

THE I. W. W. IS PRACTICAL TOGETHER

ONE UNION: ONE LABEL

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Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

VOL. XIV—No. 103—(Whole No. 836)

Subscription for one year (12 copies) \$2.00 For six months (6 copies) \$1.00

CHICAGO, ILL., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1933

Published on second class matter February 8, 1920, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under No. 2275.

6 Cents a Copy

Paupers of Boulder Dam Learning Hatred Born of Desperation

So-called "Model City" Forced at Last to Display its Poverty Thru Appeals for Charity. No Love Lost on Gunmen.

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 25.—To one not acquainted with the true conditions existing at Boulder Dam through actual residence in the locality, the news item which appeared in the local press a few days ago would probably be intensely puzzling and surprising.

The Six Cox's and federal officials have carried constant on a nationwide advertising campaign of the good conditions supposed to exist in Boulder City, the main camp. They have dubbed it "The Model City" and broadcast far and wide that it contains no unemployment, and that the conditions are a model of true Americanism.

It, no doubt, must have been embarrassing for the powers-that-be for the American Legion to pull such boner for their advertising as they did in issuing a call for old clothes, furniture, etc. to be donated to take care of the needy Boulder City of which, they state, there are far more than anyone realizes. They ask for everything but perishable foods. So we find the true condition existing in Boulder City inadvertently exposed by one of the Six Gangster satellites.

The dictatorial rule on the so-called Reservation prohibits the residence of anyone in Boulder City unless they are in business or working on the project. The only exception to this is workers who have been laid off or remain until all the wages they have coming has been eaten up in the company messhall. If they do not get back to work before that time, their badge is taken up and they must leave. Still we find that even the working on the project that is supposed to be the best in America in the construction line, many are not able to earn even sufficient food, clothing and shelter. If one will take that fact alone and analyze it fully, it should be sufficient to give them an insight into the need of drastic action against the plutonium profit-sucking of the Six Gangsters and the chicanery of the government officials connected with the project.

An example of class feeling was seen this week when "Petrol Pete" was crushed into a truck on the Boulder City highway, killing his wife and sending him to the hospital. "Petrol Pete" is one of these gunmen, so named about a year ago by the workers because of his loud bragging of his accomplishments with firearms and blackjack. The cause of the crash spread like wildfire through the camp and the result was not far different from what would have been the case if the news that the Kaiser had been killed had been published during the last war. When later news brought out the fact that Petrol Pete himself was not seriously injured, disappointment was evident on nearly every face. Such remarks as, "It should have been him; not his wife," and "It was hoping too much" flew from mouth to mouth.

Such hatred is not really to be wondered at when one knows that many workers, especially the married men, find themselves in a virtual trap of having to either submit to the multitudinous abuses or be driven into the ranks of the miserable unemployed without financial even a way to transport what few personal belongings they may have—and see the frustrating number among them day and night as a symbol of the ruthless power exerted to enforce such submission without regard for constitutional rights or the tenets of meager human decency.—60-2.

Marine Transport Workers of New Orleans Urge Seamen to Organize

Arrest of Korenblatt is Closed Incident. All Marine Workers Invited to Join I. W. W. and to Study its Principles.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(Rather an interesting episode was enacted on Sunday, December 18. The two sides were composed of the police on the one hand and the participants in a debate on the other. The Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W. was challenged to a debate by the M. W. I. U. The "challenge" was accepted. The following proposition was to be debated: Resolved, That the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W. has a program that is all sufficient for the emancipation of the marine workers. It was to be held at the M. W. I. U. hall at 2:30 p. m.

Korenblatt, the M. T. W., was to assume the affirmative; Lorenz, of the M. W. I. U., was to take the negative. The debate got under way about 2:30 p. m. with about 40 men present. The first speaker was under way about 15 minutes during which time the audience had steadily increased to about 75, when the "upholders of the law" came in to stage a "raid".

The speaker noticed their entry but continued speaking until told to "blat out". Each opponent had an acting chairman. The active participants were frisked and taken into custody. They were booked with being fugitives from justice and being "dangerous" and "suspicious". They were caged up in the 3rd precinct station house. The next order of business was to take them to "school" or the show up to be finger printed, mugged, questioned and threatened by the many invisible "officers of the law" who were hidden behind a screen. Three visits were made to the "school" for review. On Tuesday the fugitives were taken to court.

The court room scene would have merited the Vitaphone film news for its extreme comical aspect. The witnesses (two of the raiders) on the stand were questioned by the judge and the lawyer acting in behalf of the "fugitives" (from justice). The evidence of the witnesses of the law" who were hidden behind a screen. The lawyer had four "thirtys" ready. The lawyer had four "thirtys" ready by signing certain documents.

The "Law" and order force violated all the laws pertaining to their raid. They had no warrant for seizure of literature, entering the hall, searching and arresting the participants in the debate, and ordering the audience to "beat it". Legally they had no right to cage them, have them finger printed, photographed, and searched. They dared to discuss a problem of vast importance to the Marine Workers, who showed their interest by the way they attended the meeting.

Thanks are here extended to Lawyer Dowling for his timely interference with the plans of the interested parties who ordered the police to break up the meeting.

The I. W. W. will take steps to insure against any future "phony action" such as has been evidenced in the past. The workers, Marine and otherwise, must take a stand. Rights are only the working classes to observe when they are sufficiently powerful enough to enforce them. Rights that can be enforced and observed through the organized power of workers who do not have to turn to the law machinery.

