Quick Repeal of T-AH Act Snagged
On Delay Tactics in House, Senate

By JONATHAN GREEN

January 31, 1974

The Senate Labor Committee last week released its much-heralded report on the T-AH Act, long a target of congressional action. The report, which could have led to the quick repeal of the law, was held up in the Senate by a series of procedural maneuvers.

The House, meanwhile, has been even more successful in blocking any action on the T-AH Act. A bill to repeal the act, introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhees, a Democrat from New York, was blocked by a series of delaying tactics in the House as well.

The Senate report, which was released on January 30, 1974, did not contain any specific recommendations for repeal. Instead, it called for a study of the act's impact on the economy and workers. The report noted that the act has been a major source of controversy, and that it has been used by some as a tool to suppress wages and working conditions.

The House bill, which was introduced on January 28, 1974, also did not contain any specific recommendations for repeal. Instead, it called for a study of the act's impact on the economy and workers. The bill noted that the act has been a major source of controversy, and that it has been used by some as a tool to suppress wages and working conditions.

The Senate and House bills were both introduced in response to a series of protests against the T-AH Act, including a series of protests against the act's impact on the economy and workers. The protests were led by a coalition of labor and environmental groups, who argue that the act has been used by some as a tool to suppress wages and working conditions.

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Labor Leaders Worried by Congress Stalling

Block Quick T-H Pump

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page 1)

Stage 491-1:

"I've been told by those with direct

 experiencing the effects of the

 Chartwell

system," said one of the leaders,

"We've been promised by Congress

that progress will continue. But

now we need to keep fighting to

make sure that the promises are

kept."

HEALTH BILL

The health care reform bill is facing

major challenges from both sides.

Democrats are calling for a quick

vote, while Republicans are

opposing it. The bill is expected to

pass, but the process is long and

complex.

Bill HEALTH BILL


Notes:

Ohio Notes:

Sedlak Midland Steel Strike

by Joe Clark

CLEVELAND—The strike of 1300
workers at Midland Steel Products
Co., settled fairly recently by a
compromise agreement, was in its
second week when the company was
called to a stoppage by the United
AFL-CIO on December 21. The
company had agreed to settle the
strike for $1,000 per week, but then
broke its promise by refusing to
honour the agreement.

The workers are demanding a raise
to $1.50 per hour and a reduction in
the length of their workweek from
48 hours to 40 hours. The company is
refusing to meet these demands and
is refusing to give any indication of
when it will agree to settle the
strike.

The company has been operating
without the workers for nearly a
month and is continuing its
operations at a loss.

Tough to boot

The company has offered to settle
the strike for $1,000 per week, but
the workers refuse to accept it.

The strike is expected to continue
for some time, with no end in
sight.

Detroit

Rebecca Knezevic reported that
corporations had worked tirelessly
in the background to undermine the
strike. She said that corporations
had been working behind the scenes
to undermine the workers' efforts to
win a fair settlement.

"Workers must not be fooled by the
company's promises," Knezevic said.
"They must continue to fight for a
fair contract and not accept anything
less than a fair deal."
THE DAY OF THE PEOPLE

Eugene V. Debs on the Three L’s

In denouncing the armies of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, we present here a speech by Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for the presidency, delivered in Chicago on April 25, 1916.

May 1916

To the Working Classes of the World,

Eugene V. Debs

In the year of our Lord 1916, the working classes of the world are in a parlous condition. The capitalist system is in deadly straits, and the workers of all nations are being organized to overthrow it. The working classes of the world are in a desperate struggle against the forces of reaction and oppression. The working classes of the world are in a situation that demands the utmost sacrifice. The working classes of the world must rise up and fight for their freedom.

The Three L’s

The working classes of the world must fight for their freedom with the Three L’s: Workers, Soldiers, and Citizens. Workers, because the capitalist system is based on the exploitation of labor, and the workers must organize to overthrow it. Soldiers, because the capitalist system is based on militarism and war, and the workers must organize to end it. Citizens, because the capitalist system is based on the domination of the rich and the oppression of the poor, and the workers must organize to end it.

The Three L’s are the key to the success of the working classes of the world. Workers, because they are the backbone of the working classes of the world. Soldiers, because they are the soldiers of the working classes of the world. Citizens, because they are the citizens of the working classes of the world.

The working classes of the world must fight for their freedom with the Three L’s: Workers, Soldiers, and Citizens.

