"! The USNA working class is out of harmony with the rest of the world's proliteriat around a holiday that was established based on the struggle of the USNA proliteriat for an 8 hour day. The objective situation around inflation and unemployment gives us an opportunity to inject a level of class conciousness within the working class around May Day, to educate, as well as broaden our influnece within the working class.

National UAW Fraction

To: Sylvia

From: Pam

Re: DUC and Unemployed Campaign

*Pending; no resolution
as yet.*

The errors, both political and organizational, made in the unemployed campaign and around DUC reflect misconceptions on all levels, i.e. District Committee (City Committee), fraction members, section leaders and individual cadre.

The major political error which has marked our work and is still prevalent, is the "question of grasping the central link and pulling the entire chain forward." This link being the economic crisis and the campaign around unemployment. Instead we followed the path described in the Report from the Secretariat of "shifting of forces in the various battles." A prime example was the work of the DUC fraction. We went from the struggle to keep Jefferson open, to the open hearing around CETA, to "service work", Next we jumped into the welfare struggles, then busing, then working for legislative changes in unemployment compensation, etc. There was never any consolidation of work or contacts and no interconnection between these fronts. In terms of the area as a whole, the various fronts of battle were treated as isolated struggles, disconnected from the capitalist econ. crisis as a whole.

For example, the struggle within the industrial section during the major layoffs of 1974-75 was centered around whether the main aim was to develop independent unemployed committees or convert the existing Community Service Committees into active committees of the unemployed. While this struggle was going on, the unemployed on welfare were being thrown off welfare through the fascist Welfare Corrective Action Plan, sub pay was beginning to run out, and Gov. Milliken was pushing more penalties through the legislature that would deny the unemployed benefits. No stable unemployed committees were formed in the plants and the few formed in community were either paper organizations or fell apart after a short while.

The longer the error of treating struggles as isolated, and not connecting them with the capitalist econ. crisis went on, the more abstract the unemployed campaign became. Speed-up at a particular plant, layoffs at another, the struggle to support busing, the attack of Negro families and individuals were all treated as isolated incidents.

2.

The DUC (and the fraction) was mobilized to respond to the struggles within the community but was divorced from the struggles in the plants. As those who had been laid off were called back to work (and those not called back quietly went on welfare) the unemployed campaign slipped into the background. The DUC (or its fraction) was made synonymous with the unemployed campaign and this resulted in the abandonment of the campaign by all comrades except those few with the "special duty" of developing the campaign (council). The main link in the chain, tying all the fronts of struggle together, got relegated to a separate task and assigned to a few individuals.

We are still at this stage. In Detroit the various struggles around housing (tenant strike), layoffs & closing of DGH, layoff of city workers, closing of Ford Rouge, welfare cuts, ERC are treated as disconnected from the unemployed campaign. Some of the literature does not even speak to the cause of these various attacks as being the result of the capitalist econ. crisis. As far as I know the question of building councils of the unemployed through our work in these various struggles has not been discussed. One example is the issue of the Ford Tribune that came out right after Ford announced that they would close parts of Rouge, laying off thousands of workers. The Ford Tribune spoke only of the last union meeting and made a call for a 35-40 hour week. Nothing was even mentioned about the cause of these layoffs being the econ. crisis.

The tenant strike is another example. We know that the attack on residents of public housing comes as a result of the econ. crisis and is only one manifestation of this crisis. But is this M-L analysis being infused into the struggle of the tenants? Our we doing our job "to clarify, to enthuse, to educate and organize" this struggle, and will it produce the consciousness on the part of the tenants that this struggle is only part of the struggle for jobs and of the necessity of councils of the unemployed? At the end of the strike (win or loss) will the tenants understand that their next fight against the bourgeoisie will be in a different form, perhaps welfare, but in essence the same fight? Are we telling the tenants that the reason for the increase in rents is because of city fiscal crisis or are we making it clear that the capitalist system cannot any longer meet even their basic needs such as housing.

Are the Unemployment Councils in contra-distinction to the ERC, "far from that, they

are perfectly symmetrical and dialectical compliments to one another."(P.O. Special Issue)

The main organizational error centers around the misconception of the role of fractions and their relation to the corresponding party organization.

From the Communist International 1919-1943 Documents, dated Jan. 1924, Vol.II p.66-68, "Communist fractions, regardless of their importance, must be subordinate to the corresponding party organization - the party cell (its bureau), the district or area committee in large towns....., according to whether the organization or body in the fraction is working is of local or national significance. It is from these that the communist fractions receive the necessary directives. Their decisions must be strictly and precisely obeyed by the fractions." "The party committees determine the political and tactical line of communist fractions, give them instructions and directives, and supervise their work."

The DUC fraction although having a city committee member overseeing its work, did function as an independent body at various times, and at one point was directed to develop the political and tactical line.

With each change in leadership from the city committee, the entire direction of the DUC was changed, work was never consolidated. Fraction members also came and went. Many times cadre were assigned to the fraction only because they had no other work or because they were new comrades with no work or various other non-political reasons for their placement on the fraction.

At one point last summer (1975) the DUC fraction was charged with the task of developing the strategy for the unemployed campaign in the entire area. We tried, but it was an impossible task. We did not know of all the various struggles that comrades were involved in that could be linked together. We had no real authority to direct the work of units or sections (at that time industrial and community sections) in order to carry through the strategy that was developed. What resulted was that the fraction of approximately 8 comrades and a few contacts tried to carry out the strategy that we had developed alone.

These are only some of the errors made around the unemployed campaign and the DUC. We must insure the political understanding of the unemployed campaign by all comrades

4.

and this campaign must be directed by the district and carried out by each section and all units if we are to organize the working class in the building of councils of the unemployed.

Should the DUC be discarded? No, the unemployed campaign should be understood! Once we are politically clear, we will see the working class, with the guidance of the CLP, build a mighty council of the unemployed in Detroit.

EDUCATIONAL PACKET ON THE CAMPAIGN

This packet should include:

1. Proposal from the City Committee on the Campaign
2. Reprint on the National Campaign From the PT.
3. Study Guide
4. Two pages of graphs and statistics
5. Reprint From Labor's Untold Story (3 pgs.)

The Program For Study/discussion is as follows:

I.

1. "National Campaign" PT
2. City Committee Proposal
3. "Win the Vanguard ...To the Cause of Communism" Organization Manual
4. "On the Struggle Against Revisionism" Party Organizer

II.

1. "Educational Column; Inflation" PT
2. "On Leaflet Writing" Organizational Manual
3. Research and Statistics
4. "Grapes of Wrath"

These can be done in two sessions or mixed.

An additional source on the history of the unemployed Councils and the role of the CPUSA in organizing them, is a pamphlet, Guide To Communist Tactics Among the Unemployed - Internal Security Committee, U.S. Senate, 1961. This may be reproduced by us, or obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. for about 25\$.

The Sources for research materials are:

The Detroit Area Economic Fact Book - The Detroit Free Press (free, or \$1.00, call).

The Annual Manpower Planning Report 1975 - Detroit M.E.S.C.

The Michigan Department of Labor (Woodward and Grand Blvd.) has a lot of information, you may also be able to sign up for the Manpower reports. The Department of Commerce likewise has something you can sign up for; The Cost of Living Index, etc.

The Municipal Reference Library (10th fl of the City-County Bldg) also has a lot of information, particularly on Detroit. Just ask the librarians what you need.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

FIGHT FOR JOBS!

The recent formation of the Communist Labor Party comes on the threshold of a major economic crisis in the USNA. The working class of this country is and will suffer the major burdens of this crisis. It is becoming increasingly clear each day that the Ford administration is going to do no more than the criminal Nixon administration to alleviate these burdens of the working class.

While wholesale prices are rising at an annual rate of 50% and food prices at a rate of 92%, Ford is promising over 5 billion dollars in arms to Israel. While the unemployment rate in cities such as Detroit is 9.5% and in the inner city of Los Angeles (which is mostly Negro and Mexican national minority) it is 50% and rising, Ford and his economic lackeys are pushing a money policy that means in the 1974 fiscal year alone, the government donated \$5 billion worth of interest rates to bankers such as Rockefeller, Morgan, etc. While tens of millions of workers throughout the country are struggling for jobs and ways to keep up with the rising cost of living, Ford has arrogantly stated that the USNA has the right to intervene and spend billions of our tax dollars in the interests of imperialism in countries such as Chile and Vietnam. And President Ford has "promised" to spend only \$65 million for jobs in 680 areas of the country that have a 6.5% or higher rate of unemployment.

The Communist Labor Party recognizes that the only real solution to this crisis and capitalist exploitation as a whole is socialism and the seizing of political power by the working class itself. The Party also sees that the road to power of the proletariat can only be accomplished by the revolutionary struggle for reform. The Party therefore proposes to all our members, friends, honest trade unionists and progressive fighters in the cause of the working class that we undertake as massive a campaign as our resources will allow against the fascist political and economic attacks on our class. This campaign will take the form of a struggle against unemployment and a struggle for jobs.

We therefore make these proposals for the campaign:

1. To force the government to provide decent jobs for every able bodied worker (man or woman) in the country.
2. To unite in the struggle against unemployment and inflation, every possible mass organization that fights in the interests of the working people, such as, welfare rights, organizations of the national minorities, women's and veterans' groups, trade unions, etc.

3. To bring into the political arena the masses of workers to struggle against the political and economic attacks of the imperialists.

4. To recruit into our party the militant workers and fighters for the working class.

Now the question is how are we to implement such a campaign? There is no use making the call for socialism in an abstract manner. The facts of the matter are that the struggle for socialism is a process, a development in the class struggle, of the vanguard, and through the vanguard, of the working class as a whole. This has been the experience of the revolutionary movement both in this country and throughout the world. Recognizing this, the Party can best develop this campaign by entering the struggle where it is at, and while constantly organizing and consolidating it, involving larger and larger sections of the working class, thereby raising the struggle to a higher level.

The imperialists themselves have handed us the weapon with which to enter the fight. It is Public Law 93-203 or the "Comprehensive Employment and Training Act" of 1973.

