

LEFT SIDE

Economist doll Sylvia Porter in her syndicated newspaper column has arrived at the brilliant observation that the cause of poverty is not only unemployment, but low wages among many employed contributing a bigger factor. Here I thought I was living in genteel indigence.

The Canadian Army like to play games too. The latest gimmick in their practice maneuvers is fighting imaginary mobs led by "Labor Leaders" dressed up in beards and berets who in the course of being captured are searched and examined for photographs and addresses of other union officials. You draft evaders had better stop scampering to Canada!

Nasty rumors are coming from England that the workers plan on taking over three factories in Liverpool as a protest against management proposals that would put 3,000 out of work. Hot dang! Didn't know we had any Wobs in Liverpool!

In Belfast a civilian assured a soldier who was eyeing him suspiciously: "I'm not mad at anyone... I'm an atheist."

An underground hydrogen test blast recently caused a 29-story hotel in Las Vegas—over a hundred miles away—to do the hootchie-kootchie. On the site itself the ground jumped 15 feet in the air. The difference between the United States and Rome is that the US doesn't have to import its barbarians. It's about time to turn this country over to the blumenkinder.

In Alaska, the last frontier, the Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos are getting a taste of the Great White Father's benevolence as did their brothers earlier down in the States. Private corporations have been encroaching on the land they have lived upon for the last 20 milleniums. Court cases are pending now in that beleaguered land, but the Great White Pappy is not worried too much since these people are not as numerous as the blacks and the Latins Stateside.

The Indians on the Quinault Reservation on the Olympic Peninsula have taken their steps against this white encroachment. They have closed off 25 miles of the most scenic beach on the Olympic Peninsula because they were sick and tired of cleaning up all the beer cans, sandwich wrappers, condoms, and what have you left behind by the tourists.

The various and sundry economists are still informing the nation that the farm workers are the lowest paid workers in the country. Why don't they also inform the nation to stop eating grapes to help force improvement of some of these conditions.

WOBBLY SHUTTERBUG BUGS FED-BUGS

Judge Campbell of the Federal District Court in Chicago recently issued an order banning newspaper reporters with cameras and any electronic equipment from the interior of the Federal Building during press conferences. The obvious focus of such orders is on the conspiracy trials. Protest demonstrations have been promised and are expected. In the absence of news photographers and newsreel cameramen, the cops can bang away with impunity at any demonstrators without fear of being put to shame by another Walker Report.

LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

ALL WEALTH
MUST GO
TO LABOR

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

VOLUME 66, NUMBER 10 — W. N. 1279

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS OCTOBER 1969

10 CENTS

SOLIDARITY IS THE ANSWER FOR AUTOMATION

4 HOURS WORK
FOR 8 HOURS PAY
PUTS MORE
WORKERS ON THE JOB
EVERY DAY!
IWW
2922 N. HALSTED CHICAGO 14

The San Francisco Bay area waterfront has been going through throes in recent months that can almost be compared in significance with the 1934 General Strike.

This time it's a complex triangle which involves the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; the Teamsters Union; and the Pacific Maritime Association, the bargaining agent for the waterfront bosses.

The issue is over who will have the right to load loose cargo into the new container stations being installed at the docks. The new method of container loading promises to spread throughout the docks of the West Coast. But the issue has been joined here that will probably determine the future livelihood of many a union man.

Back in 1961, both ILWU and Teamsters were concerned about coming containerization, with its impending threat of widespread unemployment. At that time the two unions worked out an arrangement which would allow Teamsters to place cargo in containers at inland loading stations. Longshoremen would load and unload from ships.

But the past couple of years has seen the possibility and actual introduction of container loading stations at the docks themselves—making it a one-shot loading procedure. This would considerably cut costs for the bosses and would obviously shoot up their profit.

The Teamsters laid claim to the new container loading on the ground that this was their work by established precedent. The ILWU said that now that it was to be done at the docks, it was longshoremen's work.

