

## Georgia, Missouri, and Louisiana

The Labor Party is preparing the groundwork for suits in these states. In Louisiana, McCarthy won a temporary restraining order against the printing of the state ballot. McCarthy and his Wall Street supporters tried to boost his campaign in states such as these by issuing a false report this week

that their "Clean Gene" was certified on the ballot in Maryland, a state with outrageous and prohibitive ballot qualifications. David Brinkley and various news services like AP assisted in broadcasting this black propaganda. Yesterday the State Board of Elections sent a telegram to the boards of election in all 50 states categorically denying that McCarthy was on the ballot. AP was forced to retract its mendacious report.

## Strength of the U.S. Labor Party Going Into November:

# The Ohio Congressional Campaign

Historically, the state of Ohio has had one of the highest concentrations of blue collar workers of any state in the union. Successive waves of immigrant skilled workers — including Germans fleeing the failed 1848 revolution to settle in Cincinnati and the later influx of Eastern Europeans coming to work in the northeastern steel mills — formed the backbone of Ohio's current 1.68 million industrial workforce. U.S. Labor Party candidates running in seven of the 25 congressional districts will reach one-third of them directly and close to two-thirds in adjoining districts. On a statewide basis, one out of every 113 workers has bought the USLP Presidential Campaign Platform totalling 19,800 in the seven districts alone.

Early this year, the Federal Power Commission approved price increases for natural gas which would have shut down or forced south most of Ohio's natural gas-dependent industry. This deindustrialization plan was followed by an attempt to sneak through the Ohio legislature bill HB 12, betterknown as "the CCC bill" to "solve" the ensuing unemployment problem by forcing slave labor jobs at \$100 a month on unemployed and welfare victims. A U.S. Labor Party mobilization of workers successfully stalled the bill for four months, but it recently passed. It is still lacking Republican Governor Rhodes' signature, however, and given President Ford's recent condemnation of the CCC bill's model, the notorious Humphrey-Hawkins bill, it is likely that combined USLP pressure and Republican self-interest will produce a Rhodes veto.

The police state apparatus of Attorney General Levi and the FBI includes two Nazi gangs available in Ohio to illegally harass or attack USLP campaign workers and candidates. The FBI's Ku Klux Klan led by agent Dale Reusch centered at Cleveland's Ford Brookpark plant, and the Croatian-Ustashi Nazis (of LaGuardian hijacking fame) have waged open war on the USLP, including a physical attack on U.S. Labor Party vice-presidential candidate Wayne Evans. The Labor Party has obtained a temporary restraining order in Federal Court in Ohio against the Klan and has totally exposed the Ustashi, including the former Nazi Minister of Labor Transport in occupied Yugoslavia, who is presently an aide to Cleveland Mayor Perk, Basilovic.

The impact of these exposures has been more than educational. A broad response from trade unionists, particularly the generation that fought fascism and knew the value of industrial growth and their own labor, indicates the moral quality behind USLP strength.

USLP candidate in the 13th district, Patricia Cortez, a 35 year old housewife, and founding United Rubber Workers' organizer Ray Sullivan, who ran in the Democratic Party primary on the USLP program, are typical of such workers. Thousands more, from antifascist Yugoslavian World War II veterans to striking Teamsters, rubber workers, and UAW members know the USLP organizing and program is in the forefront of the fight against austerity.

### First District

**USLP Candidate: Chris Martinson**

**Incumbent: Willis D. Gradison (R)**

The First District includes half of Cincinnati and the surrounding county, and most of America's advanced machine tool industry including Cincinnati Millicron, the world's largest exporter of machine tools, and General Electric's turbine plant. The congressional race for the seat now held by Willis Gradison is an analogue of the 1976 presidential campaign which has become a fight between the Labor Party and the Republicans for the vote of the industrial worker. The Democratic candidate, Bowen, supports the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor bill and its Ohio counterpart, the HB-12 CCC bill. One of his aides has stated publicly, "Bowen is not interested in beating Gradison, but stopping the Labor Party." Gradison's office receives 100 calls a day during USLP campaigns which require responsible congressional action.