Among other things, Title II of this act provides for the Secretary of Labor through state, county and local governments to set up public employment programs in areas with 6.5% or higher unemployment rates for three consecutive months. As was stated above, there are over 680 such areas in the country. It is common knowledge that the inner cities in every major urban area where there are large concentrations of Negro, Mexican and Puerto Rican national minorities, have unemployment rates double, triple and more than that rate. There are in fact an estimated 20-25 million unemployed persons in the country. And yet President Ford has committed just \$65 million of the act's \$350 million appropriation to create a paltry 8,000 public jobs!

We must expose these facts and figures of unemployment with as broad a campaign as possible in every area our Party has an organization. We must go to every unemployment center, welfare center, hiring hall, etc. and organize the unemployed to fight for jobs. We must try to turn every trade union's and mass organization's attention to the crying need for jobs. We must demand of every congressman, senator, state and local government and public institution not only that public law 93-203 be fully implemented, but that it be expanded to provide funds at the expense of the war industry and monopolies so that every worker is guaranteed a decent job and income.

And last, but not least, when and where the program is implemented, we must fight for the unionization and collective organization of the workers involved.

Our Party is young, our forces small, and the odds we face are tremendous, but our cause is invincible because we fight in the interests of mankind. We must rally to our banner tens, hundreds of thousands and even millions of workers, and this campaign is the first step in that process. We are situated in key areas of the country, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Cleveland, and San Francisco and we must utilize this relative strength to throw every resource we have into the struggle. And above all, we must recruit into our ranks the best and bravest of the fighters for the proletariat.

FIGHT FOR JOBS!
END UNEMPLOYMENT!

On the Unemployment Campaign

"The Communist Labor Party recognizes that the only real solution to the crisis and capitalist exploitation as a whole is socialism and the seizing of political power by the working class itself. The Party also sees the road to power of the proletariat can only be accomplished by the revolutionary struggle for reform. The Party therefore proposes to all our members, honest trade unionists, progressive fighters in the cause of the working class that we undertake as massive a campaign as our resources will allow against the fascist political and economic attacks on our class. This campaign will take the form of a struggle against unemployment and a struggle for jobs."

People's Tribune (C.L.P.)
V.1 #1 p.2

The deepening unemployment crisis in the working class is no temporary phenomenon. With unemployment "officially" at 6% nationwide but as high as 20% or more in many cities (like Detroit) and 40% or higher among women and national minorities, it is clear that this crisis strikes deep into the heart of the class. If not unemployed ourselves, everyone knows at least three or four people looking for work. Comrades, this unemployment struggle is no "one time" thing. We must grasp its significance as a reality deeply effecting the class and thus understand the central focus that this struggle against unemployment plays in the CLP strategy to bind itself together as a fighting unit and to take that fight to the class.

As Communists, we know that full employment can be achieved only with the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the struggle for a socialist USNA. But at this point, the working class doesn't know this and so we must use the existing struggle for reform as our platform to expose the real roots of this crisis and to point the correct path out of it. The petition drive, in the initial stage, will be our vehicle to enable us to go deep into the class and conduct our propaganda and agitational work. As Lenin has pointed out, we must use the reform struggle (legal work) to develop the "strongpoints" around our illegal work (building the Party). In this reform struggle we can only win temporary gains in the fight against unemployment and inflation, but we will (and must) win a gain in the growth of the Party out of our campaign work. Thus, our aim is not only to expose the lies of the bourgeoisie, but to rally the class, to organize it, and build the United Front Against Fascism.

We can only distinguish ourselves from the CPUSA and all other reformers by our consistent, relentless struggle to organize and educate the working class. Only in this way will the working class respect our leadership and follow us in this struggle. In doing this, in fighting for leadership, we will win the vanguard of the proletariat to the cause of Communism and build the United Front Against Fascism

Our Tactics

There are five main points which characterize the objective situation and which should be raised in our agitation and propaganda work in the campaign.

1. The growing fascist offensive and the danger of imperialist war. The need for the United Front Against Fascism.
2. The economic offensive of fascism; the overproduction crisis of USNA imperialism and the attempt of the imperialists to place the whole burden of this crisis on the backs of the working class. The overproduction crisis is the basis for both unemployment and inflation.
3. The political offensive of the bourgeoisie - both the motion of the imperialists themselves; the Ford/Rockefeller ~~government~~ and the criminal motion of their reformist boot-lickers; particularly the labor aristocracy and the CPUSA.
4. The especially brutal attacks against national minorities and women, which are used by the imperialists to split the class

and weaken it in the face of the fascist offensive.

5. The tremendous outrage of the class against this situation and the fight-back of the class against it. We must take these forms of spontaneous struggle, unite with them, and take them to a higher level.

The petition campaign will be kicked off at the C.C.C forum October 15th. At that time, the CLP (as a guest speaker) will support the CCC resolution and petition drive. Within the CCC (CCC is primarily an educational organization), an action committee will be formed to carry out the campaign. In the first phase of the campaign, which is projected to last about 8 weeks, we are aiming for 20,000 signatures. We should strive for the widest distribution of this petition and resolution among our contacts, in community groups, in the shops and Locals, and among the class at unemployment and welfare centers. We must involve as much of the working class as possible as active participants in this petition drive.

The petition drive will be aimed at the city government. We must demand that they take action on this criminal situation and not rest content with the 700 jobs that Ford has given us. We must organize to send delegations of Local's and community groups to the Council when we have marshalled sufficient strength in the working class. At the same time, we must be using the resolution to demand support for the unemployed in the Locals and community groups. We must demand the unemployment committees be formed in the Local's, with leadership elected by the membership. We must see to that these committees give concrete support to the unemployed and their struggles. (Some information on the work of the Councils and Committees is contained in your packet, other info is forthcoming.)

We must also struggle to form unemployed councils at the unemployed centers or "welfare" centers. With over 300,000 workers unemployed in the Detroit area and over 450,000 working people receiving some form of public assistance, we have the potential to build a strong base among the working class.

Comrades must take the political line and the objective facts of the objective situation and come up with concrete ways of implementing this campaign in their areas. Comrades must exercise their initiative to develop those forms of propaganda and agitation that best suit their situation. The campaign and its progress must become a part of all unit's agendas. To aid in the understanding of the campaign and our tasks, the following packet and program of study has been developed. All suggestions and criticisms are encouraged. All research and information is welcomed. Summarize your experiences and develop articles for the People's Tribune/ Tribuna Popular. Expose the bourgeoisie lies about the unemployment crisis. Expose the fascist offensive.

Win the Vanguard of the
Proletariat To the Cause of Communism!
Build the United Front Against
Fascism!
Build the C.L.P.!

government that can be cleaned up. . . . It seems to me they could easily knock \$10-billion out of the budget. I know that from what we can do and are doing in our company."

John A. Love, president of Ideal Basic Industries, Inc., of Denver, former Colorado governor and federal energy chief briefly during 1973: "I'm not suggesting the old-time-religion of a balanced budget, but the budget is going to have to be cut back. Some social programs, including some sacred cows, are going to have to be cut."

Haas of Levi Strauss: "Individuals and families all over the country are being forced to tighten their belts. So should the government."

Along with budget-cutting, most businessmen think they need some tax incentives to encourage new investment and help them raise capital for expansion. Ben F. Love, chairman of the Houston-based Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc., says: "What we need is encouragement on the supply

front, and I believe the new President and Congress have a tremendous opportunity to stimulate supply. Supply can be increased faster and more logically by creating tax incentives for building new equipment and new plants in critical shortage industries."

John Love of Denver says: "Policies should look toward expansion of capacity. There are shortages in many areas, and they feed inflation. We need tax and depreciation changes—which may offend liberal views—maybe in the area of investment credit or amelioration of the capital gains tax."

There is somewhat less agreement on the question of reviving some sort of wage-price agency to monitor the economy but not to impose controls on it. John Love thinks it would be an important part of the program: "Get Dunlop [the former director of wage-price controls] back in there. He does that very well. If you know someone is looking over

your shoulder, it makes you more aware of the national interest in your wage and price decisions."

Alma's Harper has his doubts: "I'm afraid there's always a tendency to go from a monitoring board to controls. And controls of any kind lead to distortions, force people into a scarcity hysteria, force people to export goods."

Labor's point of view

Leaders of the big labor unions have little enthusiasm for budget cuts and no interest in tax incentives for investment. Nevertheless, they like Ford a great deal better than Nixon, and they are well aware that labor could get the blame for inflation if it refuses to cooperate.

To George Meany of the AFL-CIO, I. W. Abel of the United Steelworkers, and most other labor leaders, Nixon's resignation offers a new opportunity to grapple with the nation's

economic problems. Meany has pledged "all possible support in meeting the grave problems the nation faces."

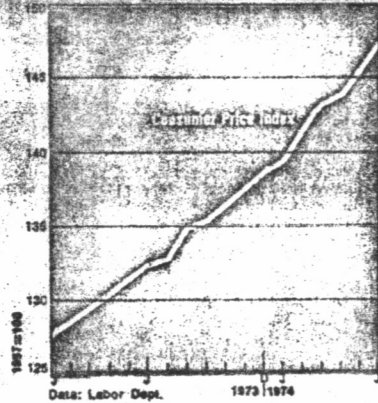
But as labor sees it, there can be no halt to wage increases. It says that workers must be allowed wage gains to keep their incomes in balance with higher living costs—even if that means bargaining for 12% a year or more. The month of June, says Meany, was the 15th consecutive month when workers' buying power fell below the same month of the previous year. "Workers and their unions," he said, "are trying to catch up after two years of accelerated inflation and over a year of declining buying power."

The AFL-CIO would accept a new controls program—but only if applied to profits, dividends, interest, rents, prices, and "other factors of inflation" as well as to wages. To Meany, "the only thing equitable is no controls, or complete and total controls."