This has led to entanglement—with both unions instituting work stoppages. In 1968 the issue ended up at the desk of arbitrator Sam Kagel, and in November of that year Kagel ruled that the ILWU contract, to expire in 1971, required the longshoremen to handle all cargo, including the cargo container-loaded by the Teamsters.

This did not end the contention.

The two unions did set up a 10-man committee to try to resolve their differences, with no substantial progress. Both insist the work belongs to them.

But what has touched off serious dockside confrontation in recent weeks was the announcement of a pact between the ILWU and PMA, reported in the San Francisco Chronicle of August 28.

This pact would give ILWU members nearly complete jurisdiction over the container loading. The agreement was said to have been concluded after nine months of negotiation, with ratification

(continued on Page 7)

A SCAB IS A SCAB IS A SCAB! SCAB! SCAB! SCAB!

A most fundamental principle of the working class was in question when the San

Francisco Labor Council suspended the local division of the Amalgamated Transit Union from membership for six months in September.

The 2,000-member Division 1225 was suspended for ordering bus drivers to cross the picket lines of the striking bus mechanics at Greyhound Lines last summer.

The suspension came when a trial committee of the Labor Council recommended this action and condemned the drivers' union action as "repulsive and repugnant to the principles of the labor movement".

The International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1305, representing the mechanics, initially raised the ouster

demand.

Amalgamated spokesmen pleaded that a clause in their contract forbade them to strike while the contract was in effect, and that they had no choice but to work because of it.

But the trial committee said it "refused to condone or accept excuses for violating the picket lines". It was noted that the mechanics had received full strike sanction from the Labor Council, with no objections raised by the drivers' union.

Council Secretary George Johns indicated that Amalgamated had been "suckered" by the Federal Conciliation Service to accept

(continued on Page 4)

On September 18, a press conference was being held at the Federal Building with Sherman Skolnick, who is well known for being a thorn in the side of Machine judges and who knows more law than anyone who has been admitted to the Bar in Chicago.

Fellow Worker Chuck Doehrer, one-time editor of the Industrial Worker and still an active newsman, was well acquainted with the Judge's order, but felt it impinged on

(continued from Page 3)

DON'T BUY CALIFORNIA GRAPES

editorial

UNIONISM OR RACISM? FOUR-HOUR DAY CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE



What with the President's cutback on construction to "curb" inflation causing a crisis in that particular industry, the growing complaint of lack of job opportunity for black construction workers becomes all the more important.

A recent television program pointed out what has been known to construction workers for a long time: that the higher paying jobs in the construction industry are closed to black workers. The irony is that this is not solely the shenanigans of the employers, but the result of an unwritten law among construction union bureaucrats that none but a token number of black workers are ever admitted to any union local. This is accompanied by the myth that the only reason there aren't more black workers in union locals is that there is a dearth of competent construction workers among the blacks. Anyone who has spent long years in the construction game, like your editor for instance, knows this is a lot of fertilizer.

The result of this situation is that for the larger part of the black construction workers, their only opportunity in the industry is on non-union jobs. Where a white union worker will be receiving upwards of \$6 an hour plus insurance and retirement benefits, a black non-union worker will be lucky if he makes \$3 an hour if and when he works—and forget about the trimmings. It doesn't take any great stretch of the imagination to see where a situation such as this can lead. There is resentment on the part of the black workers toward the whites who are seemingly in the gravy boat, and of course the white stiff's are none too happy about having to compete with cheap non-union labor, especially if that cheap non-union labor happens to be performed by a segment of the population that the educational process of the profit system has conditioned them to look on as a threat to all they hold sacred. Divide and conquer in order to rule has always been the practice of the man in the saddle.