WHY NOT?

4 HOUR DAY WEEK

And no wage-cuts!

Organize IN THE I. W. W.

MAKE PROSPERITY FOR ALL

Washington, D. C., Show Showers Paid Short Despite Dire Poverty

Low wages, long hours, cruel cutting, rotten grub, blacklisting, abuse, etc. Instead of the above you want wages as high as you can get, shorter hours, bigger crews, the best of food, to do away with the black list, the best conditions when working and watch below. And whenever you think "change is necessary for the betterment of the crew then you will be able to change them. Not by pleading with the showmen but by demanding and taking them through the medium of action on your part and not through "mouthpieces or politicians".

Think it over and then organize. In which sense should you organize? Why in the M. T. W. of the I. W. W. of course. Why? Because the M. T. W. as a part of the I. W. W. has a program of vast potentialities. The M. T. W. can count upon the full support and cooperative of the other Industrial Unions of the I. W. W., of which the M. T. W. is an integral part. Look into the matter. Examine its program, its history. Visit the hall and ask your questions. Plenty of literature is always on hand and you are extended the full privileges of the hall and treated accordingly.

The M. T. W. as well as the entire I. W. W. invites investigation. We are not afraid of your questions. Come up and try us out.—182606.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY has ever been the watchword of the I. W. W. since its birth. SOLIDARITY of workers in all wage wars, whether initiated and led by the I. W. W. or by any other organization; or whether they be the spontaneous outburst of dissatisfied unorganized workers, was always the accepted policy of the members of the I. W. W.

SOLIDARITY with our fellow workers, who bled or fell into the clutches of the enemy, while on the fighting line of the class struggle, was always the practice of the members of the I. W. W., for they believe that "An Injury to One is an Injury to All."

By the time these lines are before the reader, the Labor Trials of Kentucky will be in progress again. A large number of brave fighters will be on trial for their lives in Harlan and Lexington, Kentucky. Their sole and only crime is loyalty to the working class, a most heinous crime in the eyes of the blind justice of the master class. Whether these men walk away free, to take up again their active duties of class conscious workers, or whether they will be burned or entombed for life, depends largely on the ability of the General Defense Committee in raising sufficient funds for the defense of these intended victims of master class vindictiveness.

IWW's Get Six Months Sentence. No Defense Witnesses or Attorney

Conviction of Canadian Workers Example of Classical Labor Frame-up. Man Had no Chance. Case Must be Appealed

SIoux LOOKOUT, Ont.—George McAdam, Ben Taylor, H. Snider and T. Spenk were sentenced to six months apiece on charges of unlawful assembly. This was a direct frame-up for the defense witnesses were called, no defense attorney was present, and the boys were given no opportunity of getting one before they were tried.

Briefly the facts of the case are as follows: Since the ban on road-riding, many communities have been forced to take care of large numbers of unemployed and migratory workers who were taken off the train at these points. In many cases the numbers taken care of by the municipality was almost as great as the local population. Of course, this could not endure indefinitely, so the municipalities were forced to appeal to the Provincial and finally the Dominion government.

For some time these men were housed and fed at these places, of course conditions were anything but endurable, but with the solidarity of purpose born of desperation, these men in many cases won for themselves small concessions, especially at Sioux Lookout, where we find several I. W. W. delegates among the 150 men quartered there.

Finally they were offered the option of going to the road camps at \$10 per month, or going to the lumber camps at private concerns at the same munificent salary. These offers were flatly refused and the men drew up their demands, which consisted of 30c per hour per 8-hour day on all jobs.

From these demands, it can be seen to some extent the conditions that these men have been reduced to by this system, for these demands of theirs contain nothing but the essence of living.

Force was tried in an effort to get these men to the road and lumber camp, but without success. Finally orders came for the arrest of those workers who are responsible for the "insolent" refusal. They could not all be arrested, for no jails in this part of the country could house these men, so at first five were picked out as the most dangerous. Of these five, four were members of the I. W. W., what a tribute to a "dead organization" as some are wont to call it!

Open Shoppers Fear "Baby Hoboes" may be Contaminated by IWW

And so a Few are Segregated. C. of C. urges U. S. Government to Use Federal Camps for "Training"

SEATTLE, Wash.—As a part of a national move to exploit the labor of wandering and homeless boys a "youth colony" has been established by the "Powers that Be" here in the Queen City. These unfortunate youths, who are forced on the train by the present "economic crisis" developed by the machine age of production under the capitalist system, are being segregated on the top floor of 84 Union St. in the old immigration station. The so-called club rooms and bunks are under supervision of army charity here. The Salvation Army has donated these rooms and the "Baby Hoboes" are eating-slop down at the Vultures of America.

During the time these kids are put at various manual tasks where their youthful vigor is exploited to the limit. At night they play plugging, etc., listen to the blarney of sky pilot, patriotic and open shop speakers.

At the present time this "Baby Hobo" colony has thirty three inmates, but there are forty six cots located here which will soon be filled to over flowing with these homeless kids.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, thru its military affairs committee adopted to reachable reports, has telegraphed Washington, D. C., urging the U. S. Government to establish Emergency Military Training Camps for youths under twenty-one at Fort Lawton and Lewis in the state of Washington.