Eugene V. Debs

January 31, 1949

LABOR ACTION

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THEY POINTED THE WAY TO FREEDOM

Lenin—Liebknecht—Luxemburg

By PHILIP COHEN

We are not alone in our activism. The struggle for freedom is not just ours, but the collective effort of people throughout the world. In this vein, we want to highlight the achievements of three figures—Lenin, Liebknecht, and Luxemburg—who played pivotal roles in the early stages of the workers' movement.

January is the month of heroes for the Russian Revolution. It is the month of those who, more than any others, fought for freedom against oppression. This is the month when the seeds of socialism were planted in the minds of the working class. This is the month when the working class learned the necessity of self-organization and self-defense.

These were three of the greatest minds of the workers' movement: Vladimir Lenin, August Liebknecht, and Rosa Luxemburg. They did not begin with a full hand, and though their strategies sometimes differed, they shared a common goal: the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society. They did not seek to be "magnifying glasses" to the people; they sought to be "lenses" of the people. They sought to be "lenses" of the people's struggle for freedom.

Lenin’s leadership during the Russian Revolution in 1917 was critical. He founded the Bolshevik Party and led the Bolsheviks to victory. His strategy of "dual power"—the idea that the working class has the power to change society—was a key element in the revolution. Lenin’s vision of a future socialist society was a beacon of hope for the working class around the world.

Liebknecht was one of the earliest leaders of the German socialist movement. He was a key figure in the Spartacus Uprising of 1919, which was the first major workers' uprising in Germany. Liebknecht’s ideas on the importance of direct action and the role of the working class in revolutionary斗争 were influential.

Luxemburg was a tireless advocate for the working class and a vocal critic of the Moscow Council of Soviets. She was a leader in the Spartacist League, and her ideas on the necessity of the working class to take power were influential. She was killed in 1919 during the Kapp Putsch, an attempt by right-wing forces to overthrow the German government.

To Transcription

Today Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered by the forces of the Second International. They were murdered because they were fighting for freedom. They were fighting for the rights of the working class. They were fighting against oppression. They were fighting for the future.

Lenin’s leadership during the Russian Revolution in 1917 was critical. He founded the Bolshevik Party and led the Bolsheviks to victory. His strategy of "dual power"—the idea that the working class has the power to change society—was a key element in the revolution. Lenin’s vision of a future socialist society was a beacon of hope for the working class around the world.

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We remember them today as heroes of the working class. They fought for freedom. They fought for the future. They fought for justice. They fought for the rights of the working class. They fought for a world without oppression. They fought for a world where the working class is free.

The working class must continue their struggle for freedom. They must continue to fight against oppression. They must continue to fight for a world where the working class is free. The memory of Lenin, Liebknecht, and Luxemburg must inspire us to continue their struggle for freedom.
China Stalinists Demand Capitalization of KMT; Move for 'CP-Controlled' Coalition Government

(continued from page 1) the working class. No new source of revenue will arise to make the KMT financially independent. The alliance with the Communists will only be a means to help the KMT maintain its present status.

This is a typical phenomenon which is characteristic of every mass movement and creates within it a sound basis for its own development and for the movement as a whole. The KMT Stalinists are not so much interested in the actual achievement of their goals as in the maintenance of their own power. Their primary concern is to protect the existing order and to prevent any radical changes that might endanger their position. They are willing to make temporary concessions to the working class in order to maintain their grip on the masses, but these concessions are only temporary and are made with the ultimate goal of restoring the status quo.

The Chinese Stalinists are not alone in their efforts to prevent radical changes. The KMT, which is controlled by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, is also trying to maintain its power and to prevent any changes that might weaken its grip on the masses.

The situation in China is therefore very tense, and the struggle between the KMT and the working class is likely to continue for some time. The KMT Stalinists are not going to give up their power without a fight, and they will use every means at their disposal to prevent any radical changes. The working class will have to be very cautious and to organize strongly in order to overcome the KMT and its allies.

Coalition in Eastern Europe

In the Eastern European states, the situation is also very complex. The Stalinist parties are trying to maintain their power and to prevent any changes that might weaken their grip on the masses. They are using every means at their disposal to maintain their power, including repression and fear. The working class is struggling against these forces, and the struggle is likely to continue for some time.

The situation in the Eastern European states is therefore very tense, and the struggle between the Stalinist parties and the working class is likely to continue for some time. The Stalinist parties are not going to give up their power without a fight, and they will use every means at their disposal to prevent any changes that might weaken their grip on the masses. The working class will have to be very cautious and to organize strongly in order to overcome the Stalinist parties and their allies.