

U.S. LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN REPORT



The Strength Of The U.S. Labor Party Going Into November

The U.S. Labor Party is now emerging as the second major party in United States politics, ahead of the collapsing Democratic Party. The Labor Party now enjoys the active support of approximately 10,000 persons, mostly industrial workers, who function as cell and network organizers. At least 500,000 people regard themselves as Labor Party members, identifying the Party's International Development Bank (IDB) proposal and Emergency Employment Act (EEA) as their "program." Such individuals are directly in the USLP's "line of march" and regularly participate in specific-issue mobilizations. The Party's nationwide voter preference can be conservatively estimated at this time to be between 7 and 10 million.

Such individuals are being specifically organized around the Party's platform — its program for national and international industrial development — the only program capable of solving the current international financial and political crisis.

It is on the basis of these ideas, as expressed in the Party platform and additional programmatic materials, that the Party is also rapidly expanding its influence among broader layers of the population — among industrialists, politicians, engineers and scientists in all fields nationally, with a particularly powerful influence now being exerted on the community of physicists (especially regarding fusion power development and related questions), medical doctors and

biomedical research specialists. The Labor Party program is reflected in the fusion power plank in the Republican platform as well as in the growing number of defections from Jimmy Carter and the Democrat's essentially fascist zero-growth platform.

*Over a recent period of months, for example, the party's weekly income deriving from special contributions and field organizing, has risen 4 per cent per week. Sales of the twice-weekly *New Solidarity* newspaper have risen at nearly the same rate each week, while sales of the Party's principal theoretical and programmatic documents — the *Campaigner* magazine, *International Development Bank* pamphlet, *Emergency Employment Act* publication and *Presidential Platform* statement — reached a combined total sales of 8,000 last week, the highest ever.*

The spread of the ideas contained in those documents is amply documented in the following reports. Among the blue-collar workforce in the seven states discussed below one of every 55 workers has purchased at least one of those statements. In Michigan, the ratio is one in every 37 workers; in New Jersey one in 28!

What follows is a detailed report on the Labor Party's organizational growth and influence in seven key industrial states and a report on the Party's nation-wide petition drive to put its LaRouche-Evans Presidential ticket on the ballot.

USLP Penetration In Seven Core States

The report that follows contains preliminary statistical results of the most concentrated, large-scale political education campaign in the history of mankind. The organizing process represented here by U.S. Labor Party literature sales, in volume and by state, city and industrial sector, has catapulted the USLP into the undeniable status of a major party in the United States.

On a national scale, a combined total of 230,000 copies of the USLP's Presidential Platform statement, its International Development Bank pamphlet and Emergency Employment Act publication have been sold since July, 1975. Since the inception of the LaRouche campaign in April 1975, 3.5 million copies of the twice-weekly *New Solidarity* have been sold, and 330,000 signatures, or one of every 178 registered voters, have been gathered on USLP nominating petitions in 17 "home" states and 7 expansion states.

Each week of the current period, over 55,000 copies of *New Solidarity* are sold nationally. The preponderant share of those sales service a **regular readership**, with a conservatively estimated "pass on" ratio of 1-10, 500,000 persons weekly who receive *New Solidarity*. Between 75-90 percent of these readers — depending on region, state and city — are blue collar industrial workers (thereby not likely to vote for Jimmy Carter),

and a critical portion are from the industrial sectors of auto, steel, teamsters, and municipal workers.

For example, when 35,000 copies of a single issue of *New Solidarity* were sold in July of this year — the issue which contained the feature article on the Jordan Process of steel-making — buyers in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois included 2500 steelworkers, 4700 auto workers, and 3500 machinists.

The theoretical magazine of the Labor Party, *The Campaigner*, is purchased at \$1 an issue by a more select readership of preponderantly skilled workers, and is more carefully circulated by them to friends, relatives and co-workers. Other basic programmatic documents like the IDB, EEA and Platform, have each been printed 2-3 times since July 1975, at runs of 25,000 copies; these have sold out usually in a matter of weeks, 230,000 in all this year.

The Seven Core States

So far subjected to a detailed analysis of sales patterns and volume have been the seven key industrial states of the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. These states comprise 32 percent of the U.S. population, or 74,100,000; 40 percent of the U.S. workforce, or 28,000,000; 45 percent of the industrial blue collar workforce, or 8,600,000, and a far higher percentage of the key auto, steel, teamsters, etc.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 New Solidarities of a total of 50,000 are sold in these states each week. (e.g., 37,650 three weeks ago) by a core Labor Party cadre of 351. With 75-90 percent of these going to industrial blue collar workers, one New Solidarity is sold for every 228 workers in these states. In Flint, Michigan, one New Solidarity is sold for every 60 auto workers. Similarly, during the highest week of Campaigner sales, 4951 of a total 7371 were sold in these seven states, or one Campaigner for every 55 industrial workers estimated over the year since July, 1975. In that period in the Mid-Atlantic states, with a total industrial

workforce of 3.9 million, 90,000 Presidential Platform statements, IDB and EEA pamphlets were sold, or one for every 43 workers; in the Midwestern states with an industrial workforce of 4.7 million, 60,000 Platform statements, IDBs, and EEAs have been sold, or one for every 78 workers. In reality these sales occur among the more select populations concentrated in key industrial areas. Campaigners, in particular, are concentrated among skilled workers in basic industry. For those industrial populations, the presence of USLP literature is thus measured by a much higher ratio.

Figure 1 grids New Solidarity sales per week in each state against the total population, total electorate, and total blue-collar workforce. Campaigner, IDB, and EEA sales in each state since July, 1975 are gridded against the same population categories; in each case, a ratio is given of literature sold to population category, e.g., 1-37, or one paper for every 37 persons.