These Christian moralists claim they are picking up the "Baby Hoboes" to save their sex lives by preventing their free association with the older migrators. So they are using this false camouflage excuse to segregate the kids, exploit their bodies during the daytime and fill their minds full of capitalist bunk at night.

They are filling the brains of these unemployed and homeless wails full of patriotic, race prejudices and militaristic propaganda and above all, they are being taught to hate labor unionism—and most especially the I. W. W.

So, it is the all important job of the Junior Wobblies to counteract this reactionary propaganda put out by these youth colonies by the Anker clubs of America.

Guy B. Jewell, 493776.

Pay-rolls Hit Shkds as Jobs Become Scarcer

Although 43 of the 89 manufacturing industries making monthly reports to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics increased the number of their employees during November, employment generally showed a 1 per cent drop that month, it was announced at the U. S. Labor Department this week.

Pay rolls also took a 3 per cent drop, indicating that more of those who still retained their jobs were placed on part-time work.

Employment in both railroad repair shops and in the machine tool industry gained 3.6 and 3.1 per cent, respectively.

DOWN WITH CAPITALISM

Sure! But—

"The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The I. W. W. alone offers such a revolutionary, scientific plan of working class organization.

Become a member today!

Send all contributions to: H. J. Lindheim, 314 So. 1st, North Arthur, Ontario.

General Membership Meeting
CHICAGO REGION
F. W. Ralph Chaplin, Editor, Industrial Worker
"The Needs of the I. W. W. Press"
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30,
1618 Madison Street
Every member should be present

Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE STRIKE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Industrial Workers of the World

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the policy of the I. W. W. to designate as OFFICIAL, any article or collection which bears the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official.

Subscription Rates: United States, one year \$2.00; Canada and other nations, six months \$1.00; Foreign, one year \$3.00. Published every week at 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

The I. W. W. and the Four Hour-Day

The four hour-day, four day week with no wage cuts is destined to become the outstanding issue of the generation of human beings now alive. It is unquestionably the only program of action so far devised which will in any way or to any appreciable extent relieve the desperate situation produced by the gradual introduction of manless machinery, which now confronts the world.

When the last I. W. W. General Convention endorsed, and urged the advocacy of this four hour program, there was but little comment. A few enthusiasts became enthusiastic, a few skeptics shrugged their shoulders and a few labor philosophers wagged their heads. That was about all there was to it. But the I. W. W. believed in and was willing to take a stand for the four-hour-day. It has pioneered the eight-hour-day and six-hour-day and believed the time was ripe for a still shorter workday. And so the General Convention, following the best traditions of the I. W. W., committed the organization to a policy of the four-hour-day, four-day-week, with no pay cuts!

In the meantime the A. F. of L. Convention had finally mustered up courage enough to come out for the thirty-hour-week. And this, coming from that quarter, was not unexpected. The rock-ribbed conservatism of the A. F. of L. was doing its diminishing membership lists no good in the face of the greatest depression in history. Radicalism was in the air and even the patient pig long suffering A. F. of L. jobsite, the few who were not picking up and laying 'em down, began to see the foolishness of trying to weather the economic storm in a ship as antiquated and waterlogged as Noah's ark. And so that distinguished tired businessman, President Green, was prompted to crank up his almost exhausted brain matter, and apply himself to the problem of trying to prove that the moss-covered principles of craft unionism were still worthy of the trust and confidence of the few remaining disempowered members. It was a hard job, and one to which his every instinct and conviction were in rigid opposition. But he did it. And the six-hour program was announced to the waiting world. Unfortunately it was exactly ten years too late—as usual. Had this policy been adopted by the A. F. of L. years ago at the time it was first advocated by the I. W. W. the story would have been different. There would have been excitement there and enthusiasm. There might have been a rebuff or at least a continuance, of toleration for the institution of "craft-unionism." But in 1922 the applause was perfunctory and the enthusiasm lukewarm. The rank and file of the A. F. of L. instinctively, what economists, technicians and students of social science already knew, that the six-hour-day and the general policy of the A. F. of L. is merely belated and inadequate gesture, and one that cannot honestly claim the virtue of being practical. Simple arithmetic will prove that the six-hour-day cannot possibly take up the prevailing slack in unemployment. Simple common sense will show that a four hour program would have had as good a chance of being generally adopted as the six hour program has.

And so the I. W. W. was, not for the first time again in the lead as far as Labor's imperatively necessary demands are concerned. Not only is it true that the A. F. of L. did not rise to the occasion but it is also true that the Communists, the Socialists, the S. L. P. and all other radical political parties did not, in this respect, help the proletariat to fulfill its historic mission. There were hundreds of ringing campaign slogans during the late lamented election but the four-hour-day, four-day-week with no pay cuts were not conspicuously included. And the Socialist party's solemn-faced endorsement of the A. F. of L.'s six-hour program did little or nothing to add to the respect of class conscious workers for either the Socialist party itself or the economic discernment of its leadership. It was just funny, that's all.

The most startling confirmation of the fundamental soundness of the I. W. W. position came to light after the General Convention had adopted the four-hour position. It came from the Technocracy social and industrial laboratories in New York. These scientists, who have been giving the present system of society the test of the microscope, announced quiet without warning in the pages of the December, 'New Outlook' that the only possible solution for the problem of unemployment was the four-hour-day, four-day-week with no pay-cut!

This is a program about which much will be heard during the forthcoming months. It is up to the I. W. W. to carry on!

