



PEOPLES SCHOOL FOR MARXIST-LENINIST STUDIES™



FLINT SIT-DOWN STRIKE PART 2 w/Harry Bridges School of Labor

# What will we be learning today?

- ❑ Battle of the Running Bulls – Beginning of Negotiations
- ❑ GM Counter-Attacks and Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4
- ❑ The Workers Win!!!



# SECTION 1: Battle of the Running Bulls – Beginning of Negotiations

# Battle of the Running Bulls

- On the afternoon of January 11, as workers were handing food in through the main gate of Fisher Body No. 2, company guards suddenly appeared and overpowered them, closing the gate of the smaller plant. The workers quickly ran a ladder to hoist the food to the second floor, but the guards hauled it down. At that moment, in 16 degree weather, the company turned off the heat.
- Word was sent to union headquarters and hundreds of workers raced to the scene. Some were from Buick and Chevy, some were bus drivers who had been helped by the auto workers during their recent strike, some were “flying squads” in town from Toledo and Norwood, Ohio, to help out. The ever-present sound truck appeared in front of the plant. Immediately 20 outside pickets, Fisher No. 2 workers, advanced on the company guards with home-made billy clubs, took their keys and captured the gate, to guard against city cops entering. Company guards phoned the Flint cops, barricading themselves in the plant’s ladies’ room claiming they were kidnapped. It became obvious that the whole provocation had been prearranged.

# Battle of the Running Bulls (cont.)

- The cops arrived in minutes, loaded down with revolvers, gas guns, grenades and supplies of tear and nauseating gas. They blockaded the streets, removed parked cars and then attacked the pickets guarding the gate. Women pickets deposited their children at the union hall and raced to the plant.
- When the first gas bombs were thrown, the pickets outside retreated temporarily. The wind blew the gas back into the cops' ranks. Inside the plant the sit-downers dragged fire hoses to the windows and began "firing" water at the advancing cops. Two-pound door hinges began raining down from the roof. Within five minutes, the cops retreated.



*Strikers prepare to "fire" hoses at Bulls Run*

# Battle of the Running Bulls (cont.)



- The sit-downers started hauling out a supply of empty milk bottles and hinges to the pickets outside, preparing for a second attack. The cops began hurling gas bombs through the plant windows, which were not as well fortified as at Fisher No. 1. The workers grabbed them with gloved hands and quickly doused them in buckets of water located nearby for that purpose.
- The cops then regrouped and made a second rush but were met with a volley of bottles, hinges and lumps of coal outside and water from the inside hoses. They couldn't get close this time. The sound truck, manned by several organizers, was helping to direct the battle amid a barrage of tear gas. Again the cops retreated, this time with the workers in hot pursuit. The counter-attack was led by Travis, who was later treated for gas burns. The pickets were joined by scores of other workers who were part of a crowd watching the battle.

# Battle of the Running Bulls (cont.)

- At that point the cops opened fire. Fourteen were wounded, one, a leader of the bus drivers' union, critically. While fellow workers carried them off, the rest continued on the attack, overturning the sheriff's car (with the sheriff inside) and spilling large quantities of gas and gas grenades out of the trunk. The cops continued to retreat up the hill, shooting at the windows of the plant.
- One woman, Genora Johnson, whose husband was inside the plant, grabbed the mike in the sound truck and cried:  
*“Cowards! Cowards! Shooting unarmed and defenseless men!  
“Women of Flint! This is your fight! Join the picket line and defend your jobs, your husband's job and your children's home.”*



# Battle of the Running Bulls (cont.)

- Victor Reuther, manning the sound truck, pointed out that it was not the peaceful workers but GM's cops who were responsible for the destruction. He told the workers that"

*"they must now fight not only for their jobs but for their very lives. Let General Motors be warned; the patience of these men is not inexhaustible. If there is further bloodshed ... we will not be responsible for what the workers do in their rage! There are costly machines in that plant. Let the corporation and their thugs remember that!"*



Cops defeated at Bulls Run (note streams from hoses, upper left, lower center)

# Battle of the Running Bulls (cont.)



- The workers outside barricaded both ends of the plant with abandoned cars. Gov. Frank Murphy arrived in Flint and said he was holding the National Guard “in readiness.” But GM’s strategy had failed, for the moment.
- Attempting to counteract the character of a peaceful sit-down, it had provoked violence at Fisher No. 2, much smaller than its sister plant. It wanted to create a situation whereby the Guard would be ordered in and martial law declared. Its hope was to starve out the workers and eventually evict them, thereby giving impetus to a “back-to-work” movement led by the Flint Alliance.
- The courage, organization and solidarity of the workers had overcome this strategy. The “Battle of Bulls Run,” as it later came to be known, had ended. The “bulls” had run.