The USLP campaign for industrial expansion has put intense pressure on the Republicans. Republican political candidates are now obligated to have the USLP candidates appear at all debates and to meet with USLP candidates on crucial issues. The major industrialists in the area have also met with the Labor Party, and the General Electric management invited Martinson to tour their local plant.

This invitation came not simply because of good ideas; GE saw the impact of USLP organizing among their workers. The recent GE contract settlement which resulted in a "teamster-style" settlement nationally, i.e. sizable wage and benefit increases, was not implemented at GE's Cincinnati plant because of a provocation by the agent leadership which organizes that plant (as sposed to the IUE which organizes most GE facilities). Martinson recognized the situation as a provocation and together with rank and file leader Louis Smith revealed the set-up at a joint press conference. The result was a successful settlement with no demoralizing, isolated local strike after the national strike had ended.

Ohio's stringent election laws require that a party get signatures equal to one per cent of the number of voters in the previous election to gain ballot status. Labor Party organizers gathered twice as many. During those weeks, one out of every 30 worker bought New Solidarity. Over the past year, one out of every 37 workers has purchased the USLP platform, many of them skilled machine-tool workers.

### Ninth District

**USLP Candidate: Lynn Galonsky**

**Incumbent: Thomas L. Ashley (D)**

The strongest Labor Party district in the state from the standpoint of the circulation of New Solidarity and USLP

## Ohio Congressional Campaign Grid

District	1	9	13	14	19	20	21	
Cities	Cincinnati	Toledo	Lorain	Akron	Youngstown	Cleveland (West)	Cleveland (East)	Average (or total)
USLP CANDIDATE	Chris Martinson	Lyn Galonsky	Patricia Cortez	Steven Meyer	Karl Untch	Theodore Held	Antony Curry	
INCUMBENT	Wille D. Gradison (R)	Thomas Ashley (D)	Charles Mosher (R)	John Seiberling (D)	Charles Carney (D)	James Stanton (D)	Louis Stokes (D)	
Registered Voters (thousands)	252	253	253	253	253	250	251	1,765,000
Blue Collar Workers (thousands)	59	70	83	68	83	84	79	526,000
New Solidarity SOLD PER WEEK	700	900	200	675	400	385	575	3835
New Solidarity PER VOTER	1:360	1:281	1:1265	1:374	1:632	1:649	1:438	1:460
New Solidarity PER BLUE COLLAR WORKER	1:84	1:77	1:415	1:100	1:207	1:218	1:137	1:137
CAMPAIGNER SOLD SINCE 7-75	1600	3506	1500	5000	1700	2500	4000	19,806
CAMPAIGNER PER VOTER	1:157	1:72	1:168	1:50	1:148	1:100	1:63	1:89
CAMPAIGNER PER BLUE COLLAR WORKER	1:37	1:19	1:55	1:14	1:48	1:34	1:20	1:26

programmatic material (IDB, EEA, USLP Party Platform), the Ninth District is comprised of Toledo and its surroundings.

Toledo is both a major manufacturer of auto parts and a primary port for grain and coal. The UAW, the foremost counterinsurgency force in the area, tried to stop Labor Party organizing in Toledo by physically attacking organizers, notably at the Chrysler Perrysburg plant in August 1974. An international mobilization to defend the right to organize forced the UAW to capitulate and the subsequent USLP damages suit is in the final stages and the UAW has asked the USLP to accept a substantial out of court settlement rather than a courtroom expose of their activity.

The core of Labor Party cadre come from the ranks of the UAW's Toledo area plants. These workers have made the USLP a major party, with 100 per cent recognition among the electorate.

Opponents Ashley and Republican Finkbeiner are both supporters of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill and deindustrialization. Ashley is a major operative in the Northeast-Midwest Economic Advancement Coalition, a congressional unit set up to push the CCC bill; Finkbeiner openly characterized his labor policy as "labor intensive". At a recent debate, Ashley didn't even have the nerve to show up.