Let's Share the Full Product of Industry

The much-advertised "Share the Work" campaign is simply another and cruder con game. As usual the workers are intended to be the goats. According to its benevolent sponsors those of us who have little or nothing at all are expected to share it with others who have less. It is truly a magnificent panacea and one worthy of the brains of a ruling class whose greed and stupidity have already all but wrecked human society. "Share your work and your pennies with one another like good little children," they tell us. "And don't complain. Remember, it is better to have a dime apiece than nothing at all."

In the face of this irresistible logic we are expected to stand speechless with gratitude. There is nothing to say but, "Thank you." Anybody knows without being told that even a dime is better than utter emptiness in the old grouch-bag. So that's that. The only trouble is that, while workers share their loaf of bread with one another, the parasites of industry continue unintermittently to share their campaign costs them nothing at all. They have simply passed the buck to the underdog who has always been the last little "share" in the world. The only thing the employers are called upon to do is to share the profits. These they share in undiminished portions not with the underdog, but with one another. Thus are the ends of justice and expediency not with "charitable" shareholders and philanthropists. And every one is supposed to be happy and satisfied. As the good said when he saw the butcher knife, "It's a great idea . . . for anyone who likes to get belly on the butcher's table."

The "Share the Work" campaign is in keeping with the general policy of the American parasites to make the producers pay the full cost of the terrible industrial disorganization resulting from mismanagement and uncurbed greed of the employers. It is a disastrously and hypocritical attempt to escape being penalized to any extent for their own mismanagement.

The Worker Pays and Pays

Consider the cold facts for a moment. In 1930 he first year of the depression, wage workers were taxed a billion of dollars in the form of wage cuts. Since that time the figure has mounted until they make the so-called wage debts look like pocket change. The workers have paid for the depression and are still paying. The present time wages are well under forty percent of the 1919 level. But, in the meantime, what has happened to the income of the "parasitic class"? According to a statement by a nationally known research director, is the third ear of the depression interest and dividend payments to the owners of industry are only slightly under the year of greatest prosperity, while wages—the purchasing power of the nation—have been cut back almost one-half. In the first five months of 1932, \$3,087,000,000 were paid in cash to stock and bond holders—an increase of \$20,000,000 over prospectus 1929!

And yet we are told by those same self-benevolent philanthropists—the complaining class, that we, who labor produced those profits and dividends, should share our crust of bread and be damn glad to have anything at all! Poor sheen, unadorned all there has been, nothing like it: here the world began. The workers have always shared with relatives and fellow workers what little they had. They're doing it now, and they will continue, out of necessity, to do it. The advice for the better-off workers who grew fat on our privation and misery.

Share? Of course, we want to share and we intend to share, not only our crust, but the full product of our labor as applied to the marvelously productive machinery of today. We intend to take and to keep, or ourselves as producers the full benefits of the productivity of these machines. We intend to share these benefits among ourselves as producers, and a complete exclusion of the human ghouls whose only interest or ambition in life has been to acquire, by fair means or foul, their pound of flesh.

All power to the General Strike, the four-hour-day, four-day week with no wage cuts! All power to the workers' industrial administration which will replace the rotten edifice of decaying capitalism! All power to the I. W. W. in its campaign of education, organization and emancipation!

TECHNOCRACY

Hidden by the ruffian of a thousand and one man sideshow of current happenings is the most urgent and significant statement to be made in the 200,000 words or so man's habitation on this small planet. By its extreme simplicity this little conclusion of Technocracy may easily escape attention, but its significance demands the happiness, security and future existence of the peoples on the North American continent. It is simply this: Man, in his age-long struggle for leisure and the elimination of toil, has finally arrived at that position where, for the first time, this goal is not only possible, but probable.

This is a conclusion of engineers, not theorists, and its significance is none the less far-reaching than that broken down by the obsolete level of the population in which 122,000,000 Americans live.

With what is known of Technology today in this country, it is now necessary for the adult population, ages 25 to 45, to work but 680 hours per year in order to produce a standard of living for the entire population ten times above the average income of 1929.—Wayne W. Parrish, in the "New Outlook" for December.

Time to the Workers

CHARLES SCHWEIN

The gate of opportunity will never swing open to the unorganized worker. The foundation of all good working conditions is a good union card. Join the I. W. W.

Industrial unionism is as necessary to the structure of any sane society as the steel skeleton is to a skyscraper.

Loaf of workers continue to expect a "break" from the existing order, but lots more gave it up as a bad job. The "break" they got was spelled with an "o".

Enthusiasm without a One Big Union card is like a rifle without a bullet.

The I. W. W. is accused of being 25 years ahead of the times by those who are exactly 25 years behind the times—craft, unionists, for instance.

Why have a handful of rich people got all the good things of life? Simply because the poor are too ignorant of their class position to do anything about it. Join the I. W. W. and help to put the parasite class in overalls.

What is the purpose of all civilization, all learning, all advance in science and the invention of machinery?

Plainly, it is to increase human happiness and security. If it isn't this, then what is it for?

Anyway, the only thing it had actually done is to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The workers have been deluded by the benefits of these machines and they have been forced to bear all the hardships such as machines brought upon the world.

All present workers are being advised to go back to candle light and log cabins, just as though all this wonderful progress had not been made!

To all of which we reply, "Nothing less." We workers are as much entitled to enjoy the riches and sweetness of life as anybody else.