Part of this situation is due to the family-type structure of many union locals where an applicant has to be on close terms with some influential member before he can get a permit to work on a union job. The polarization between two segments of the working class that this invariably brings about serves nobody's interest but that of the employing class, who will benefit greatly from a situation in which two groups of workers are pitted against each other. Whether the assistance given by the union bureaucrats to this situation is by conscious design or by mere short-sighted bumbling, is open to debate. Clearly,

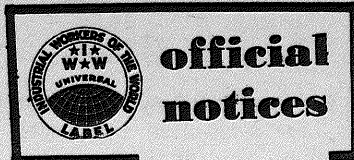
this situation is not what early pioneer unionists had in mind when they were fighting the good struggle. Furthermore this is eloquent proof that the present system of unionism fails in serving the interests of the working class.

The present system of unionism, in its role of pacifier between employer and employee, can at best achieve for the worker a few extra cents an hour so he is not too far behind in his debts, or a hospitalization plan that will be a deterrent to his seeking other employment. The net result of these benefits is that the worker still remains tied down to his job situation and at the mercy of his employer. The present system of unionism does nothing to change that situation.

The present union structure is unable to cope with the problem of wage differential between workers of a different color or a different sex, much less alleviate the inequality of job opportunity. With the present eight-hour work day combined with the ever-increasing number of workers competing in the job market each year and the factor of automation lessening the number of job opportunities, there will always be a situation where there will be a polarization between those who hold steady employment and those who do not. For those who are employed, the vast number of unemployed job-seekers will be a threat to their job security and a detrimental factor in their bargaining position with the employer.

The one immediate answer to this situation is a shorter work day. A shorter work day will create more job openings without entailing any loss of pay on the part of those who are already holding down jobs. The eight-hour day was established long before the generation of this writer, and somewhere between then and now we should have had a six-hour day. The time for a six-hour day is now long past in light of increasing automation and the population explosion. What is needed now (not in the future) is a four-hour day. There is no reason why some workers should work long hours and have no real leisure time, while others have too much time and no wages to enjoy it with. There is no reason why the four-hour day cannot be a living fact of our everyday lives. The only segment of our population who would be opposed to a four-hour day would be the employing class, who could no longer use workers against each other. They could no longer be in a position to pit workers of a different color or sex against each other in times of job scarcity. This is a move all workers should strive for. Regardless of what a white working stiff thinks of a black one or vice-versa, it is to their mutual interest that a four-hour work day be established.

FOUR HOURS WORK FOR EIGHT HOURS PAY PUTS MORE WORKERS ON THE JOB EVERY DAY! —CAC



BERKELEY: The Branch Secretary is Robert Rush, 1723 10th Street.

CHICAGO: Branch general membership meetings are now being held on the first Friday of the month at 2422 North Halsted Street. Write to Branch Secretary W. H. Westman.

BUFFALO: Write to IWW Delegate Henry Pfaff, 77 Eckhart Street, Buffalo, New York 14207 or through Peace and Freedom, 507 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222 (716-884-0426).

DULUTH: Write to IWW Stationary Delegate Patrick J. McMillen, Post Office Box 559 (55801), or phone Pat (727-3154) after 7 p.m. for an appointment.

HOUSTON: Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is Acting Secretary of the Houston I.U. 510 Branch. All communications intended for the Branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Boulevard (77011).

ITHACA: Stationary Delegate Bill Siebert can be reached at the Glad Day Press, 308 Stewart Avenue (phone 607-273-0535 or 273-1899).

LOS ANGELES: Phone Dorice McDaniels (OR 7-8397) or write to Eugene Nelson, Post Office Box 33463, Los Angeles, California 90033 (213-225-9304).

NEW YORK: For delegate service and information, phone Bill Goring (749-6465).

PHILADELPHIA: Write to Jarama Jam, Post Office Box 17161 (19105), or phone WA 3-6691

SAN FRANCISCO: See Michael Mack, Branch Secretary, 425 Presidio Avenue. Get involved in the action. Keep informed. It's been done by others.

SEATTLE: The Seattle GRU Branch Office of the IWW is located at 307 Jones Building, 3rd Avenue and Union Street, Seattle, Washington 98101.

VANCOUVER: IWW Stationary Delegate: J. B. McAndrew, 1896 I Avenue, Basement. Education Workers IU 620: 607 Queens Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia (L. Gambone, Secretary).