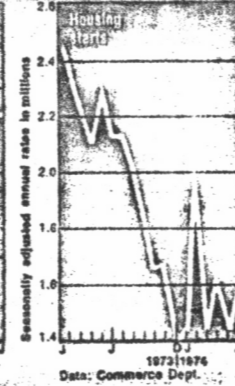
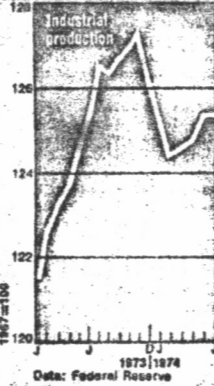
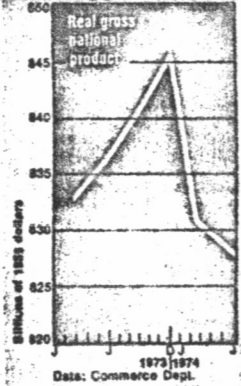
The one thing that labor economists share with many

The troubled economy that Ford faces

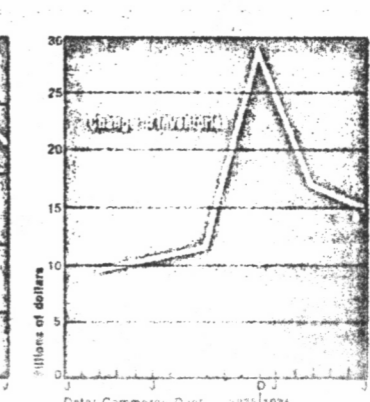
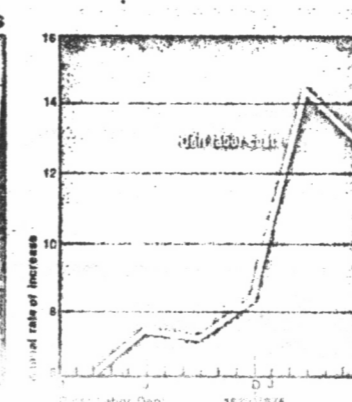
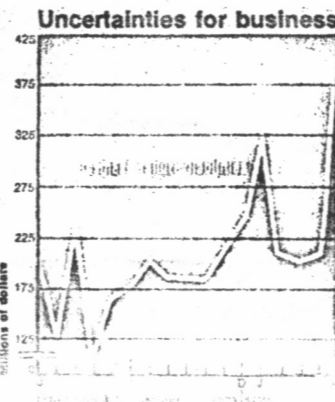
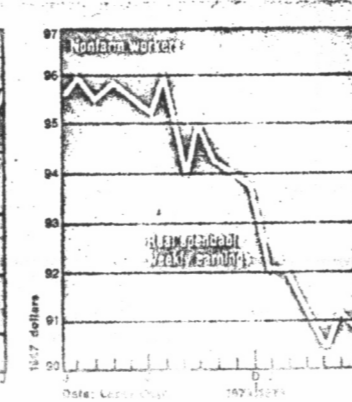
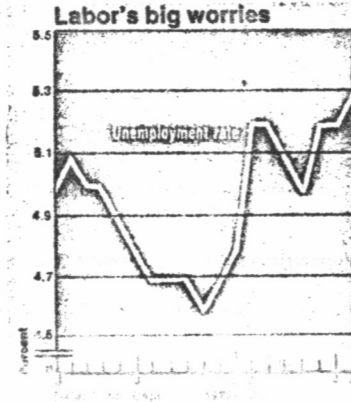
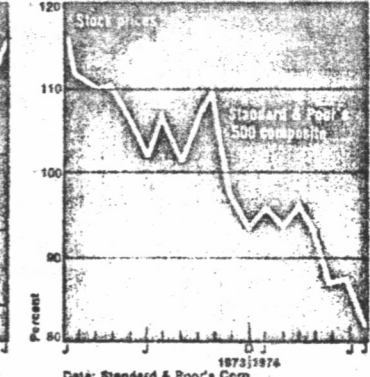
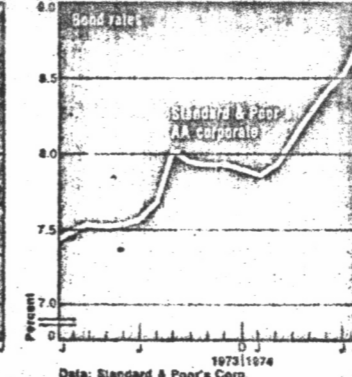
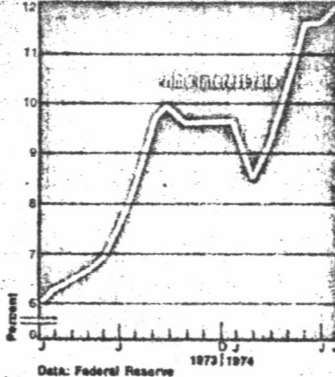
Runaway inflation



Sluggish output



Tight financial markets





INFLATION OVER THE DECADES:

If history is any guide—

Ending the current bout of inflation—or even slowing it significantly—

without a business recession is likely to prove an almost impossible task. You can see why from the Pictogram on these pages.

A look at the path traced by the consumer price index since the middle of the nineteenth century shows that surges of inflation have almost invariably been halted only by recession or depression.

In the past, it has been war that has provided the most virulent thrust for in-

flation. Prices shot up rapidly during the Civil War, the two world wars and the Korean conflict, and after the Vietnam War build-up began in 1965.

In each case but one, inflation was brought under control during a business slump soon after the conflict's end. The exception: today's inflationary spiral—at least so far. The cost of living soared even as the U.S. role in Vietnam was scaled back and has climbed even faster since American participation in the war ended in early 1973.

Spurts of inflation in peacetime years also have often been blunted by business slumps. You have to go back to the

great depression, when deflation hit with a vengeance, to find the last time when Americans got relief from inflation for any appreciable period.

The longest period without inflation in this country came between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century. That was an era of rapid expansion of the U.S. economy—with supplies of goods in a rich and developing nation growing faster than demand—interspersed with frequent business setbacks.

Steady inflation has been the dominant trend in the twentieth century. As a result, it takes nearly \$6 today to buy what \$1 purchased in 1900.

IS RECESSION THE ONLY CURE?

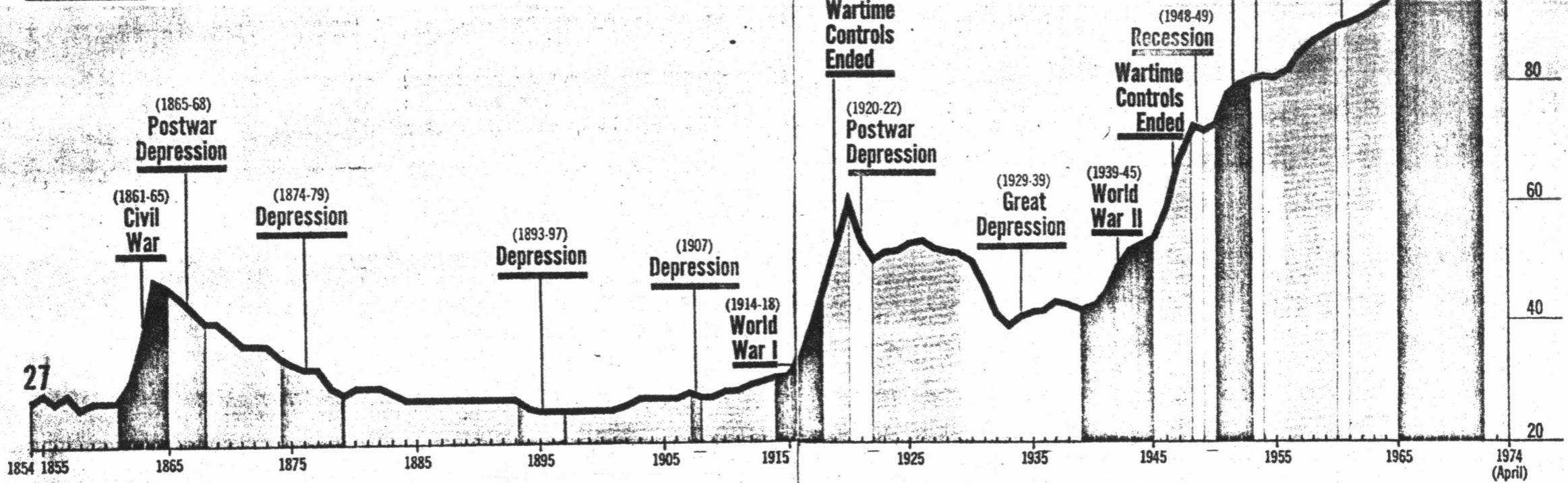
Living costs at the turn of the century began a gentle climb that speeded up sharply during World War I. Then came a downward trend. After a run-up, prices collapsed in the four years after the start of the great depression and hit bottom in 1933.

From then on, the trend has consistently been upward.

Recessions do not always cure inflation. The mild slump of 1969-70 had little effect in reducing inflation, for example. Still, the record of 12 decades shows that inflation is rarely if ever brought under control without a slump sooner or later.

PICTOGRAM®

Consumer Price Index (1967=100)



IN THE PAST 120 YEARS: Surges of inflation, with rare exception, have been ended or slowed only by depression or recession. Prices at the turn of the century were little changed, on average, from the 1850s. But

in the twentieth century, steady inflation has been the dominant trend. Since 1900, the cost of living has climbed in 54 years. Stayed about the same in only 7 years and fell only 16. No time since 1955—nearly two decades ago—have consumer prices declined.

From Det. Manpower Review; MESC, August 1974

ITEM	P July 1974	R June 1974	May 1974	July 1973
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
By Place of Residence				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,873,000	1,925,300	1,884,700	1,828,500
Employment	1,699,700	1,725,300	1,707,700	1,696,300
Unemployment	173,300	200,000	177,000	132,200
Rate (Percent of Civilian Labor Force)	9.3	10.4	9.4	7.2

REGULAR UI PROGRAM				EXTENDED UI BENEFITS PROGRAM			
Week Ending	Total	Initial	Continued	Week Ending	Total	Initial	Continued
July 5	62,579	6,922	55,657	July 5	16,779	1,725	15,054
12	64,051	10,221	53,830	12	17,330	2,430	14,900
19	70,818	14,596	56,222	19	17,031	2,349	14,682
26	74,707	15,473	59,234	26	18,032	2,259	15,773
August 2	94,968	33,615	61,353	August 2	17,474	1,914	15,560

Key to the Statistics

I. Commentary Graph

The titles on the "Commentary" graph did not come out clear. Starting From the top left they are: Consumer Price Index, Real gross national product, Industrial Production, Housing Starts, Prime Interest Rates, Bond Rates, Stock Prices, (2nd row); Wholesale Price Index, Unemployment Rate, Real Spendable Weekly Earnings Business Failure Liabilities, Unit Labor Costs, Change in Inventory.