In fact a lot more than the parasites, who never produce anything.

Take Samuel Insull, for instance. He was a common thief who looked big because he had inflated. He took the life like any other common thief and swindled the lives and careers of many of his brother crooks. He had money, shot and tore noses and he let's it flow, and splash to money. And now he is perched on a rock over in Greece.

John Law can't get at him. The old bond has too much dough. The next thing on the program will be a massing of masses of telegraphs—plugging him up like another Napoleon. And what does it all mean?

Simply this: that a man like that—a member of a class like that—should never have been entrusted with so much power and wealth.

We workers, living under Industrial Democracy, will never make a mess of things the way Insull did. We just couldn't.

The reason is that the thing we believe in and struggle for is PRINCIPLE and not private gain. There is a world of difference.

In order to be happy and prosperous we figure that we have to learn to be happy and secure together—as a class. And it is as a class that we propose to solve our present problems and rebuild the world in keeping with the needs and requirements of all of us.

This cannot be done until the capitalist control of earth and machinery of production is done away with.

Organize in the One Big Union of the I. W. W. and make happiness kind security for the human race a reality.

Read the Industrial Worker, read and distribute the new I. W. W. pamphlet, the General Strike. Take out a red card and get into the fight.

This is one sure way of doing things that you don't have to be ashamed of.

Wage Slaves Without Wages

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor reports, according to the Federated Press, that it is receiving complaints about unpaid wages to the extent of \$370,000 a year, as compared with \$14,500 of such claims in 1921. The department is considering the California wage-collection law, under which the state collects unpaid wages without any charge to the worker. The only resource Pennsylvania workers now have is to enter civil suit, which in most cases they cannot afford.

The Song The Communist Never Sings

By Communist

I want to be a working-man and with the workers, join. The crosses for my palaces—no, and a flapjack for my home; I want to be a member of that free, untrammelled band, A ballchain on my ankle and a pickaxe in my hand.

I want to be a working-man and beat capitalist's rule. The song of "God and Country" while the dum dum bullets ring; To cheer the "Shirry Banner" till my empty innards burst, And follow Green and Lewis till my ragged form is dust.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT TODAY

by KATHERINE H. POLLAK

Reviewed by E. C. S.

While there is a great need for a history of contemporary labor in America, this handbook by Katherine H. Pollak falls far short of this title.

Its fault lies not in what is presented, but what is not presented. With the wealth of material available to a research worker, it is astounding that any omission of labor activities should be of last labor movement the most active, important and influential, the I. W. W.

But probably Miss Pollak, due to her Brookline training has a slight distaste for that form of unionism that expresses the will of the wage slave. And wage slaves in this organization are notorious. A rule to those messiahs emanating from alleges that attempt to emancipate them. Going back to Pollak's history, we find mentioned the Socialist, the A. F. of L., Communist and the Progressives, i. e. the C. P. L. A. or Committee for Progressive Labor Action. Some regret for the debate and E. W. W. activity. Facts in action, while the Danville Clapp was due to the restrictions placed upon organization by the A. F. of L. labor fathers in their fear of labor unionism, the Gastonia tragedy was directly due to union weakness by the deliberate policy of Communist.

Like the Patterson, New Jersey strike of 1931 in which the Communist National Textile Workers Union deliberately offered to act as strike breakers in order to have

their union recognized, the Gastonia strike and its attendant killings and jailings of textile workers was due to communist fanaticism. Ignoring the psychology of southern labor and its enforced ignorance of labor union needs, also its antipathy to racial equality, communist stupidity, on the one hand, and the lack of leadership on the other, ended in complete rout of Gastonia workers and a growing suspicion of communist activity by American labor. This lack of leadership is the weakness of the "working class". As if they were the working class or even sincere enough and intelligent enough to express working class sentiments.

Miss Pollak has enough regard for communism to present it in its true colors and also a fair understanding of Socialism and A. F. of L. activity. Facts in action, while the Danville Clapp was due to the restrictions placed upon organization by the A. F. of L. labor fathers in their fear of labor unionism, the Gastonia tragedy was directly due to union weakness by the deliberate policy of Communist.

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Present Order is Doomed

by Modern Machinery Says Scott

Engineers and economists who have attracted attention by their advocacy of a new social and economic order which they call "Technocracy" have fired another warning shot at the existing system.

In the current issue of "Harper's Magazine," Howard Scott, a member of the group, declares that the "price system" has been "traced a paralyzing blow by the machine and is dead beyond recall." "If we allow ourselves to drift for another two years as we have the last three trying to patch up a system that cannot be salvaged," Scott says, "we shall have some 200,000,000 unemployed." That is 200,000,000 more than the total estimated unemployed this year.

Modern industry, Scott argues, is operated under the price system and to be successful must make a profit and pay a return on the money invested. "The amount of profit depends on the quantity of output which can be produced at a given cost of production and the surest way to do this is to produce on as large a scale as possible" with machines.

"A producer," Scott says, "does not install machines in order to give his employees more leisure. He uses machines because they multiply many times over the output of what his employees are capable and at a faster and much cheaper rate."

The profit, instead of being passed on to the workers in wages and to the public in cheaper goods, has been reinvested in production, until output has to increase at a compound interest rate to pay for the "river of money being invested in it."