# Women's Emergency Brigade is Formed



- One of the results of the victory of Bulls Run was the new importance it gave to women in the strike. Up to that time, though joining outside picket lines, most had been involved in preparing food. Many wives of sit-downers had been the victims of malicious anonymous letters telling them their husbands inside the plant were sick. Some women were tricked into demanding that their husbands and sons be brought home. But Bulls Run turned the tide.
- Genora Johnson, who had spoken out so militantly in the heat of the battle, began organizing the Women's Emergency Brigade, as a vanguard detachment of the Women's Auxiliary. It was composed of volunteers, mostly veterans of the previous battle, organized along semi-military lines. Squad captains (usually those with phones and cars) were leaders of groups of women whom they were expected to round up for any emergency on a moment's notice and transport to the scene of action. One failure to respond meant suspension from the Brigade.

# The CIO Joins the Fight



- With the help of the CIO's Phillip Murray, an end was being sought to the glass industry strike, which would enable Chrysler and Ford production to shoot back up. This would put pressure on GM, where production had sunk from 50,000 to 1,500 cars per week. The union took the offensive.
- CIO president Lewis launched a broadside against the corporation, demanding an investigation of its ownership. He pledged full CIO support until the auto workers won their strike, realizing the noticeable effect it was having on the steel organizing campaign. Flying squads of organizers were signing up thousands of steel workers into the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee.
- On January 13, Murphy called both sides into conference and two days later GM agreed to a truce. National bargaining would begin on the 18th – solely with the UAW – on all eight issues.

# The CIO Joins the Fight



- Seventeen struck plants would remain closed pending a settlement. There would be no discrimination against any worker because of union membership. Neither side could break off negotiations for at least 15 days. The sit-downers would evacuate the plants before the 18th but GM would not remove tools, dies or materials from any of the struck plants. The key issue was that the UAW would be the sole bargaining agent.
- The rank-and-file sit-downers didn't like the smell of it, although GM had finally been forced to sign something. (Prior to that the corporation said they would not even negotiate unless the plants were evacuated first, and had always maintained that the UAW only represented a small "minority.")
- Travis and the Flint leadership had not been involved in the negotiations leading to this agreement and didn't like it either. They felt it put GM on the offensive again, since with every passing day in the 15-day period there would be increasing pressure on the union to accept less and less of what it wanted before GM would be able to break off negotiations.

# GM Violates the Agreement

- For the rank and file it “was difficult to accept a truce” rather than definite victory and outright union recognition. Nevertheless, plans were made for Fisher Nos. 1 and 2 to march out in a body on Sunday, January 17, after a special chicken dinner inside.
- Everything was cleaned up, the workers had their bags packed and Fisher No. 1 was about ready to parade to the buses that would take them to No. 2 for a mass demonstration when the hitch came.
- Bill Lawrence, a *United Press* reporter, happened to hand Henry Kraus a press release which he had taken from George Boyson's desk, and asked for the union's comment. The release, scheduled for issuance after the evacuation of the plants, announced that GM had agreed to meet with the Flint Alliance on Tuesday to discuss “representation” and recognition by the company. This was a direct violation of the agreement to bargain solely with the UAW.

# The Workers Respond



- Travis sent runners immediately to both body plants to halt the evacuations while the workers discussed the new turn of events. Although UAW president Martin, when notified, saw “nothing wrong” in the development, CIO director Brophy and Vice-President Mortimer agreed with Travis’ move.
- When the proposal was made to remain inside Fisher No. 1, the workers cheered. A welcoming crowd of 5,000 outside applauded wildly when they heard the decision ten minutes after the sit-downers had been scheduled to leave. Horns honked for five minutes as the men lined the windows of the plant, waving to their families and fellow strikers.
- A dummy figure labeled “GM stool pigeon” was lowered to the ground and torn to shreds. Another rally of 10,000 at Fisher No. 2 also cheered Mortimer’s announcement that the sit-downers had decided to stick it out in the face of GM’s double-cross.