Housing starts are an important indicator because not only are construction workers laid off, but with fewer new houses being built the demand for new appliances, rugs, furniture, paint, wood, and a whole lot of other things goes down also. A high Prime Interest Rate means that borrowing and mortgages are more expensive. Again more goods unsold.

II. The Inflation Graph. Note that since 1900, inflation has rarely ever gone down or stayed level. Note also the depressions and recessions.

III. The Consumer Price Index

The CPI comes out one month behind the month we are in, and is for

the month before that, in other words it is two months off. While the official rate of monthly increase is only 1%, for some items it is 20% and the yearly is 70%. You can get the latest CPI by calling 226-7558 (ask to be put on their mailing list).

IV. The Monthly Wage

Compare the weekly wage in "Automotive" for that of the last year. The increase is \$10. That is only 4% of the total weekly wage. Note that official Cost of Living (CPI) has gone up 10%.

V. Unemployment

This is the hardest and the one most concealed by the state. Note the 1.7 million work force and the 9.5 unemployed rate. This is down from 10.5 last month and supposedly takes into account youth and teachers who went back to school. This does not really mean less unemployment. The students have been shifted from one side of the page to another. They will still need jobs. We also know that the official rate is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the real rate because of the way they count (miss people, leave you off if you don't register with the MESC, etc). So in Detroit it is about 21%. The real unemployment there is closer to 340,00 and with about 90% of that in Detroit, the unemployment in Detroit is about 300,000; one fifth of the entire population.

VI. Public Assistance

In Wayne County there were (last month) 333,000 people receiving ADC, GA (general assistance) or non-PA food stamps. About 90% of these recipients were in Detroit. Therefore, about 300,000 people receive some kind of PA. If you add another 150,000 for Social Security, etc., the figure is 450,000 receiving some form of PA. That is about 30% of the Detroit population.

The population of Detroit is 1,511,482. (1970 census).

P.S. If comrades have more concrete figures for above, please submit them to the City Committee.

August 1974

1967=100 (unless otherwise noted)

From Consumer Price Index
U.S. Department of Labor
August, 1974

From Detroit Manpower Review - N.E.S.C. Aug 1974

* Det. Metro. Area includes
WAYNE, OAKLAND + MACOMB Counties

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS

PRODUCTION WORKERS --- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA

	Detroit			United States City Average		
	Percent change from		1 year ago	Percent change from		1 year ago
	1 month ago	1 year ago		1 month ago	1 year ago	
All Items.....	151.3	1.0	10.6	150.2	1.3	11.2
All Items (1957-59=100)....	173.8			174.6		
Food.....	164.2	1.0	6.2	162.8	1.4	9.0
Food at home.....	164.8	1.1	4.0	163.0	1.5	7.7
Cereals and bakery prod.	185.5	-0.6	41.7	168.2	0.9	34.9
Meats, poultry and fish.	164.2	4.5	-16.6	162.1	4.9	-11.9
Dairy products.....	152.7	0.7	19.2	150.7	-0.6	19.0
Fruits and vegetables...	159.1	-7.1	8.7	168.2	-5.9	10.2
Other foods at home.....	166.8	4.2	19.9	166.4	5.1	22.7
Food away from home.....	161.6	0.1	16.5	161.9	0.9	13.7
Housing.....	152.0	0.3	10.9	152.8	1.3	13.0
Shelter.....	160.0	-0.1	8.5	156.1	1.1	10.6
Rent.....	130.5	0.8 1/2	4.6	130.9	0.5	4.7
Homeownership.....	165.9	-0.2	9.1	165.4	1.3	12.5
Fuel and utilities.....	144.0	1.3	20.1	152.6	1.1	20.8
Fuel oil and coal.....	213.5	0.5	70.8	220.9	1.1	66.3
Gas and electricity.....	146.8	1.9	20.8	148.5	1.6	18.0
Hshld. furnish. & oper..	132.7	1.0	14.2	143.9	1.8	14.8
Apparel and upkeep.....	138.5	5.6	13.7	138.1	2.1	9.2
Men's and boys'.....	144.5	6.6	18.7	138.4	1.8	9.6
Women's and girls'.....	130.8	9.7	12.9	136.6	2.8	8.4
Footwear.....	145.9	1.2	9.5	139.9	2.2	7.1
Transportation.....	143.8	0.3	15.3	143.4	0.6	15.2
Private.....	142.7	0.3	16.4	142.8	0.6	16.8
Public.....	155.6	-0-	4.1	148.7	0.1	2.6
Health and recreation....	147.9	0.7	10.7	142.6	1.1	9.3
Medical care.....	165.4	1.7	11.2	153.7	1.5	11.7
Personal care.....	NA	NA	NA	139.3	1.1	10.8
Reading and recreation...	136.8	0.2	8.3	135.2	0.4	7.2
Other goods and services.	142.0	0.5	13.8	139.4	1.2	7.7
Commodities.....	147.1	1.2	10.4	148.0	1.3	11.4
Commodities less food.....	138.6	1.2	13.0	140.0	1.4	13.1
Nondurables less food....	145.1	2.0	19.0	143.7	1.3	15.2
Apparel commodities.....	137.7	6.5	13.9	138.0	2.2	9.0
Gasoline, reg. & prem....				166.5	-0.7	40.3
Durable commodities.....	130.9	0.2	5.9	134.8	1.4	10.0
Household durables.....	126.2	0.6	9.9	131.5	1.5	9.9
New cars.....				118.1	0.1	6.8
Used cars.....				144.7	3.2	19.3
Services.....	153.7	0.7	10.8	154.2	1.1	10.7
Services less rent.....	156.2	0.6	11.4	158.4	1.1	11.6
Medical care services....	171.3	1.6	11.5	162.8	1.6	12.8
Nondurable commodities...	154.1	1.4	12.2	153.0	1.4	12.0
Serv. less med. care serv..	150.2	0.4	10.7	152.9	0.9	10.3
All items less med. care...	150.3	0.9	10.5	150.0	1.2	11.1
All items..... 1974 Jan...	141.5			139.7		
Feb...	143.8			141.5		
Mar...	144.9			143.1		
Apr...	145.5			144.0		
May...	146.6			145.6		
Jun...	148.7			147.1		
Jul...	149.8			148.3		
1973 Aug...	136.8			135.1		
Sep...	137.3			135.5		
Oct...	137.9			135.6		
Nov...	139.0			137.6		
Dec...	140.0			138.5		

1/2 Change from two months ago.

INDUSTRY AND CODE	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS a/			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS a/		
	1974*		1973	1974*		1973	1974*		1973
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
TOTAL MANUFACTURING (19-39)	42.8	42.6	44.5	\$256.29	\$255.30	\$247.97	\$5.99	\$5.99	\$5.58
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRY TOTAL (19,24,25,32-39)	43.0	42.7	44.8	262.21	260.90	253.43	6.10	6.11	5.67
LUMBER & WOOD PROD.(except furniture)(24)	39.5	39.2	39.3	154.84	147.16	142.74	3.92	3.75	3.63
FURNITURE & FIXTURES (25)	38.0	38.3	38.5	184.72	180.57	172.63	4.86	4.73	4.48
STONE, CLAY, GLASS (32)	40.8	41.7	41.9	233.95	241.03	223.12	5.73	5.78	5.33
PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS (33)	43.8	44.2	46.1	296.04	300.56	277.01	6.76	6.80	6.01
Blast furnaces, steel works & rolling mills(331)	43.6	43.7	44.2	320.68	322.81	273.38	7.36	7.39	6.19
Iron and steel foundries (332)	44.0	45.6	51.8	291.50	312.54	326.81	6.63	6.85	6.31
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of non-ferrous metals (335)	44.6	44.0	45.1	225.36	222.55	202.77	5.05	5.06	4.50
FABRICATED METAL PROD.EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIP. (34)	42.6	42.6	45.3	244.27	247.29	242.93	5.73	5.81	5.36
Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware (342)	37.4	38.1	39.1	232.85	233.21	218.22	6.23	6.12	5.58
Fabricated structural metal products (344)	40.2	41.2	41.8	219.49	224.05	217.69	5.46	5.44	5.21
Metal stamping coating & engraving (346)	43.9	43.6	47.3	265.73	269.75	268.66	6.05	6.19	5.68
Fabricated wire products (348)	42.2	42.1	42.2	183.15	184.57	172.72	4.34	4.38	4.09
Other (341,3,5,7,9)	42.3	42.1	45.0	215.39	215.76	212.85	5.09	5.13	4.73
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL (35)	44.3	44.1	44.5	265.93	269.76	259.74	6.00	6.12	5.84
Construction, mining & material handling machinery & equipment (353)	42.2	42.0	45.2	233.66	230.20	272.28	5.54	5.48	6.02
Metal working machinery (354)	44.9	43.6	45.2	276.14	272.54	271.88	6.15	6.25	6.02
General industrial machinery & equipment (356)	43.8	43.5	44.4	260.04	258.87	254.32	5.94	5.95	5.73
ELECTRICAL MACH., EQUIP. & SUPPLIES (36)	39.2	39.6	40.9	165.82	165.29	156.89	4.23	4.17	3.84
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus (361)	44.9	44.9	41.8	205.01	204.56	166.57	4.57	4.56	3.99
Other (362-9)	37.3	37.8	40.6	152.59	152.18	153.31	4.09	4.03	3.78
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (37)	42.8	42.0	44.9	268.83	261.16	258.89	6.28	6.22	5.77
Motor vehicles & motor-vehicle equipment (371)	42.9	42.0	44.9	271.13	262.71	260.06	6.32	6.26	5.79
Other (372-379)	40.2	40.5	43.3	181.14	183.14	189.70	4.51	4.52	4.38
PROF.,SCIENTIFIC & CONTRL.INSTR.PHOTO, & OPTICAL GDS.,WATCHES &CLOCKS(38)	42.8	41.9	42.0	213.74	208.45	194.38	4.99	4.98	4.63
NON-DURABLE GOODS IND.TOTAL(20-23 & 26-31)	41.7	41.8	43.0	224.72	223.42	219.58	5.39	5.35	5.10
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (20)	44.0	43.6	43.2	241.69	240.67	220.63	5.49	5.52	5.11
Bakery products (205)	40.5	40.1	39.9	199.10	195.37	191.08	4.92	4.87	4.79
Beverage industries (208)	47.2	46.4	47.0	314.59	315.29	278.05	6.67	6.80	5.92
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS & APPAREL (22-23)	41.5	42.5	43.5	232.40	238.69	231.86	5.60	5.62	5.33
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (26)	45.1	44.5	45.9	215.31	212.18	207.15	4.77	4.77	4.51
PRINTING, PUBLISHING & ALLIED IND. (27)	38.6	38.3	38.1	251.36	239.53	237.36	6.51	6.25	6.25
Newspapers (271)	32.3	32.3	30.8	238.34	238.34	241.53	7.38	7.38	7.84
Other (272-279)	41.3	40.9	41.7	256.80	240.16	241.36	6.22	6.27	5.79

* Preliminary estimates - subject to revision.

a/ Average hourly and weekly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports, utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and the total manhours of such workers. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from hourly and weekly wage rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the work week, etc.