Meanwhile, consumption has lagged far behind—and there, according to Scott, is all the reason needed for the depression. "Bankers and economists," according to Scott, "are not fitted to govern, as is demonstrated by their actions in the present depression." Bankers he calls "medicine men" of an antiquated age, and economists are likened to "barometers."

The group of which Scott is associated insists that the burden of debt and interest were lifted from industry and a technical operation substituted for our present system of workers would need to work only 16 hours a week. Even at that level, it contended each worker would live at a very high standard—possibly at the rate of a \$20,000-a-year income by working less than four hours each day, four days a week.

The only mobility on earth is the mobility of Labor, and there is no greater sin than to live from the stolen labor of others. The capitalist is one kind of parasite, the scrub animal.

"The Kangaroo Court" to be Presented by I. W. W. in Seattle Hall

SEATTLE, Wash. — An intellectual treat and a repeal proletarian drama will be staged at the I. W. W. Hall at 512 1/2 Second Ave. here New Year's Eve, Jan. 31 at eight o'clock.

The famous I. W. W. two act drama "The Kangaroo Court," will be played by an all star cast including the famous Wobly Preacher comedian, Dublin Dan, as Judge and prosecuting attorney.

Fellow Worker Lee Tull, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. will play the leading role of a wise Wobly. There will be songs by the I. W. W. songs by the Junior Wobblies; beside many other entertaining and educational features.

Admission is free, so come with your friends prepared to have a good time.

BE A MAN

Be a man and be a fighter. Not alone, but with the group. Organize for life and freedom. Not for charity and soap.

Be a man and keep on moving. Onward, straight along the line. They'll respect you if you battle. They'll scorn you if you whine!

Be a reader, be a thinker. Boost our pamphlets, boost our press; Be the kind that says, "I'm certain," Not the kind that says, "I guess."

Be a man and be a rebel. Not a scissorbillious whelp. Like the knacker, like the critter. Who look well . . . but will not help.

Be a Wobly, be a booster; Go to meetings, pay your dues; Organize and peddle papers; Let the "bosses" sing his blues.

LINE UP!

WATCH YOUR NUMBER Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing Industrial Worker. For instance 835, this means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

THIS IS YOUR NUMBER

836

Operations Started on Colorado River Aqueduct Project

Initial Work of Road Building etc. is Already Under Way Two Million and Twenty Million Dollar Project.

BANNING, Cal.—Frank E. Wymouth, chief engineer and general manager of the Metropolitan District of Southern California, in charge of the building of the Colorado River Aqueduct, yesterday interviewed applicants for positions as superintendents of the new construction camps that the district will set up for construction of the Coachella tunnels by "force account".

Monday men will be put out to build roads leading into the mountains in the Little San Bernardino Canyons, where the nine camps will be located. Just as soon as access is provided, work on the camps will start and at the same time hard-rock crews will begin driving the four adits for the eighteen mile East Coachella tunnel.

Completion of the Owens River Aqueduct ushered in a new era of growth and prosperity for the city of Los Angeles and the surrounding country. In the five years ago it was determined that the Los Angeles River was inadequate to supply water enough to take care of the rapid growth of the community. Consequently the Owens River Aqueduct materialized, furnishing the city with snow-water from the High Sierras 250 miles away every quarter of a mile.

As a result people from every quarter of the world flock by climatical conditions and the prospects of attaining prosperity through this water. The water supply, flooded by the thousands and hundreds of thousands to the land of the lemon, the orange and other fruits, Los Angeles, as a result of this water, is well on the way to her second million. The growth of this locality continues and incidentally does the need for more and more water. This water is not only for human consumption but also for irrigation, without which this district would be as an arid waste.

In 1927 it was determined necessary that a governmental organization materialize that would permit noncontiguous cities to weld themselves together without sacrificing their independence, for the purpose of securing for themselves a joint water supply. This governmental organization was the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. In 1927 the California Legislature adopted a measure known as the Metropolitan Water District Act which contained the necessary legal machinery for the formulation of such a union of noncontiguous cities.

On December 29, 1928 the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California was formally established under the provisions of this act. There were eleven original cities which have since been increased to thirteen. They are Anaheim, Brea, Fullerton, Long Beach, Pasadena, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Los Angeles and Torrance.

Just a few days prior to the formation of the district, on December 21, President Calvin Coolidge placed his signature on a piece of legislation known as the "Bing Johnson Bill". The president's signature combined successfully the long fight for the construction of a huge dam across the Badger Canyon on the Colorado River, with the actual work on the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct and bring the water to this reservoir to their vineyards, orchards, homes and factories.

Several portions of the work will be started simultaneously. One of these is the construction of roads over which men, machinery and materials can be transported to the site of construction. It is probable that more road will be built in conjunction with this project than has ever been built over a similar period in the history of California. Chief Engineer Wymouth says this work will start immediately.

After the preliminary work of road building, installing temporary water lines, the installation of a 225 mile temporary power system of 66,000 volt transmission line and 270 miles of lower voltage distribution line the building of bank houses, mess halls and offices the actual work on the tunnels will commence.

The San Jacinto tunnel is to be thirteen miles long. It will be 750,000 cubic yards of earth and rock taken from this hole and 195,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used in lining the bore. The diameter of the tunnel at the entrance on the line will be sixteen feet. It will be driven from two sloped adits or adits or adits at least one portal. The use of these adits, however, the greatest distance between entries slightly less than eight miles. It is estimated to take six years to construct this tunnel.