FIGURE 1	Mich.	Pa.	NY (in millions)	NJ	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Tot.
Population	9.0	12.0	18.0	7.5	11.0	5.3	11.3	74.0
Electorate	4.8	5.5	7.4	3.5	6.0	3.0	6.0	36.2
Blue Collar	1.2	1.5	1.6	.837	1.4	.756	1.3	8.5
New Solidarity	8250	8000	9000	4000	2900	2500	3000	37,650
NS/Electorate	1/581	1/687	1/822	1/875	1/2068	1/1200	1/2000	1/956
NS/Blue Collar	1/145	1/188	1/177	1/209	1/482	1/302	1/433	1/225
Campaigner	32,340	27,720	29,260	29,260	12,320	6,160	15,400	154,000
Cpr/Electorate	1/148	1/197	1/252	1/119	1/487	1/487	1/389	1/233
Cpr/Blue Collar	1/37	1/54	1/54	1/28	1/113	1/122	1/84	1/55

It is at least highly probable that in these seven core states, 10,000 persons, most industrial workers, have purchased one or more of the three principal programmatic documents of the Labor Party, and in their turn passed them into the hands of perhaps 100-150,000 others. Moreover, the significance of this volume of "paid circulation" is as mediation of an organizing process of spread of the sophisticated conceptions and programs contained in that literature in ways beyond the scope of graphs and statistics, but known to the field organizer.

Figures 2,3,4 and 5 offer a more "fine-tuned" analysis of literature sales in selected, major industrial centers by industrial sector: auto, steel, and teamsters.

FIGURE 2	WEEKLY NEW SOLIDARITY SALES				
	workforce	blue collar	auto	steel	teamster
Detroit	1,700,000	700,000	200,000	106,000	124,000
Sales	6,000	6,000	2,500	600	500
Ratio	1/283	1/116	1/80	1/176	1/248
Flint	183,000	104,000	50,000		
Sales	1,300	1,300	800		
Ratio	1/140	1/80	1/60		
Toledo	234,000	124,000	16,000		
Sales	900	900	130		
Ratio	1/262	1/137	1/123		
	workforce	blue collar	auto	steel	teamster
TOTAL	2,100,000	928,000	266,000		
SALES	8,000	8,000	3,430	(see above)	
RATIO	1/262	1/116	1/77		

In sum, one of every 116 industrial workers in these three cities buys New Solidarity each week, inclusive of one in every 77 auto workers.

FIGURE 3 IDB, EEA & CAMPAIGNER SALES 7/75-7/76

	<u>Workforce</u>	<u>Blue Collar</u>	<u>Auto</u>
Detroit	1,700,000	700,000	200,000
Sales	21,560	21,560	7,114
Ratio	1/79	1/32	1/28
Flint	183,000	104,000	50,000
Sales	4,620	4,620	2,772
Ratio	1/40	1/22	1/21

Of 12 metropolitan areas in the state of Michigan, the U.S. Labor Party regularly dispatches organizing teams into ten of them from its regional base in Detroit, or its two local chapters in Flint and Toledo (Ohio). Eighty-one percent of the state's manufacturing workers are located in these cities. As Figure 3 shows, in the two main auto centers, Detroit and Flint, 3-5 percent of all auto workers have purchased one of the major theoretical-programmatic documents of the Labor Party in a year's time.

WEEKLY NEW SOLIDARITY SALES

FIGURE 4

	<u>Workforce</u>	<u>Blue Collar</u>	<u>auto</u>	<u>steel</u>	<u>teamster</u>
<u>Philadelphia</u>	1,800,000	770,000	14,000	55,000	70,000
Sales	---	5,000	240	240	500
Ratio	---	1/154	1/58	1/230	1/140
<u>Pittsburgh</u>	870,000	362,000	---	87,000	5,000
Sales	---	2,500	---	300	---
Ratio	---	1/144	---	1/290	---
<u>Bethlehem</u>	229,000	123,000	---	17,000	9,000
Sales	---	500	---	85	---
Ratio	---	1/246	---	1/197	---

In Pennsylvania, the USLP has three active chapters, including the regional center in Philadelphia, and major locals in Pittsburgh and Bethlehem. From these centers, squads of organizers are regularly deployed into 12 of the state's 14 major urban centers, comprising 85 percent of the state's blue collar workforce. The three cities listed in Figure 4 comprise 54 percent of the state's blue collar workers, among whom organizing and literature sales occur on a daily basis.

FIGURE 5	IDB, EEA & CAMPAIGNER SALES 7/75-7/76			
	Workforce	Blue Collar	Steel	Teamsters
Philadelphia	1,800,000	770,000	55,000	70,000
Sales	---	13,860	---	3,465
Ratio	---	1/55	---	1/20
Pittsburgh	---	362,000	87,000	---
Sales	---	7,700	1,540	---
Ratio	---	1/47	1/56	---
Bethlehem	---	123,000	---	---
Sales	---	6,160	---	---
Ratio	---	1/19	---	---

The most intense Labor Party support in the Mid-Atlantic is among Teamsters in Eastern Pennsylvania around Philadelphia. As throughout the country, during a major campaign initiative or specific mobilization by the Labor Party machine, it is one specific sector of the workforce that acts as transmission belt for the entire region's workforce regarding USLP "marching orders," etc. — the Teamsters. In the Philadelphia area, 5 per cent of all Teamsters have purchased one or more of the USLP's major theoretical-programmatic documents.

Figure 6 now shows the rate of increase in both New Solidarity sales and Campaigner sales in Michigan and Pennsylvania so far this year. In sum, sales of both the newspaper and the theoretical documents have, on the average, nearly tripled in the two states since Jan., 1976, and in the past week, Campaigner et al. sales reached record figures.