# The Workers Respond

- There was a victory air at Pengelly Hall. “The strike and the union had suddenly attained full maturity.” The workers felt GM couldn’t bargain with two unions – “You can’t have an eight-hour shift on one end of an assembly line and six on another.”
- GM then walked out of the negotiations and the workers tightened their lines once more. It was back to scratch again.
- GM opened a strike-breaking drive. Economic conditions were worsening, a time when anti-strike movements flourish. While the UAW was fighting to relieve these hardships by getting relief for its members, and was signing up new members all the time, the corporation launched its drive.
- It announced that 79 percent of its workers had “voted to return to work.” Since GM was very “concerned” about its workers, it would “make work” for them and get them off welfare. On the 25th the union responded with a strike in the Oakland plant, one of the few places where actual assembly work was taking place.





# Discussion



## SECTION 2: GM Counter-attacks and Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4

# GM's Counter-Attack on the Strikers

- Vigilantes smashed UAW headquarters at Anderson, Indiana and ran the union organizers out of town. Five pickets were clubbed by cops on a line in front of the Cadillac plant in Detroit.
- Mrs. Agnes Gotten, wife of a striker, sought to block police from escorting scabs inside and was clubbed from behind, requiring five stitches in her head. But 1,500 pickets succeeded in preventing any strikebreakers from entering, despite the presence of 200 hose-carrying cops. The Flint Alliance met to whip up a frenzy against the strikers.
- The state legislature sponsored a bill to outlaw sit-down strikes. The Alliance besieged four union officials in Saginaw and beat them up, nearly murdering them. Finally, on the 27th, GM reopened non-struck plants, mostly in Chevrolet, employing 40,000 workers. Although it had closed them to throw workers on the street and blame the UAW, it was now opening them with no real chance of assembling cars.

# GM's Counter-Attack on the Strikers



- But the corporation wasn't content with these counter-moves. It sought out a judge who didn't own GM stock and filed for an injunction, on grounds – true, of course – that it was losing money to Ford and Chrysler.
- It demanded immediate evacuation of the Fisher Body plants and prohibition of outside picketing. On February 1, the union was served with a show-cause order to explain why it should not bow to the injunction.
- GM had effectively seized the offensive: it had reopened its non-striking plants, and the union appeared powerless to prevent it.
- Having passed its peak, the union would inevitably fall back and grow weaker, with the chance that the strike might be lost or demands watered down beyond recognition, unless a counter-offensive were launched. That is exactly what Travis and the strikers produced.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4

- Across Chevrolet Avenue from Fisher Body No. 2, spread out on 80 acres and bisected by the Flint River, stood nine Chevrolet factories. At 3:30 every afternoon 7,000 night-shift workers replaced the 7,000 on the day shift.
- Half of the 14,000 total worked in one factory – Chevy No. 4, the motor assembly plant which produced all one million Chevrolet engines each year. It was the largest single unit of the GM empire. To seize it would remove the struggle from the courts and put it back in the plants where the workers had an even chance. Yet, to capture it appeared nearly impossible.
- The plant superintendent, storm trooper Arnold Lenz, had instituted a reign of terror. He had concentrated an army of armed guards inside to patrol day and night. The union was growing, and Lenz was firing workers left and right for union activities.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- As it happened, the union had uncovered a Pinkerton agent, “Frenchy” DuBuc, and was holding and using him to get information. Travis ordered the stoolie to call his Pinkerton boss and tell him that Travis had asked him directly about Chevy No. 4 – about the docks, the approaches, etc.
- The Pinkerton boss told DuBuc that Travis was kidding him. “He knows goddamn well the union couldn’t take Chevy 4.” Travis now established in his own mind that GM was confident the union would not be so foolhardy as to try to sit-down in No. 4.
- Lenz fired three more men for union activities on Friday, January 29. Travis called a Chevrolet membership meeting for Sunday night and 1,500 workers responded. He told them the situation, outlined the goon attacks, and said the union must demand that the UAW members be rehired. The meeting roared approval. He then told the workers to “keep your eyes open” and “you’ll know what to do.” The meeting was adjourned, but 150 stewards and organizers were told to remain.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)