WATERLOO: IWW Student-Teacher Branch at University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada: Cyril Levitt, Secretary, c/o Federation of Students.

YAKIMA: Write to Stationary Delegate, Post Office Box 2205, Yakima, Washington 98902.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES

AUSTRALIA: Bert Armstrong, 20 Barton Street, Concord, New South Wales.

GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON: Colin Beadle, 49 Lausanne Road, Horney, London N. 8.

HARTEPOOL (NORTHEAST ENGLAND): Brian Carter, 1 Ormesby Road, Seaton Estate, Hartepool, County Durham.

SWEDEN: David Sund, Harpundsavgen 44, 124-40 Bandhagen.

REBEL VOICES

Paperbound copies of Joyce Kornbluh's "Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology" may be had from headquarters at \$4.95 each.

Attention, Field Correspondents!

The deadline for the November issue of the Industrial Worker shall be Monday, October 20. All copy should be in the office by that date.

— The Editor

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All" • One Union One Label One Enemy



INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Carlos Cortez Editor
AL JUST, General Secretary-Treasurer
W. H. Westman, Business Manager

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 articles or policies which have the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official. All other matter herein contained is the mere personal expression of the individuals or individual writing or editing the same.

General Convention To Be Held November

The Ballot Committee met at General Headquarters July 21 to count the General Referendum ballot on the General Convention. The complete report of the Committee will appear in the August GOB.

At this time, however, it should be announced that the Convention will convene at 9 a.m. November 29. Question 3 on the ballot was also passed, enabling the organization to hold a workable convention in our present situation.

The GEB and GST would request that resolutions, proposed agenda, or any other suggestions aimed at facilitating a more productive convention be sent as soon as possible to the GHQ. For further developments and announcements concerning the convention preparations and plans, keep abreast of the forthcoming Industrial Workers and GOBs.

Chicago FWs will make every effort to provide diggings for the conventioners; it would be appreciated if members planning to attend would get in touch with the GHQ as soon as possible so that logistics can be expedited. Virtually everyone attending last year's convention agreed that much was accomplished to bring the IWW out of the history books. Hopefully all who can possibly attend this year will do so, contributing their vibrations to the accelerating Wob renaissance.

Al Just General Secretary-Treasurer

I. W. W:n Periaatejulistus

Työväenluokalla ja työnantajaluokalla ei ole mitään yhteistä. Mitään rauhaa ei voi olla niin kauan kun näitä ja puutetta on olemassa miljoonilla työläisillä ja niillä harvoilla, jotka muodostavat työnantajaluokan, on kaikki elämän hyvyudet.

Näiden kahden luokan välillä täytyy taistelun jatkua siihen saakka kunnes maailman työläiset järjestävät luokkana, ottavat haltuunsa maan ja tuotantolaitokset ja poistavat palkkajärjestelmän.

Me huomaamme, että teollisuuden johdon keskittyminen yhä harvempiin ja harvempiin käsiin tekee ammattiunionit kykenemättömiksi pitämään puoliaan työnantajain luokan alati kasvavaa valtaa vastaan. Ammattiunionit pitävät yllä sellaista asiantilaa, joka sallii yhä työläisjoukkoa käytettävän toista työläisjoukkoa vastaan samassa teollisuudessa, siten auttaen toinen toisensa häviöön saattamista palkkajärjestellessä. Tämän lisäksi ammattiunionit auttavat työnantajain luokkaa johtamaan työläisiä siihen harhaluuloon, että työväenluokalla ja työnantajaluokalla on yhteisiä etuja.

Tämä asiantila voidaan muuttaa ja työväenluokan edut säilyttää ainoastaan siten muodostetun järjestön avulla, jonka kaikki jäsenet yhdellä teollisuusalalla, tai kaikilla aloilla, jos välittömätönä, lakkaavat työstä milloin lakko tai työnsulku on julistettu jossakin järjestön osassa, siten tehden loukkauksen yhä vastaan luokkajärjestelmän kaikkia vastaan.