2.. That these Federal funds be used to create better housing, quality schools, and better health facilities for all workers in the Detroit area.

3. That Mayor Young and the Detroit Common Council take immediate action to implement these demands.

The 20,000 signatures were successfully collected and the next phase of the campaign was taken up. This phase was put in such a way so as to raise the petition drive to a high level - confrontation with the Detroit Common Council. In order to do this, the Workers Action Coalition for Jobs was formed to transform the petition drive into a concrete organizational form at the Common Council meeting. This Coalition is made up of WUPES, at the center, D. M. JAMES, Detroit Unemployed Council, CLP, and BRAF. The Coalition presented the petitions to Common Council and called for the following at the meeting:

1. The Common Council must fully implement the present OETA funds in Detroit to provide the full 700 jobs allocated.

2. The Common Council must call on the U.S. Congress to provide additional funds to the Detroit area and expand the present funding at the expense of the military budget so that every unemployed worker, male and female, is provided with a decent job, a decent income, and that these jobs create quality schools, better housing, and better health facilities for all workers in the Detroit area.

3. The Common Council must hold an open hearing on unemployment on January 17, 1975 at 2 PM in the auditorium located on the 13th floor of the City-County Building.

The Common Council agreed to these demands. Our task now is to prepare ourselves politically and organizationally for the Open Hearing on Unemployment. Politically we want to see as our goal that the Common Council unite with us that it is the responsibility of the entire City Government to provide jobs for the unemployed workers (male and female) in Detroit. This extremely important. Do not be surprised if the Common Council unites with this political position. The latest "Political Report from the Detroit Area" states on page 4:

"At this point, we are on the threshold of a March and Confrontation with the Common Council. It is a possibility that Common Council may unite to struggle for more federal funds, such being the case we should be prepared to continue our attack. The direction of our campaign should take on the character of mobilizing forces for a March on the State Legislature and the Governor in Lansing, coordinated with other areas of the Party in the state of Michigan, and after that to the projection of a March on Washington with a confrontation with the US Congress and the President, which would have to be coordinated with our National Center in order that the whole Party is mobilized."

The Open Hearing on Unemployment is not a politically isolated event and should not be viewed as such. To make it a political success, we must organizationally prepare ourselves. The document only school offers a good description of how we must prepare ourselves. The "Political Party School Report" states:

"We members of the... of quoting Stalin's famous advice, 'Once the political line is set, organization determines victory, including the fate of the political line itself.' While it is impossible to foresee everything, nonetheless our overall motto as regards the functioning of the units is 'to be ready to advance.'

"Naturally, the first step before battle is to make some estimate of our capabilities. How many soldiers do we have? What are their experience and what are their combat readiness, i.e. their morale, their will to close with the enemy and win. On the other hand, we must make an estimate of the enemy's capabilities. By the use of scouts, news reports and talking to the prisoners we are able to make some estimate of the strength of the enemy, their reserves, their morale, their weapons, etc. Only when we have this sort of information is it possible to work out a plan of battle.

"In working out a plan of battle the first step is to set major and minor objectives. The major objective is, of course, to win the field. But secondary objectives are just as important because they are always considered as jumping off points for future attacks and must be readily defensible positions. If the primary goal is not won, then assembly at the secondary objective is possible. Plans are laid out as to which group or individuals are to lead the assault. The success of the assault depends on many factors, including the stamina, bravery, and aggressiveness of the assault team.

"In the physical preparation each fighter must be given detailed instructions as to what they can expect once the battle has been joined. He must be carefully instructed as to what is to be expected of him. His field of fire is described to him. He is shown the position of his heavy guns and knows who and where his commanding officers are. Each fighter must be coached individually and collectively. Appeals should be made to their pride in their unit, to the morality and invincibility of their cause. In other words all possible efforts must be made to insure the combat effectiveness of each fighter. Before the battle begins each soldier is checked to be sure that they have the necessary supplies to sustain them through the battle.

"Finally, the troops are moved up to the battle position. The necessary reserves are brought forward. At the proper moment the heavy guns loose a preparatory barrage against the enemy-- its purpose is to confuse them, force them to take cover and frighten them so as to allow our forces to come close and launch a sustained attack. Above all it is necessary that prior to the battle, the most detailed and careful planning is made. When the battle is joined, the commander must, without fail, throw all their available forces in so as to win the engagement. In the main, battles are won and lost in preparation and hardly ever in actual combat.

"Surely, the comrades can see the direct relationship of how we use the same method in most meetings where we are in struggle against the agents of bourgeoisie. To guarantee successful meetings, the most detailed preparation is absolutely necessary."

A temporary interim... the Open Hearing... Workers Action Coalition

development of the hearing. It is recommended to include all mass organizations that have mass membership, i.e., in addition to OUBA, IAKU, etc. the program should include the Coalition meetings. The Coalition also should be expanded to include organizations that are outside of the Party influence at this point so that the Coalition can broaden itself. The future organizational responsibility for this type of organization must be the Unemployed Councils. To facilitate this transformation, the Workers Action Coalition for Jobs will be transformed into an Unemployed Council as a result of the current phase of the campaign.

Each unit should struggle to bring as many contacts and their contacts to the Open Hearing. The contacts should be utilized to organize for the open hearing - leafleting, attending branch meetings, local union meetings, etc. Resolutions should be presented in mass organization in support of sending people to the open hearing, having speakers there, etc.

A mass mailing will be again sent out. The addressing for this mass mailing will be one of the North End on Dec 6 & 7 from 6 PM to 7. We are asking for volunteers from each unit to help with this mailing on those days. The more the better, as many volunteers as we can get.

A sample area leaflet is attached to this memo. Each unit should run as many as they need. Determinations should be done by the appropriate units for their areas.

At the hearing itself, it is extremely important that the Party maintain control of the audience, so that we achieve our goal. To do this each unit must assign one comrade to do security at the Open Hearing. A meeting prior to the Open hearing will be held with this security team. These security comrades will contact each unit at the Open Hearing.

At the Open hearing we will have three speakers: Comrades Mo, Ibn, and Al. They will represent the Coalition.

The following is the Schedule of Events thus far. An updated schedule will be issued later.

- Dec 26 - Internal Memo on Open Hearing
- Dec 27 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Dec 28 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Dec 29 - Area 2 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Dec 30 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Dec 31 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
Capare
- Jan 1 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 2 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 3 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
Press conference by Workers Action Coalition for Jobs
Workers Action Coalition for Jobs meeting 3PM at Northend
- Jan 4 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing
Party school
- Jan 5 - Area 1 leafleting on Open Hearing

- Jan 7 - RUM distribution
Area leafleting on Open Hearing
WACU mass rally or address at 6 PM at Northend
- Jan 8 - RUM Distribution
Area leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 9 - RUM distribution
Area leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 10 RUM distribution
Area leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 11 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
Security team meeting at 12 PM at Northend
- Jan 12 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 13 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
Detroit Unemployed Council mass meeting 7:30 PM at Northend
- Jan 14 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
WUPES general membership meeting 7:30 PM at Northend
- Jan 15 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
- Jan 16 Area leafleting on Open Hearing
Press Conference by WACU
- Jan 17 ~~Common~~ Area leafleting on Open Hearing
Common Council Open Hearing on Unemployment at 2PM 13th floor
auditorium in the City County building at Woodward and
Jefferson.

All comrades and contacts should be there by 1:30 PM.

By Jan. 12, 1975 each unit should turn in a report to their section on how many comrades are coming, how many contacts, what has been the nature of organizing done by the unit on the Open Hearing. These reports must be turned in so that we can get an estimate of forces up to that point. Don't be late with them.

Agitation and Propaganda

WORKERS ACTION COALITION FOR JOBS

The current overproduction crisis is causing a depression. Millions of workers are being thrown into the streets to face evictions, repossessions and starvation. Housing is rapidly deteriorating and new housing starts have all but stopped. Almost 2 million new cars are sitting in storage lots. Cattle are being slaughtered and buried in trenches. Unemployment in the Detroit area has skyrocketed to 15%, with national minorities being hit the hardest with twice that rate.

This situation is not restricted to this country, but exists in 70% of the world. The capitalists have blamed this crisis on the Middle-East and world-wide overpopulation. The oil rich deserts of the Middle-East have become an international bone of contention not because there is too little oil, but because there are gigantic profits to be made from oil. The capitalists scream out that there are too many people in the world. What they are really saying is that the unemployed are becoming a danger. A revolution is being hammered home to us? War in the Middle-East will give the oil profits to the winner and at the same time reduce the number of unemployed by the millions that will be killed.

We will not fight in this impending war. Workers are tired of dying for profits and will not tolerate a war in the Middle-East as the answer to the present overproduction crisis. We want jobs at the expense of the war budget, we will fight for jobs but we will not fight for the capitalists profits.