- Travis, Kraus and Roy Reuther went into a nearby darkened room, lighted only by a candle. The three-man committee selected 30 of the “most trusted,” sending the rest home with the directions, “secret orders: follow the man who takes the lead.”
- The 30 who remained were told that at exactly 3:20 the next afternoon there would be a sit-down in Chevy No. 9. Those in Chevy plants Nos. 4 and 6 were told to sit tight and remain at work.
- Travis then took aside the two most trusted union leaders from No. 9 and told them that they had to hold the plant just until 4:10, until Chevy No. 6 was “taken,” that it was the “real target.” Meanwhile Travis had told three leaders from No. 6 and No. 4 that No. 9 was only a decoy; that the men in No. 6 were to go to No. 4 and help pull it down. Thus, only six people knew that No. 4 was the actual target.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)



- The 30 “select few” were told about the plan to take No. 9 with the idea that the plan to take No. 9 would be all over the company in the morning. The only way to defeat the company’s stool pigeon system was to use it – to go through an intricate, elaborate “secret” procedure, with “darkened rooms,” “secret orders” on slips of paper, and the rest.
- Travis believed Lenz would believe the plan because of the extreme measures taken to keep it a secret, and second because Lenz and the Pinkertons were sure the union would never make an attempt to capture the “impregnable” No. 4.
- Travis was counting on the GM spy system to give the company the wrong information. In this manner No. 9 was set up as a decoy to draw all the company guards away from No. 4 and allow its seizure by the workers.



# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)



- The next afternoon, at the very moment the hearings were taking place on GM's injunction, Travis called a mass meeting at the union hall, billed as a mobilization for a "protest march" on the courthouse. Thousands showed up and the Women's Emergency Brigade appeared in force. Meanwhile the union sound trucks circled the city, surrounded by union guards, and finally, through devious routes, at 3:05 came to rest facing Nos. 9 and 6.
- Five minutes later at the union hall Dorothy Kraus rushed up to Travis "breathlessly" and handed him a slip of paper. Travis turned the crowd and said "They're beating up our boys at Chevy Nine. I suggest we go right down there." Unknown to the workers, the slip of paper was blank.
- The workers were at No. 9 in a few minutes. Newsmen, who had been "tipped off" earlier, were already there. And, sure enough, there was "trouble."

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- Lenz had fallen into the trap completely. The entire armed force from the whole Chevrolet division had been stationed at the personnel building next to No. 9. At 3:20, when the night shift marched in yelling “Strike”. the guards closed the doors and rushed in. The outnumbered workers fought valiantly.
- When the whistle blew at 3:30, the fighting was at its fiercest. The men were using anything they could lay their hands on against the goons’ clubs and gas guns. At 3:45 the plant manager at No. 4 ran down the lines tapping all the company men and ordering them over to No. 9 – leaving No. 4 virtually devoid of any pro-company force.
- Meanwhile, at No. 6 just as the 3:30 whistle blew, Ed Cronk picked up a lead pipe and, waving an American flag, started running through the plant yelling “Shut ‘er off and follow me!” banging the pipe to attract attention over the roar of the plant’s machinery. With 35 men he jogged over to No. 4, 300 yards away.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- Kermit Johnson waiting at the door of No. 4 to tell him he had failed to get a strike started. The plan had been fouled up. Cronk then turned back to No. 6 for reinforcements. There he found Carl Bubber's powerful group of 100 dock men and another group of 50 marching in all directions shutting down the plant. They had assumed that No. 6 was the real target. With Cronk's 35 men back to help, No. 6 was shut down immediately. They then turned their sights back on No. 4.
- When they arrived in No. 4, there was virtually no opposition except for a few foremen and bosses. The workers split into two groups, one moving into the "test division, the other down the motor lines, threading in and out among the machines, yelling, exhorting, reaching for switches."
-

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- Many workers, being “threatened” with dismissal by foremen and straw bosses, wavered as union men marched around shouting: “Strike is on! Come on and help us!” As the number of strikers grew, “courage added to courage. There was practically no physical violence.
- The plant guards returning from Chevy 9 after the battle tried to enter by the northeast gate but the men drove them off with pistons, connecting rods and rocker arm rods while others brought fire hoses and squirted water and foamite at the would-be invaders.
- By this time pickets and a sound truck came over from Fisher No. 2 across Chevrolet Avenue. A member of the Women’s Emergency Brigade jumped to the mike and reported that the women from Chevy No. 9’s battle “have gone to the auxiliary hall to wipe their eyes clear of the tear gas and will soon be back. We don’t want violence... but we are going to protect our husbands.”