Vanhoillisen mielialuuseen, "Tydyttävä päiväpalkka tydyttävästä päivätyöstä," asemasta meidän on kirjoitettava lippumme vallankumoukselliset tunnukset, "Palkkajärjestelmän poistaminen."

Työväenluokan historiallinen tehtävä on kapitalismin kukistaminen. Tuotannon armeija on järjestettävä ei ainoastaan jokapäiväistä taistelua varten kapitalisteja vastaan, vaan myöskin jatkamaan tuotantoa, siten kun kapitalismin kukistettu. Järjestymällä teollisuusittain me muodostamme uutta yhteiskuntarakennetta vanhan kuoren sisällä.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
(Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

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General Executive Board: Ruth Sheridan, Chairman, 2237 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois 60614; Carlos Cortez, 2422 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614

8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders owning 1% or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: none

9. The purpose, function, and non-profit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during the preceding 12 months.

10. Extent and nature of circulation: no paid advertising

(In Items a through g below, the first figure presented is the average number of copies of each issue during the preceding 12 months and the second figure presented is the actual number of copies of the single issue published nearest to the filing date of these data.)

(a) Total number of copies printed (net press run): 2050; 2200

(b) Paid circulation:

(1) Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales: 543; 635

(2) Mail subscriptions: 1245; 1261

(c) Total paid circulation: 1788; 1896

(d) Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier, or other means: 100; 81

(e) Total distribution (sum of c and d): 1897; 1977

(f) Office use, left over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing: 153; 223

(g) Total (sum of e and f): 2050; 2200

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. — W. H. Westman, Business Manager

Reader's Soapbox

Fellow Worker Editor:

Judson Jones seems to be a firm believer in political parties. I suggest he study the history and aims of "Revolutionary Parties". The belief in political parties is the main reason for the impotence of the working class.

Because a political party, Right or Left, is a group that aims to control the working class, we Wobblies maintain that the working class can rise to victory only when it independently attacks its own problems and decides its own fate. The actual class struggle is the task of the working masses themselves organized from the bottom up. History and economics have placed the working class in that position.

Those who speak of "Revolutionary Parties" draw incomplete conclusions from history. They fail to realize that the failure of these parties to carry out their professed claims is due to the fundamental conflict between self-emancipation of the working class through its own power and the pacifying of revolutions through new ruling cliques.

Marxian theory declared that similar interests beget similar viewpoints and aims. The contradiction between party and class was expected to gradually disappear. History has shown, however, that parties are not what they were supposed to be. They are the historic creation of liberal capitalism, and within this setting they served for a time the needs of the workers, but only incidentally. They were

engaged chiefly in building the group interests and the social influence of the party. They became capitalistic institutions participating in the exploitation of labor and fighting with other capitalistic groups for the control of power positions. Because of concentration on capital and centralization of political power, the State apparatus became the most important social power center. A party that got control over a country either legally or illegally would transform itself into a new ruling class. That is what political parties do or try to do.

Wherever a party succeeded it did not serve the workers. Just the opposite occurred. The workers served the party. In Russia in 1921 when the Petrograd and Kronstadt workers demanded equal rations and voices in the councils, they were liquidated by the Red Army. Holy Lenin created the new class and the power elite. To follow self-appointed messiahs is to give the class struggle a religious character.

There is no integration between leaders and led. The existing gap widens continually. Working-class solidarity and action can arise not with but only against group and party interests. Once conditions force manual and intellectual workers into action, they will attack the task of self-organization, wrest economic power away from the master class, and pave the way for a classless society.