### Thirteenth District

**USLP Candidate: Patricia Cortez**  
**Incumbent: Charles A. Mosher**

The Thirteenth District centers around Lorain and its large U.S. Steel complex. The U.S. Labor Party campaign first extended into the area from strong Labor Party districts in Cleveland, and quickly tapped the demoralized ex-Communist Party base there. A strata of skilled, politicized workers was quickly attracted to the Labor Party development program. Patricia Cortez, already well known in Lorain, quickly became the USLP candidate in the district. On a recent tour, USLP vice-presidential candidate Wayne Evans along with Cortez met with

the union and management of the U.S. Steel complex to lay out the Jordan Steel process and its implications for the region's growth. In less than a year of organizing, one of every 55 workers has bought the USLP program in the district.

### Fourteenth District

**USLP Candidate: Steven Meyer**  
**Incumbent: John Seiberling (D)**

Akron, which comprises the bulk of the Fourteenth District, is the rubber capital of the country. It is also the district where more workers have directly contributed to the Labor Party campaign than any in the state. Five thousand copies of the EEA, IDB, and USLP Platform, one to every fourteen in the district, were bought in the past year. Much of the party's support and readership of New Solidarity was initially consolidated during the mayoral campaign of Jim Rosenblatt and the primary election campaign of Ray Sullivan, who ran as a Democrat on the USLP platform, winning 20 per cent of the vote. Strong support for USLP legislative proposals has come from Akron City Council President, Ed Davis. The USLP has put massive pressure on Rubber-heir incumbent John Seiberling — a staunch supporter of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

### Nineteenth District

**USLP Candidate: Karl Untch**  
**Incumbent: Charles J. Carney (D)**

The Nineteenth District includes Youngstown and Warren with the large Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Lordstown GM plants. The impact of USLP organizers on the large, volatile industrial workforce has prompted the FBI to literally suspend the U.S. Constitution in the district. Collaboration between police, District Attorneys and shopping center managements has been aimed at preventing the distribution of New Solidarity entirely with help from in-plant

networks of Ustashi-Croatian kapos. Despite this, each week, one of every 200 workers buys *New Solidarity* and one of every 48 has bought a Platform during the campaign. USLP candidate Karl Untch, a Lordstown GM autoworker, has turned an alienated, drug-infested workforce into one of the strongest USLP plant networks in the country.

USLP vice-presidential candidate Wayne Evans has met with the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce and the research and development departments of Youngstown Sheet and Tube to outline to them exactly how they can get their dying industry producing again.

#### **Twentieth District**

**USLP Candidate: Ted Held**

**Incumbent: James V. Stanton**

#### **Twenty-first District**

**USLP Candidate: Antony Curry**

**Incumbent: Louis Stokes**

The two districts which comprise Cleveland are among the strongest Labor Party districts in the country. The skilled work-

force has bought 6,500 USLP program documents, a ratio of one to every twenty on the city's east side. USLP candidate Tony Curry is one of the best known political figures in the city as a result of his highly successful mayoral campaign last year. This was underscored frequently after the sordid details on the TWA hijacking by Croatians was traced back to Cleveland's Ustashi organization and Mayor Ralph Perk's staff in particular. At the city council meeting held just after the murderers were arrested, Curry publicly revealed the connections while city council president George Forbes pleaded, "Tony, don't do it. Don't say it," and buried his head in his hands. The exposure of the Ustashi, Polish Home Army and other Nazi collaborators has ended the "gentleman's agreement" between the black political machine of Louis Stokes and Perk's Nazis, polarizing the city.