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- The Women's Emergency Brigade stood outside the plant, blocking entrances. If any cops or troops were to attempt to break into the plant, it was plain they would first have to go over these women's bodies. Not one attempt was made as the women entrenched themselves, preparing to stay the night.
- At 4:45 P.M. on February 1, Chevrolet plant No. 4, producer of a million motors a year, largest unit in the world-wide General Motors empire, "impregnable" against attack, had been secured by the men of the UAW-CIO.
- The women were standing in front of them, daring any cop, company goon or national guardsman to retake it. The brilliant plan conceived by Travis and the ingenuity and heroism of the strikers had stabbed at the very heart of the billion-dollar auto giant.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- Governor Murphy ordered the National Guard into the area around Chevy No. 4. They were partly under the command of Captain Henry McNaughton, who had served in the U.S. force that had invaded the Soviet Union after World War I. The troops took possession of all streets and approaches, isolating both the Chevy plant and Fisher Body No. 2 across the street.
- Virtual martial law was declared. Guards with fixed bayonets surrounded No. 4. Eight machine guns and 37 mm. howitzers were mounted on the hill overlooking both plants. Tear gas was held in reserve. No one was allowed into the plants, which effectively shut off the food supply. Fisher No. 2 was completely sealed off from both union contact and from visits by the strikers' families.
- An injunction signed by Judge Gladola on February 2 ordered the workers to abandon the plants or face "ejection" in 24 hours. The writ also forbade street picketing. The Women's Emergency Brigade was forced out of the area.

# Sit-Downers Take Chevy No. 4 (cont.)

- Then the heat was shut off in the two plants. The workers immediately threatened to start huge bonfires to warm themselves. On went the heat. Next the lights were shut. Again the workers warned that every one of the 3,000 men now inside would light a torch of waste paper in order to “see.” On went the lights. On February 3 the National Guard was forced to lift the food ban, under dire threats of “damage” inside the plants.
- This war of nerves was too much for GM. With hundreds of millions of dollars worth of machinery at stake, on February 4 it agreed to resume negotiations. By agreeing to talk while the workers remained in possession of the plants, the corporation was making a fundamental concession. Earlier it had refused to negotiate unless the plants were evacuated.



# Discussion and New Members Introductions





# New Member Introductions

- What is your name, pronouns and state (or country/territory)?
- Where do you work? Is it unionized?
- How did you find out about the People's School?
- What do you think about tonight's class?



## SECTION 3: The Workers Win!!!

# Negotiations Resume

- On February 7 CIO President John Lewis joined the talks in Detroit, along with Mortimer and attorney Lee Pressman. Mortimer replaced UAW President Martin who had been sent on tour to prevent him from fouling up the negotiations. The union reduced its “recognition” demand to one of sole bargaining agent in the 20 struck plants, which included the key ones, and agent for its members only in the rest.
- The tension continued to mount. The sheriff read the injunction order to the sit-downers, demanding they leave the plants. After the workers refused, he asked Murphy for aid in ousting them and arresting their leaders. By now Fisher No. 1 – free from Guard patrol, two miles from the besieged plants – had 3,000 men on the inside. Murphy kept holding off, hoping he could get an agreement and maintain an untarnished image. But the company forces would not let him rest easily.

# Negotiations Resume



- City officials continued to recruit vigilantes. By February 8 there existed an armed force of 4,000 National Guardsmen, 1,000 deputized vigilantes, the Flint cops and the Flint Alliance, all “ready to move.” The Michigan Sheriff’s Association offered 1,300 additional deputies. The vigilantes were being put through “dress rehearsals” by the sheriff and city officials. Plans were discussed about how to oust the strikers.
- The question arose among the union strategists of what to do in case of a full-scale attack. Initially, when the Guard had surrounded the two plants, Walter Reuther (future UAW President) argued for the workers not to resist the Guards actively but to sprawl out on the floors and force the troops to carry them bodily out of the plant.
- Robert Travis then responded that the workers need to be prepared to fight. He stated: “We fought the cops, we fought the company thugs, and we can fight the National Guard, too, the way we did in Toledo....” No one challenged this strategy.