"Relief Work" in Florida Causing Unorganized to Think

NORTHWEST FLORIDA, Nov. 13.—"Relief" work here in the form of three days a week for a part of the unemployed nine hour day, with pick and shovel, for the cheapest rents about \$5.00 per month. Figure it out for yourself.

The lunch carried by workers is usually sweet potato bread, and the relief wages were set lower for this section due to the "keep the nigger in his place" attitude of the planters, who are fighting that, with the mythical "return of prosperity" the workers can be hired for a starvation wage.

The word "nigger" in quotation above is not to be construed as a reflection upon the colored, but rather as an all-inclusive term,—designating all who work for wages—on less (meaning share-croppers) tenants.

Observers in all sections would send in reports of the "nigger" hours on the "relief" business. The local chamber of commerce have power to set wages at which we must work. They have brains enough to organize. See the monthly, they have a copy of Bulletin No. 216 published University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla. "A Nutritional Study of the White School Children in Five Representative Counties of Florida". (Above bulletin is free to all who apply.) I quote but one item.—"Without dissent all agree!!!!"

These, of course, are children of the working class. Workers all—we are American Sovereigns just before election—As a result people from every quarter of the world flock by climatical conditions and the prospects of attaining prosperity through this water.

BUILD UP THE PRESS

Get that bundle of papers and sub book and get it. We must increase the circulation by five thousand during 1933 if we wish to put the Industrial Worker over the top. The most effective means for this is by Wall paper resolution and spitoon philosophy won't do it. Direct action only brings home the bacon. Take a tip and get busy.—"Happy Jack" Acker.

The Bernacetti tunnel is to be 5,920 feet long, and will be driven from only one portal.

The West Coachella tunnel will be 95,000 cubic yards of excavation and 275,000 cubic yards of concrete. It is broken into two sections and will therefore be driven from four portals.

The East Coachella tunnel will be 96,250 feet long. Excavation to the amount of 1,450,000 cubic yards and concrete, 273,000 yards, it will be driven from two portals and five adits.

The Iron mountain tunnel will be 59,100 cubic yards of excavation and 275,000 cubic yards of concrete. It will be worked from two portals and two sloped adits.

A series of smaller tunnels to be known as the Whipple Mt. tunnels will be located just west of the aqueduct intake. Their total length is 25,000 feet.

The Coachella tunnel will probably be the last to begin operations. It is to be 17,500 feet long.

Besides the construction of these various tunnels there is much excavation or dragline work to be done. Siphons and pumping units will also have to be installed. Approximately 19,000 tons will be given employment over a period of six years or more. In addition thousands will be given employment in the manufacture and distribution of the materials and machinery necessary for the completion of this project. Some of the items, according to specifications are: 489 rock drills, 86 air compressors, 193 electric locomotives, 1,048 mine cars, 62 tunnel air blowers, 75 mucking machines and shovels, 56 large dragline shovels and ditchers, 223 large trucks, 41,000,000 pounds of powder, 6,000,000 barrels of cement, 780 carloads of structural steel, 2500 carloads of reinforcing steel, 218,000 tons of steel pipe, 200 miles of steel rails, 340 carloads of copper and 1,700 carloads of timber.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has interpreted its declaration at the time the aqueduct bonds were voted, September 29, 1931 to mean that only persons living in the district from Sept. 29, 1930, will be eligible. This is apparently contrary to the patriotic "home-coming" law which provides that the greater portion of the district's population are not construction workers. The turnover of labor will be very great as the job is down in a climate that is not ideal for the district in the summer. Much of the outside labor will undoubtedly be taken care of by these "residents of the district" but the building of the tunnels will require labor skilled for such requirements. Therefore when the tunnels are started the "resident" with his ball and skillet will undoubtedly return like a human pig, to 1930 m. For the purpose of making constitutional changes, and devise ways and means to organize the unemployed.

All members of the I. W. W. and the Industrial Workers' Unemployed Union. A conference will be held at 1618 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., Monday, January 9, 1933, 10:00 a. m. For the purpose of making constitutional changes, and devise ways and means to organize the unemployed. For Harold Carlson, Sec'y-treas., I. W. U.

POLITICIANS PUT SKIDS UNDER STRIKE OF BERLIN TRANSPORT WORKERS

Splendid Solidarity of German Strikers Broken by Competing Efforts of Socialists, Communists and Nazis to Win Election.

The first part of November 1932, the foreign news of the American Brass Check Press made slight mention of a great strike that was taking place in Berlin. The news of the strike was over-shadowed by the excitement of the national elections taking place at the time in the two "great" republics—Germany and the U. S. A.

We asked our fellow workers of Germany to report the strike for readers of the Industrial Worker. The following was received from them which I translated from German.—Joseph Wagner, Secretary of the Berlin Transport Workers and his Lesson for the Working Class.

In order to get a fairly objective idea of the great strike of the municipal transport workers in Berlin, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the situation existing immediately prior to the strike which is as follows:

In order to complete the number of national elections of this year a full half a dozen the politicians of all shades had to promise their tired followers to bring down even the blue skies for their benefit. It was generally conceded that the Nazis (Fascists of Germany) would lose heavily of their previous votes because their supreme chief, Adolph Hitler by passing up his chance to take office force the government, act thoroughly dithered. Thereupon, the communist party of Germany decided to fish in the troubled social democratic waters. The Social Party was aware that in that election it would lose even a larger number of votes than it had lost at previous elections.