## The Michigan Congressional Campaign

Political control of the Michigan industrial corridor is the key to controlling the largest and most productive industrial concentration in the world. When examined on a map, this concentration encompasses a quadrangle extending from Buffalo and Pittsburgh east through Chicago and St. Louis. Within its confines is the base of the entire U.S. economy, and therefore the key to rebuilding the world under the International Development Bank. The corridor's massive auto and machine tool plants must be converted to tractor production in time to harvest next spring's crops around the world.

Historically, the Michigan corridor's working class, led by the autoworkers, has been the political leadership for this entire region's workforce. 1.35 million blue collar workers reside in the state of Michigan. In Michigan, the labor movement is the U.S. Labor Party. Over 28,000 Labor Party Platform documents have been sold in the corridor since their first printing in July, 1975. Over 8200 issues of the Party's newspaper, *New Solidarity*, are sold in Michigan weekly. These sales (see charts) are heavily weighted towards the skilled blue collar workers, particularly auto workers. In Detroit and Flint over the last year, an average of 1 out of every 25 auto workers have directly contributed to the Labor Party campaign by purchasing a USLP Presidential Platform. This provides dramatic refutation to the lies being circulated in Atlanticist-controlled press of support for the de-industrialization schemes of Carter and the Democratic Party by Michigan's working class.

USLP Vice Presidential candidate Wayne Evans, a Michigan resident and former gubernatorial candidate, and candidate for U.S. Senate Pete Signorelli head up a 20-man Congressional slate that finds the USLP on the ballot in every CD in the state.

This slate represents the fruits of several years of targeted campaigning. As far back as mid-1973, Labor Party City Council candidate Suzanne Ketcham received over 3000 votes in a Detroit municipal election. The Labor Party's principal opponent in Michigan has been the agent-controlled bureaucracy of the United Autoworkers and the political machine it controls. Leonard Woodcock's hirelings have managed to shamelessly defraud Labor Party candidates of their votes. This reached the point of absurdity last November when Peter Signorelli received fewer than 5000 votes — less than Ketcham had received two years before — and in a statewide election! More recently, the UAW and related Carter forces tried, unsuccessfully, to keep the

LaRouche-Evans ticket off the ballot completely through staging a phony third party primary.

In its political campaigns of the last two years, the Labor Party has chosen Michigan as the key battleground. Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) of the first Congressional District in North Detroit, the district most heavily penetrated by the Labor Party in the state, was under such pressure from his constituency in 1974 as a result of an organized constituency pressure campaign that he informally committed himself to introduce the Emergency Agricultural Production Act (forerunner of the Labor Party programs the Emergency Employment Act and the International Development Bank) into Congress. Conyers, an agent of the Woodcock-Henry Ford New Detroit operation, subsequently backed off his commitment. Last year, the Detroit Free Press was targeted by the Labor Party for a boycott campaign because of its policy of printing Rockefeller-dictated psywar. The Detroit area working class was the frontline in this battle which saw sales of the Free Press drop 5-10 per cent and *New Solidarity* become the newspaper of record in the area. During the summer of 1975, a UAW-Justice Department coordinated containment operation against the Labor Party was turned around by strike action against the nationwide Kresge-K-Mart chain. A consistent pattern of harassment of Labor Party electoral campaigns emerged around K-Mart shopping centers all over the country. The chain's headquarters and Kresge Foundation were exposed to fully interface with drug- and gun-running of Rockefeller's invisible government. Thousands of Michigan workers boycotted the chain and many joined USLP picket lines against a chain which is also notorious for its non-union, scab practices. Through the successful boycott, the Labor Party gained a high profile and a fighting reputation especially compared to the AFL-CIO unions who were taking government austerity programs on the chin, or even openly collaborating with them.

This political muscle was then thrown full force into the battle to stop Rockefeller's push for a nuclear war in early 1976. In successive months the Labor Party distributed one million leaflets to the North American population — the Midwest corridor twice received 275,000 in less than a single week's time.

The Michigan corridor again was the decisive political battle ground during the June Presidential primaries when President Ford, aided by the "pro-progress" climate created by the USLP, dealt Ronald Reagan a decisive defeat in the Republican primary.