# Negotiations Resume

- The workers inside both Fisher Body plants sent a telegram to Governor Murphy to warn him against putting the National Guard in action:

*"...The police of the city of Flint belong to General Motors. The sheriff of Genesee County belongs to General Motors. The judges of Genesee County belong to General Motors... It remains to be seen whether the Governor of the State also belongs to General Motors. Governor, we have decided to stay in the plant. We have no illusions about the sacrifices which this decision will entail. We fully expect that if a violent effort is made to oust us many of us will be killed and we take this means of making it known to our wives, to our children, to the people of the state of Michigan and the country, that if this result follows from the attempt to eject us, you are the one who must be held responsible for our deaths!"*

# Negotiations Resume



- That was the answer of the strikers inside; outside the preparations were no less militant. Travis had requested mass assistance for a possible showdown. Locals in his Toledo home base immediately began sending five hundred to a thousand men ready to remain in Flint at least an entire week. Auto-Lite and other plants shut down because so many workers had left their jobs to go to the aid of their brothers and sisters in Flint. Cars were streaming in from all over Michigan.
- Thousands of workers were pouring over the roads leading from Detroit to the embattled workers. Ten thousand came from that city's Dodge and Chrysler plants alone. Kelsey-Hayes had to shut its doors because its workers were marching to Fisher Body. And 20,000 of Flint's own had begun massing at the two Body plants. Chevy No. 4 had been captured after the injunction had been issued and therefore was not included in the ouster order.

# Negotiations Resume

- Governor Murphy had reached the end of his rope. On the evening of February 10 he brought the injunction order to Lewis' hotel room to tell him it would be served to oust the sit-downers. Lewis replied that if that happened he would march straight to the plant and go inside to face the Guard alongside the workers. 65
- With tens of thousands of workers in Flint surrounding the plants and refusing to surrender, with the heat and light at Chevy 4 turned off on February 9 and 10, and nearly 5,000 sit-downers prepared to “fight to the death”.



*Pickets holding the line outside.*

# The Workers Win!!!

- On February 11, the 44th day of the sit-down, General Motors gave up. It signed a contract with the UAW recognizing the union as sole bargaining agent in the 20 struck plants, and for all its members in the other plants, and agreed not to deal with any other group for at least six months.
- The union felt confident – and was later proved correct – that this was enough time to assure an overwhelming UAW majority in the GM chain. All union members were to be rehired and would suffer no discrimination because of union activity. Union buttons, a real organizing tool at that time, were permitted to be worn inside the plants. Formerly, workers had been fired on the spot for pinning one on. The injunctions were dropped.
- Negotiations would begin in five days on wages and working conditions. GM immediately raised wages 5¢ an hour in the hope of “taking the play away from the union,” but nearly all the workers traced this \$25 million increase directly to the UAW victory.



# The Workers Win!!!



- After much debate in all the plants, the sit-downers approved the agreement.
- At 5 P.M. on February 11 the whistle sounded full blast and the evacuation of Fisher Body No. 1 began. The thousands waiting outside cheered as Bud Simons headed up the line of workers coming out under a huge sign bearing the declaration, "Victory Is Ours'." All the strikers carried bundles of belongings on their backs. Waves of deafening cheers resounded as entire families leaped at the men, marching like a conquering army. Lines formed and the two-mile parade to the other plants began. As the double row of marchers reached the top of the hill facing Fisher No. 2 and Chevy No. 4, great flares lit up the area. Confetti poured down and the huge gates of No. 4 opened.
- When Fisher No. 2 had emptied, the cheering and noise "exceeded all bounds of hearing." The thousands sang "Solidarity Forever" as they surged into Third Avenue, a human flood headed for the center of the city. They had made Flint a union town.

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Discussion & Wrap Up



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- Video Editors, Audio Editors, Graphic Designers, Artists, Narrators
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Email [info@peopleschool.us](mailto:info@peopleschool.us) if you're interested and try to attend our next staff meeting if possible.




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### Contact Info

Website: [peopleschool.us](http://peopleschool.us)  
Email: [info@peopleschool.us](mailto:info@peopleschool.us)  
Phone Number: 1 (541)-217-3269 West Coast  
1 (718) 979 6563 East Coast  
P.O. Box 140509 Staten Island, NY, 10314



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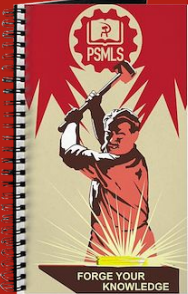
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The Old PSMLS Youtube is now the Youtube of View From Left Field, a podcast of analysis and discussion of current events from a progressive perspective.