The Socialist Party sided with the government and it tried to convince it that the capitalist government without the benefit of "Party" and without the social trade unions, would be like a man without his dorsal parts. Therefore, as all politicians parties were wholly taken up with the task of capturing government offices they thought of everything but the possibility of a strike.

In the midst of this political excitement and turmoil the strike of the municipal transport workers broke out unexpectedly in Berlin. So preparations for it had been made on either side. The trade unions had been contented to reduction of wages and to a reduction of working forces in 1928 to demonstrate to the Paper government that the trade unions and the S. P. were with the government through thick and thin. The employees of the Municipal Transport System, the betrays and enraged, and the strike broke out spontaneously. The Federation of Trade Unions of Germany promptly organized the strike breakers. Thereupon the following situation ensued.

Workers belonging to no party or belonging to the Nazis, who had joined the Trade Union Opposition and other transport workers with left leanings, went out on strike, and the members of the "social" trade unions tried their best to break the strike. At first this remained merely an attempt. The strikers had the full sympathy of the people—save, even of the party bourgeois.

The strike was being carried and fought with all the means at the disposal of the strikers. The trucks were filled with food, covers and tools and during the night trucks were torn up and removed. Trolley wires were torn down and street cars, which were used to transport the trucks, were on some traffic, were demolished to

Women are Forced to Work Longer Hours and for Smaller Pay

During the last three years women workers' wages in manufacturing industries have declined less, both proportionately and in actual amount, than men's, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization maintained by big business interests.

However, there's a "fly in the ointment". The board declares that women's wages, already lower than men's, have been cut deeper, and in order to maintain their inches women have worked longer hours than men.

"Women apparently obtained these longer hours," the board says, "because they worked for less pay than men. The figures may be taken to indicate that women are not so well able to resist wage cuts as men, and that to make any sort of a living they must work longer hours." All of which proves that women need the protection of the I. W. W. just as well as anybody.

Notice, Chicago U. U.

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COMING EVENTS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Forum, 1618 W. Madison St. — SUNDAY, JAN. 8, 8 P. M. Symposium. Speakers: E. F. Slattman, I. W. W.; Norman Foster, Trotsky Group; Bartolo Provo, Anarchist. Subject, "What I Believe".

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 8 P. M. Speaker: Dr. Olive Hirsell. Subject: "A Speaker on Birth Control".

EVERY TUESDAY Educational Meetings. 8 P. M. Admission free.

NEW YEARS EVE, Dance to 2 P. M. 1933. Come and have a good time!

North Side Forum, Cafe Idrott Basement Hall, 3708 Union Ave. THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 8 P. M. Speaker: Morris Fagin. Subject: "The I. W. W. in Struggle and Story".

BUFFALO, N. Y.

New I. W. W. Hall in Buffalo, New York, at 342 Dearborn St. corner Austin. Every Sunday 7:30 p. m. Open Forum in English. — Tuesday and Thursday at 8:00 p. m. in Hungarian. — Every day open from 1:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m.

220 NOTICE

Nominations are now open for G. E. B. Member and G. O. C. Members of the I. W. U. No. 220. They can be nominated by any meeting of seven members of I. U. No. 20 in good standing, or by any branch of the same. Louis Pozzi, Chairman of the G. O. C.

G. R. U. NOTICE

Nominations for G. E. B. member of G. R. U. and General Organization Committee members for the year 1933 are now open to all members of the G. R. U. in the hands of Chairman of the G. O. C. of the G. R. U. no later than December 15, 1931. Groups of seven paid up members, where there is no branch, are entitled to send in nominations. G. O. C. of G. R. U. James Price, Chairman, 332 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 220

For G. E. B. Member: W. F. Burroughs, Louis Pozzi, Hugh Holmes, Nichols, Tony Hutman, Martin Katinic, Walter Nesbit, John Ortega, Nemesio Edilla, A. S. Embree (declines). For G. E. B. member: Louis Pozzi, W. F. Burroughs.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 110

For G. E. B. Member: Accept—Guy B. Askew, A. P. Johnson, Martin Simovic. Not heard from—A. Vernon. For G. O. C. Members: Accept—Wm. Capelin, J. Chloesty, A. Z. Cooney, P. Lawless, Wm. O'Brien, A. Simpson, Wm. Unger, A. Wallace, A. J. Farley. Decline—Bob Hall, M. Simovic, A. P. Johnson, L. Graycy. Not heard from—M. Cardiss, Oscar Johnson, J. E. Mitterling, James Sullivan, R. Phillips, John K. Peterson, A. Vernon, A. Ott.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 310

The initial fee for I. U. 310 will be raised to \$1.00 starting November 1st. Nominations are now open for G. E. B. and G. O. C. members for I. U. 310. These accepting must do so not later than 10:00 a. m. before Jan. 1st, 1933. The eligibility of nominees will be governed by the by-laws of I. U. 120 and the General Constitution of the I. W. U.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 210

All nominees must state whether they accept or decline before December 15 as the ballot will be placed in the field on that date. All nominees sent in their acceptances or declinations to General Headquarters, 665 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions are a part of the system which causes one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that our emancipation will come about through a change in their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work" we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the struggle against such exploitation, but also to carry on production when capitalists shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of a new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation, we unite under the following constitution: (Note—After this follows the constitution.)