The Detroit City Government has a responsibility to provide jobs for all unemployed workers, male and female, at decent wages. This community is in a crying need of quality schools, better housing, and better medical facilities. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) Public Law 93-203 provides federally funded jobs in areas of 6.5% unemployment or higher. The Detroit City Government must call on the US Congress to provide additional CETA funds immediately, and expand the funding at the expense of the military budget.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1975, THE DETROIT COUNCIL COUNCIL WILL HOLD OPEN HEARINGS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE THIRD FLOOR AUDITORIUM OF THE CITY-COUNTY BUILDING LOCATED AT JOHNSON AND DEFESSION. ATTEND THIS OPEN HEARING. LET THE CITY GOVERNMENT KNOW WHAT YOU WANT A JOB NOW.

OPEN HEARING ON UNEMPLOYMENT

CITY-COUNTY

WORKERS ACTION COALITION FOR JOBS
P.O. Box 1004-A, Detroit, Michigan 48201

BUILDING

JUDGE ALLEN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PROPOSAL FOR AN AREA CAMPAIGN ON
UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION

"We are in the period of building a multi-national Communist Party, of winning the vanguard of the proletariat to the cause of Communism. Our tasks are many and there are no "short cuts". The foundation of every political movement has been the economic struggle. Again we state that we must find every ways and means of throwing our vanguard forces into the spontaneous movement of the working class today in order to revolutionize the class. In the words of Karx Marx and Frederick Engels: THE WORKING CLASS IS REVOLUTIONARY OR IT IS NOTHING!"

Peoples Tribune Vol 6 #8
August 1974
"Every Factory Our Fortress"

The main strategic thrust of the campaign must be to build the United Front Against the growing facist offensive. In this way we will begin to win the vanguard over to the side of Communism and build the CLP. In view of this, there are four main points which characterize the objective situation, and which should be raised in our agitational and propaganda work:

1. The growing facist offensive and the need for a United Front.
2. The economic basis of facism; the overproduction crisis of USNA imperialism and the attempt of the imperialists to place the whole burden of this crisis on the backs of the workers. The overproduction crisis is the basis for both inflation and unemployment.
3. The political motion of the bourgeoisie-- both the motion of imperialist themselves, specifically the Ford-Rockefeller government, and the motion of their reformist lap dogs, especially the labor aristocracy (e.g. ENA and the Consent Decree in Steel).
4. The especially brutal attacks against national minorities and women, which are used by the facists for the purpose of dividing and weakening the class for the overall facist offensive.

The campaign should simultaneously concentrate within the largest factories and community concentration areas, and extend into a broad agitational and propaganda campaign in mass organizations and among concentrations of unemployed workers. The main vehicles for agitation and propaganda should be an area wide petition drive, and the passing of resolutions in trade unions and other mass organizations. The main vehicle for organization should be the development of shop unemployment committees, and unemployment councils among the unemployed. C.C.C. (Conflict, Control, And Change) should operate as the legal front for mass agitation, "conducting" the petition drive.

To maximize the effectiveness of our first Party campaign, we must understand the relationship between centralization and decentralization in this period, as it applies to the campaign. In order that all units may move rapidly into this campaign, it is critical that the general political line and the material necessary for the campaign (research, petitions, resolution, etc) develop from an internal unit charged with overall responsibility for the campaign. In this way, we will maximize our potential, and provide the units with a basis for decentralized work.

The following is the proposed resolution:

CAMPAIGN Resolution

The economic crisis in the United States is causing new hardships for working people. The owners of the largest corporations are using every trick to push their drive for maximum profits onto the backs of working people. Black, Mexican and other minority workers, as well as women, young workers and those on fixed incomes are hardest hit, but every worker feels the trap closing tighter. Inflation, and rising prices, unemployment, layoffs, longer hours, overtime, and speed-up are hitting workers across the country. The Ford-Rockefeller government shows every sign of continuing the fascist type of policy of Richard Nixon: Raise prices, hold wages down, break strikes. Sell out union leadership has do nothing to stop these attacks on our living standards.

As working people we cannot stand by and see our conditions get worse. Therefore we demand:

- Get the
since from
the Political
Bureau*
1. A public works program for the unemployed, particularly Black, Mexican, other minorities and all workers in areas of high employment.
 2. No layoffs. No speed ups. No wage cuts.
 3. An end to all price hikes, tax increases, and all other attacks on living standards of workers.

Stopping of bills

price roll backs

To implement this campaign we propose that:

1. A two-week Party Study Campaign
 - first wk: Dimitrov, United Front Against Facism
"Make Every Factory Our Fortress" PT
 - second wk: "Fight For New Elections" PT
Materials on Unemployed Councils and Shop Committees
3. At the same time, that assignments be made for Campaign Materials (see next section)
4. Activation of the CCC fraction around the campaign
2. Unit discussions on the campaign, and the resolutions and demands.

CAMPAIGN Tactics

Timing - in general, the campaign should have two phases. The first, which should last 6-8 weeks should have the petition drive as its principle activity and should begin not later than the second week of October. The second, which should take place during the winter months should concentrate on the petition campaign at a lower level, and which should have as its principle focus, the consolidation of the contacts into the unemployed councils, and activating the committees in the shops. We can anticipate a hard winter (layoffs price and utility hikes, food price increases) so the possibility of organizing the councils ^{and shop committees} on the basis of particular struggles on these issues, and political education, should be high.

These two phases should be seen only as the general motion of the campaign. Neither of these two should be hard and fast. Work doing petitions should not mean doing that to the exclusion to the task of consolidating.

Petition Drive - In the petition drive we are initially aiming at 20,000 signatures in the 6-8 week period. We should strive for the maximum impact by the widest distribution of this petition among our contacts, family, in our community groups and shops, and among the class at the unemployed and welfare centers. The target date for the end of the 6-8 first phase is proposed as Nov. 22. This is the day after Thanksgiving, a holiday for some sections of the class. This is also the first day of X-mas shopping and would be a good day for a city-wide petition circulation in the major shopping centers. In addition, we might go to the council prior to this and demand that they support the resolution and name the 22nd, official "Uninflation and Employment Day." Since the crisis will not be over by this time next year, we might use that day for our demonstrations.

The petitions should be addressed to: the Detroit City Council, state and federal legislatures, union leadership, and outside of Detroit, to local city councils (like River Rouge, Melvindale).

CCC and the "kick-off"

At the beginning of the campaign, the CCC will assume a special role. As our major legal front, the CCC will be the sponsoring organization until the unemployment councils and shop committees get off the ground. This would necessitate a change in the character of CCC. It would have to move to be rebuilt on the basis of more action oriented ~~forums~~.

The first CCC forum should not only introduce the Party but should also be the springboard of the campaign. Therefore, we should strive for honest, centralized discussion on these two topics.

Discussion on the points should be with the panel only, thereby minimizing the amount of struggle at each table and the necessity of having a large number of cadre present to insure that the table discussion is not used in a disruptive way.

The table might serve as the recruiting centers for volunteers, for the distribution of petitions and for other literature.

Use of the Media - (Radio) Following the kickoff of the campaign, we should move immediately to utilize as much radio time as possible. We must get people on all public interest radio shows, all talk shows, all Natl. minority and "radical" radio shows. This would call for a speakers bureau, something that should be formed from volunteers from the CCC, with particular guidance from the CCC fraction or the A&P unit.

Agit-prop teams

Agit-prop teams should also be formed, (though at first this might only be from A&P unit. When some experience is gathered, it can be summed up and spread to other units). These mobile teams should be able to go where the unemployed are concentrated and at plants our cadre do not want be exposed. In this campaign they can agitate for the petition on the spot, and develop contacts. These contacts can then take over the work of the petitions, and serve the base for the unemployed councils. (More research should be encouraged on the historical work of the agit-prop teams). Our Unemployed comrades will be key in this area of work also.

Campaign Materials - certain materials should be developed to increase the impact of the campaign. Buttons, posters and bumperstickers (for example) are recommended. They must at the kickoff but should be planned for. The A&P unit should have overall responsibility for this, and should ask for suggestions from the units (in the 2 wk planning period). In particular, a logo (symbol) should be considered. The units will develop their own slogans; one central one should be picked that would tie the campaign together. We propose a slogan having "Uninflation and Employment" in it. Something like "We Demand Uninflation and Employment".

People's Tribune/Tribuna Popular

Our central task in this campaign is recruiting for the Party. In this, the use of the PT is of utmost important. Our petitions must be backed up by Tribune work. In this battle, the Tribune is our "big guns". So, where we make a breakthrough, like, win a base, organize a council or gain influence in a particular place or with a contact, this should be consolidated with the Tribune. More specific direction on how this can be done should come from the editorial committee. Articles on the campaign should be solicited from the units, so that our experience can be summed up and spread to the other areas and to the class.

Unemployed Councils and Shop Work - At this point we have little concrete information on the work of the Unemployed Councils. One of the things that we can do with them is provide a degree of service. At this time we do have a food co-op, a legal fraction (legal workers, in particular should be utilized), and educational (forums, study circles, legal school). One source of information is the pamphlet "Communist Tactics Among the Unemployed" (UNNA-House Security Comm.) This pamphlet is short and is attached. Labor's Untold Story by Boyer and Morais has some information on pgs. 261-266. Also, The Communist (the CPUSA's old party organizer), and the Communist International (the Third International's monthly journal) might be available at Wayne State's micro-film section. More work should be done on this subject.

On the question of shop work. Comrade John T. has submitted a summary of his experiences and some reference materials. Shop units should also submit proposals.

Common Council - There were two methods put forward on using the Council. One was using the Council to get into mass work (like kicking off there). The second was using the mass work to get to the Council. In this campaign, we propose utilizing the second method. The impact would be greater if we can go to the Council with a mass of support from the class.

Using the Media (cont.) - Press, TV - We propose that a press release

announcing the campaign be written up and sent to all local media. TV - in general, we propose that use be made of TV at the beginning and after we have rallied support for the campaign among the class.