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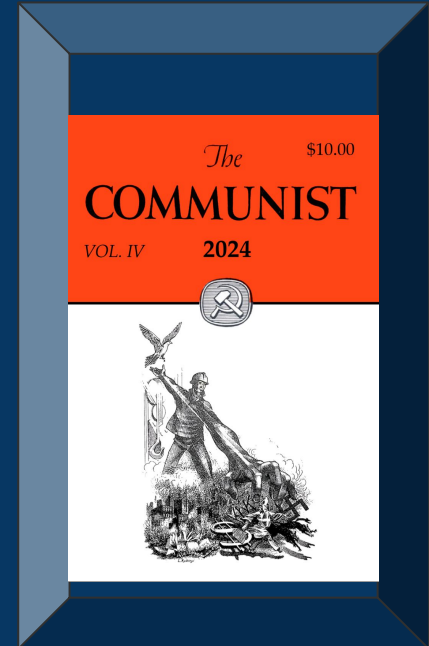
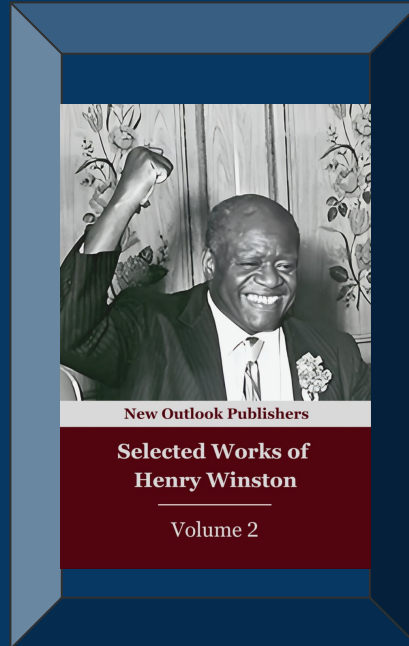
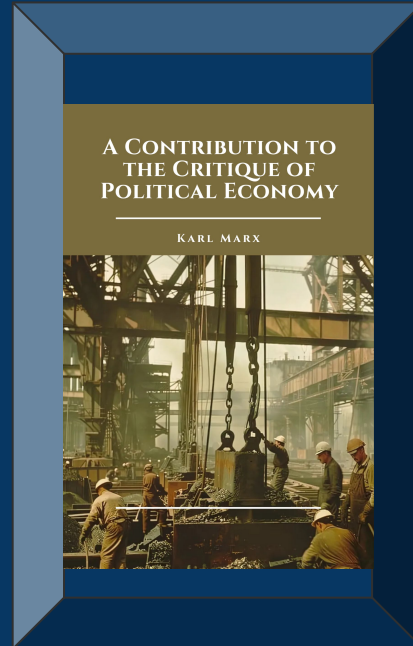
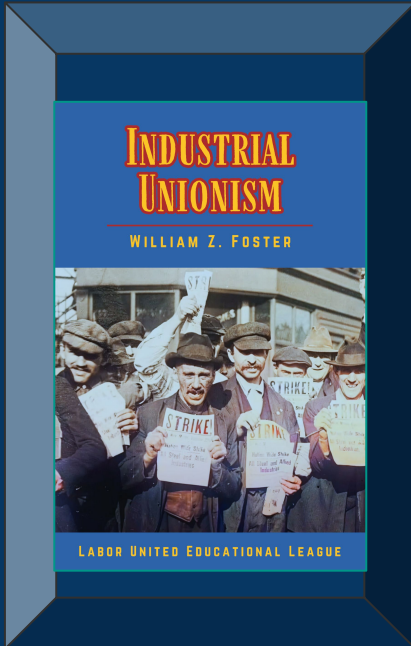




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## Latest Releases





# Harry Bridges School of Labor

<https://luel.us/laborschool/>

Launched in Spring 2023, the Harry Bridges School of Labor is a monthly class held 2x per month. Classes will cover a variety of topics aimed at building class consciousness among union members.



February's class is on "Black-Led Rank-and-File Movements". Class will be February 5, 2024 at 9pm EST/6pm PST and Saturday February 8, 2024 at 7pm EST/4pm PST.



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