Secondary Demands and Tie In's - a number of related demands were also drawn up for the campaign. They come out of the Party Program. They might be used in particular locations (the shop, community, unemployment centers). They are:

1. Unemployment compensation *benefits that take into account the # of dependents in a family and include those now unemployed.*
2. Stop attacks on natl. minorities and women. *who are on welfare no forced work for those receiving unemployment compensation not give them welfare.*
3. Demand New Elections

The tie in's from this campaign could be, work around pensions and fixed incomes, and a proposal for war vets. More study should be done on the question of enforced and voluntary layoffs in order to develop a correct position on these.

Note on Work with the CPUSA

We know that one of the points on the CPUSA's unemployment program is the demand for a "government works program". The CP however, is aiming their work at support for one or the other bourgeois candidates and certainly not at the organization of the class, like our unemployment councils. They seek to deny the class the science, and independent forms of organization. It is a great probability that our demand will facilitate work with "CP activists" and the members of the class that they draw around them. We must fight it out with the CP and try to win the honest elements from them. We must not allow ourselves and our campaign to tail the CP. As long as we maintain our Marxist-Leninist principles, our independence to do our own propaganda and agitation, and continue to organize the working class (for the CPUSA is really scared or organizing the working class) we will not be drawn into their front, but will draw the most advanced elements within their front, out of it.

Secor

End the welfare system supported by tax money + give all unemployed workers compensation as long as they

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973.

CETA is a comprehensive act which includes six programs or "titles", but only the first four titles are relevant to this discussion. These are:

Title One: Community-Based Employer Services. Under this title, the prime sponsor (City of Detroit) receives monies from the federal government, and then enters into a series of subcontracts with numerous business and agencies around the city for the training and eventual placement of unemployed or underemployed persons. In other words, private companies or public agencies carry out the employer training, and the City pays for the expense with CETA funds.

Title Two: Public Employment Program. Under this title, 700 people will be employed by the City of Detroit to fill regular civil service jobs. These persons must be under- or unemployed, and they must first pass a civil service examination appropriate to the particular job for which they are applying. If they pass the exam, they are hired, and treated exactly as a regular city employee, except that they are paid by CETA funds. The categories of jobs that people may apply for under Title Two have already been determined, and a number of people have already been hired (see Attached Chart, which shows how many people have been hired so far under Title Two, and breaks them down according to sex, age, nation grouping, etc.) Most of these jobs are "entry-level" jobs, which means that people without special skills can pass the exam required in order to fill them. Also, these jobs are entry-level due to the fact that CETA funds can only be used to pay the first \$10,000 of any one person's salary. 470 people have already been hired under Title Two. Title Two is the most costly civil work of CETA in terms of power struggles between Coleman Young and the Common Council. There are three new public buildings that have been made either by Common Council, or by contracts, as last Young's use of CETA funds. These are:

- a. Young is attempting to establish and operate the entire executive department of the City of Detroit, including the City budget office, the City of Detroit's office of personnel, especially,

This accusation is on the level of a rumor, and I would not recommend that comrades mention it in a Common Council meeting without checking it out more extensively.

b. CETA funds are being used to keep certain positions in the executive departments filled in spite of financial cutbacks and extensive layoffs. For example, there are many persons being laid off in city government right now. However, after a person has been laid off, the Budget Department can use CETA funds to hire someone else to fill this position at a lower income level. This accusation was made by a Common Council member in a public discussion.

c. 100 of the 700 job slots are designated for the Police Department. One Common Council member said that the Police department could not use 100 new people immediately because of training problems, and he thought that the Manpower Department and Coleman Young were attempting to "hide" CETA funds by allocating them to the Police Department now, not actually hiring 100 policemen - and then retrieving this money next year and using it for their own purposes.

Common Council is very critical of the Mayor's Office of Manpower and the Budget Department, which divided up the job categories shown in the chart according to how many people were needed in each of the Mayor's Departments. Especially vocal against the Manpower Office were Carl Levin, Maryann Mahaffey, Erma Henderson and Nicholas Hood.

The Mayor's Office of Manpower has already applied for and been granted CETA funds under Titles One and Two. Common Council accepted the funds last week, but Common Council is going to meet with the Manpower Office in January to discuss the allocation of CETA funds. We should keep abreast of this and be heard in the Common Council and the Mayor and use it to our advantage.

Also, a person may only be hired under CETA Title Two if the person has been laid off for 30 days or more, the person has been laid off for 30 days or more (convicts), etc. are hire first.

Title Three, Special Federal Revenue Allocation. Under this title, the Federal government will fund manpower training programs at the national level for Indians, migrant workers and youth. The City itself does not apply for these funds, but some of these monies are being used to pull Indians living in Detroit into a national training program.

Title Four, Job Corps. Under this title, young men and women, 14-22 years of age from low income families, will be sent to federally financed "training centers" or "conservation centers" for an intensive program in job training and counseling. Training is a group process, and it is supposed to make these young people "more productive and employable". Again, the City does not apply for such funds.

Information sources on CETA in the Office of Manpower are:

A group which is involved in determining allocation of CETA funds is the Manpower Area Planning Council (MAPC). This is an advisory board for manpower training issues. It holds open meetings. Its meeting schedule can be determined by calling the Manpower Department. MAPC will most likely be involved in future struggles between the Common Council and Coleman over the use of CETA funds.

Recommendation:

We know that the City is going to receive CETA funds under Titles One and Two. If we are going to use CETA as part of a tactic to implement our national campaign against unemployment and inflation, we should begin to study the use (misuse) of these funds, perhaps developing a tactic which would include public hearings regarding the use of this money.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING ACT OF 1973 - AN ABSTRACT

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act consists of 6 titles and an open-ended authorization for fiscal years 1974 through 1977.

Title I provides for a program of financial assistance to States and local governments to plan and operate comprehensive manpower programs.

Title II provides for a public service employment program in areas of substantial unemployment with minimum funding of \$250 million for 1974 and \$350 million for FY 1975.

Title III details the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor to operate manpower programs for special target groups and to conduct research, evaluation and labor market information functions; and Title IV reenacts the Job Corps program within the Department of Labor. Not more than 20% of the appropriation is available for Titles III and IV.

Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy and

Title VI contains miscellaneous general provisions.

TITLE I COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER SERVICES

Eligibility for financial assistance. Only "prime sponsors" are eligible for financial assistance under this title. Prime sponsors are defined as (1) the State (but only with respect to areas not served by other prime sponsors), (2) units of general local government with populations of 100,000 or more, (3) any combination of units of general local government as long as one member of the combination has a population of 100,000 or more, (4) any unit or combination of units of general local government which (a) either serves ~~XX~~ a substantial part of a labor market or a rural area with high unemployment, and (b) which demonstrates both a capability to carry out the program as efficiently as the State and that there are special needs for services in the area (the legislative history makes clear that the designation of a prime sponsor under this provision is in the Secretary of Labor's discretion and is to be exercised sparingly), and (5) a limited number of rural concentrated employment program grants.

Eligible Activities. Funds under the title may be used to finance "the development and creation of job opportunities and the training, education, and other services to enable individuals to secure and retain employment at their maximum potential." This includes the full gamut of programs and activities that have been financed under previous manpower legislation including outreach, counselling and testing, referral, basic education, institutional and on-the-job training, supportive services, and subsidized employment programs with public and not-for-profit employers. These eligible activities may be carried on by the prime sponsor directly or may be contracted to other organizations and the prime sponsor is required to give due consideration to continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness that are currently being operated in its area. The determination of the appropriate mix of services and programs is in the prime sponsor's discretion.

Conditions for receipt of financial assistance. In order to receive financial assistance for any fiscal year, the prime sponsor must submit an approvable plan to the Secretary of Labor. The plan must set forth a comprehensive manpower program meeting the objectives of the Act and providing assurances that manpower services will be provided to those most in need of them; provide for the participation of community based groups in the development of the plan; and provide for the appropriate utilization of manpower services available from State agencies and community action agencies. In addition, every prime sponsor must set up a planning council to serve in an advisory capacity.

Special Provisions relating to States. States are given certain duties and responsibilities which are not applicable to local prime sponsors. The State must establish a State Manpower Services Council to review plans of prime sponsors and of State agencies providing manpower and related services and make recommendations for coordination. The State plan must also provide for the cooperation of State agencies providing manpower and related services in the implementation of local plans and for the establishment of a mechanism to promote the coordination of all manpower plans in the State. Special grants to Governors are also provided that may be used only to provide vocational education pursuant to agreements between the State board of vocational education and the prime sponsor.

Procedural provisions. The Secretary may not disapprove a plan without affording the prime sponsor an opportunity for a hearing and final disapprovals are subject to judicial review. The Secretary may withhold funds under the same procedural safe guards, if he determines that a prime sponsor is not complying with the approved plan or any requirement of the Act. Where there are no approved plans or where funds are being withheld, the Secretary is authorized to provide manpower services directly or by contract.

Fund distribution. 80% of the funds available for this title is apportioned among the States and areas within the States according to a three part formula: 50% of the funds is distributed in accordance with the ratio that the manpower funds received by the area in the previous year bears to the total manpower funds distributed under this title (or in the case of 1973, under MDTA and Title IB of the EOA); 37.5% is distributed in accordance with the ratio that the number of unemployed in the area bears to the total unemployed; and 12.5% is distributed in the ratio that the number of adults in families with incomes below \$7,000 p.a. bear to all such adults. However, the Act also provides limits on the amount of gain or loss that may occur as the result of the application of the formula. No area may receive more than 150% of the amount it received in the prior year or 50% of its entitlement under the formula, whichever is greater. No area shall receive less than 90% of the amount it received in the previous year.

Of the 80% subject to the allocation formula, 1% (i.e., 0.8% of the total funds available for the title) is set aside for the States to fund the staff of the State Manpower Services Council.

The 20% of funds that is not subject to the apportionment formula is distributed as follows: 5% is available only for special grants for vocational education; 4% is available for State provided manpower services and

to 5% is available to the Secretary to promote voluntary combinations of prime sponsors. The remainder is available in the Secretary's discretion which is to be exercised first to bring all areas up to 90% of last year's funding level and second to take into account the need for continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness.

TITLE II PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Eligibility for financial assistance. Any unit of government qualified as a prime sponsor under Title I (or, for fiscal year 1974 only, eligible to qualify), and an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation qualifies for financial assistance if it contains an area of substantial unemployment which has an unemployment rate of 6.5% or more for three consecutive months. An area must be of sufficient size to maintain a public employment program, but may be smaller than an entire political jurisdiction.

Any unit of general local government which contains an area of substantial unemployment and which has a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 is entitled to become a "program agent" for the public employment program for the area of substantial unemployment within its boundaries. Essentially, this means that the funds received by the prime sponsor with respect to that area must be passed on to the smaller unit of government which will administer the program.

Whether the program is administered by the prime sponsor or by a smaller unit of general local government within the prime sponsor's jurisdiction, the Act also requires that jobs be allocated equitably among the local governments and educational agencies in the area.

Eligible Activities. Financial assistance is available for the funding of programs to provide transitional employment to unemployed and underemployed persons in jobs providing needed public services and necessary manpower services which are not otherwise available. At least 90% of the funds used for the public service employment program must be used for wages and employment benefits.

Funds available for the public employment program may, at the discretion of the recipient of the financial assistance, be used for any manpower service program authorized under Title I (Comprehensive Manpower Services).

Conditions for receipt of financial assistance. To be eligible for funding, a public employment program must meet a series of conditions specified in the Act. Among these are: only residents of the area of substantial unemployment may be hired; special consideration in hiring shall be given to those persons who have been unemployed the longest and whose prospects for finding other employment are the poorest; special consideration in hiring shall be given to veterans who served in Korea or Indochina; services provided shall be to the maximum extent feasible be provided to residents of the area of substantial unemployment; provisions to require "maintenance of effort" and to prohibit layoffs for the purpose of filling jobs with persons hired under the Act.

Fund Distribution. 80% of the funds available for the title are distributed among eligible areas in the ratio that the number of unemployed in the area bear to the total number of unemployed in all eligible areas. The remainder of the funds are to be distributed in the Secretary's decision taking into account the severity of unemployment in the area.

TITLE III SPECIAL FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Secretary of Labor is given responsibility to operate manpower programs for the following special groups and areas:

(1) Special manpower target groups defined as including youth, various offenders, as defined in the law, persons of limited English-speaking ability, older workers, and other workers that he determines have particular disadvantages in the labor market. In determining what programs to assist under this authority, the Secretary is directed to ~~not~~ take account of the need for continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness.

(2) Indians. A fund set aside, equal to 3.2% of the funds available for Title I is provided for Indian manpower programs.

(3) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. A fund set aside equal to 4% of the funds available for Title I is provided for migrant and seasonal farmworkers programs.

(4) Urban and rural areas with large concentrations of low income, unemployed persons and rural areas with substantial outmigration. Programs within this category include, in-school, out-of-school, and summer neighborhood youth corps programs, Operation Mainstream, New Careers, new special service for middle-aged and older workers, and other manpower programs operated by community-based organizations.

The Secretary is also given the responsibility for research and experimental and demonstration programs, evaluation and for labor market information and job bank programs.

TITLE V NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MANPOWER POLICY

This title establishes a seventeen member commission consisting of the Secretaries of Labor, HEW, Defense, Commerce, and Agriculture, the Administrator of the Veterans Administration and eleven "public" members appointed by the President, including representatives of groups and interests involved in manpower policy. The Commission is given a broad mandate to study and evaluate manpower programs and is required to make annual reports beginning September 1, 1974. It must also make a report concerning the coordination of programs financed under this Act with other manpower programs by January 31, 1975.

This title also requires the Secretary of Labor to make a report concerning the impact of the energy crisis on manpower needs by March 31, 1974.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AMONG PROGRAMS

The Act contains a number of provisions allocating funds among titles and programs. The following table shows the amount of those allocations on the assumption that the amount contained in the Committee cost estimates for FY 1974 are actually appropriated. Where the statute only prescribed a maximum or a minimum, the table assumes that maximum or minimum figure.

Bulletin!

TEAMSTERS HUNT NEW JOBS Detroit News 12-24-74

12MILLION ILLEGAL ALIENS...30,000 work in Michigan
Detroit News 12-29-74

These 2 articles from the News indicate the tactics of the bourgeoisie to split the working class. Teamsters locals 337 and 299 (Hoffa's local) have set up emergency unemployment agencies for their members and local 299 has sent out 500 letters to employers with whom the Teamsters hold contracts, urging them to give preferential hiring to laid off Teamsters. This motion of actively seeking jobs for Teamsters pits one section of the class against the other by isolating the struggle of Teamster workers for jobs from the united struggle of the class for jobs and decent wages.

The article on the 12 million aliens is part of a continuing series called "The Silent Invasion" and focusses in on the Mexican National Minority workers - the next largest group being the Arab workers. The motion is clearly one of posing the Mexican and Arab workers as a job threat to the Anglo American working class with the bourgeoisie solution being deportation.

In the past we have not made any significant breakthrough in this area in regards to the Teamsters and the question of deportation of Mexican and Arab workers. At this point we urge all comrades to follow this motion closely and begin propaganda work on both of these points. Our Common Council presentation must include statements against these splitting tactics of the bourgeoisie. In particular we must seek ways to ground with rank and file Teamsters who oppose the fascist motion of Teamster union leaders and to ground with the struggles of the Mexican and Arab workers.

Build The Party

Build The United Front Against
Facism

Comradely,

The Org Buro

Safety and Health, CETA, and the United Front Against Fascism

The fascist attack takes many forms. The United Front must ~~like~~ do likewise, meeting fascism on many fronts until the onslaught is repelled and the working class can move to the offensive. One particularly brutal form of attack is in the workplace itself where ~~an~~ enormous numbers of injuries, illnesses and deaths of ~~the~~ workers reflects the viciousness of capitalist bosses who have eyes only for maximum profits. Faced with an overwhelming economic crisis and unable to rule in the way they are accustomed, the bourgeoisie can only move in one direction, toward fascism--with safety and health conditions in the plants degenerating as part of this overall action. We must understand that plant conditions will worsen not just through neglect (which the bourgeoisie is certainly guilty of) but as part of a deliberate campaign to weaken the class through terrorization, manipulation of chauvinist tendencies, and simple attrition of the ranks through sickness and injury. Seen in the light of the fascist offensive safety and health issues take on importance as potential areas to wage revolutionary struggles for reforms.

The United Front Against Fascism must take concrete forms. We must, therefore, consider specific tactics for making safety and health issues part of our overall work, complementing our major campaigns rather than draining energy of cadre away from them. With this in mind it becomes very appropriate to develop our safety and health work at this time as part of the Unemployment campaign and the struggle around CETA.

Unemployment has several consequences relating to plant conditions. Speed ups, with their increased risks, go hand in hand with lay offs as the capitalists seek every opportunity to extract surplus value. Plant maintenance, repair of equipment, and control of dangerous chemicals get neglected even more than usual. Of special interest in this regard is that many plants or sections of plants lie empty and idle as the shut downs go on for weeks and months. The usual bourgeois rationale for allowing plants to deteriorate or remain dangerous is that clean ups and renovation are too costly as they would require shutting down of lines and losses in production. It has always been cheaper for the capitalists to pay money for compensation to sick and injured workers after the fact than to take measures to protect them on the job initially. The objective conditions now have changed and make the vulnerable to pressure from new directions. The plants should not be empty. They should be filled with workers repairing broken machines, installing new safe equipment, renovating ventilation and chemical storage systems. (Of course we should not be naive. The bourgeoisie will resist meeting such demands ~~regarding~~ which are designed to strengthen the working class. We should raise our demands, nonetheless, understanding that in doing so we will expose the fascist drive for what it really is.)

Demands cannot be raised abstractly. CETA can provide the concrete framework for safety and health struggles. Our campaign around CETA is proving to be tactically correct as a means of mobilizing the class with the party in the forefront, the merging of scientific socialism with the spontaneous movement of the working class. Yet this work is tricky and fraught with pitfalls. Our demand that CETA be used to provide productive jobs is an excellent one, but it ~~must~~ is complicated by the conditions of ~~a~~ a crisis of overproduction. Title I of CETA provides federal money for training and jobs through subcontracting arrangements with private business. Capitalist industry is laying off workers not because they have no money (many companies are enjoying record profits) but because of overproduction. "Productive jobs" in such a situation becomes more complex than jobs directly and immediately related to producing commodities. The jobs we demand must already be related to the productive process, jobs geared to strengthening the working class, its organization, its health, and its ~~product~~

productive capacity. Jobs constructing hospitals and schools for the proletariat, jobs related to environmental protection, jobs to provide decent housing for workers all meet these criteria. Jobs cleaning up the workplaces have the same effect. Now, while the factories are idle, we can raise the demand to make them safe. By developing our unemployment campaign around these safety and health demands we can take advantage of two openings the bourgeoisie has given us in the fight to protect our democratic rights: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which supposedly protects the right to work and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) which supposedly protects the right to "safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women." We can raise the slogan "Demand jobs and Protect the workers" as we build the United Front Against Fascism.

In more specific terms this campaign might take the following form: OSHA states that "Each employer shall furnish to his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm." It further states that "Any employees or representatives of employees who believe that violation of a safety or health standard exists that threatens physical harm, or that an imminent danger exists, may request an inspection..." Once a violation is discovered a public citation is posted and the employer is threatened with certain penalties if the conditions are not improved in a certain period of time. By coordinating the work of union groups, worker's caucuses, unemployment councils, and mass organizations (like the Bay Area Committee on Occupational Safety and Health) we can demand through OSHA that a plant be inspected, and then when violations have been found we can demand through CETA that workers be hired to clean things up.

Opportunities for work in this area are abundant. In the first 6 months after OSHA became law 2918 inspections were made, 60% of which reported violations (despite the halfhearted efforts of the Labor Department). Conditions are ripe for this kind of work and it would not be difficult to do the research necessary to gear the struggle to the specific conditions in various areas and industries. "Workers protecting workers" would be the keynote for this work and as such could provide one rock in the foundation of the United Front, linking together the employed and unemployed and confounding the attempts of the bourgeoisie to split the ranks of the class.

Submitted 1/12/75 to City Committee and the
Labor Commission
Mike S.