M. Serdar
Card Number X239621

2 HAIKU BRACERO

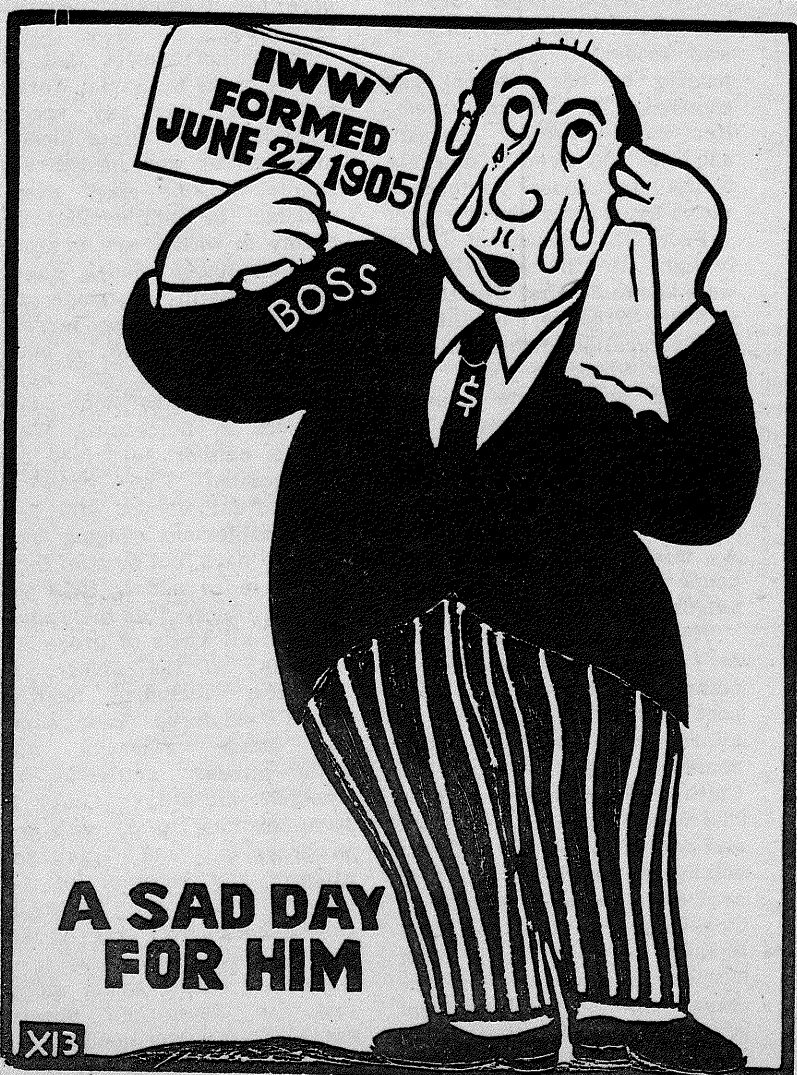
*Bajo hojas del elote seco,
Otro gusano muerto!*

Beneath the husks
Of the dry corn cob,
Another dead caterpillar!

*Ya regresamos al Sur.
La tierra aquí
Es desnuda.*

The land here is naked!
We return now
To our homes in the Southland.

— Carlos Cortéz



FROM FRANCE
(special to Industrial Worker)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15: I arrive here at the precise moment when the social agitation begins to pre-occupy not only the Bourgeoisie, but also the pie-cards of all the reformist unions of this country.

I don't know when this letter will reach you, however the strike that began three days ago threatens the rest of the French economy. Moreover the Bourgeoisie extend and reinforce each week their repressive means, and the French "Communist" Party appears to be also preparing for eventual action, more or less of channelizing in case the masses threaten the capitalist system in France of which it is an integral part. Now we shall see....

— Vagabundo

SELECTIVE RAIL STRIKE?

Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, and other railroad shop craftsmen have been trying to negotiate a 10% wage boost since last October. Machinists say if they have to strike they will raise their demands to cover the pay lost during the strike. They also contemplate avoiding having the strike injunctioneered away on the grounds of national emergency by striking only a line or two in each corner of the country. Despite their skills, their average pay is only \$3.59.

Separate from this shopcraft dispute, the United Transport Union, into which a number of operating crafts merged, is setting up to battle for the restoration of 18,000 firemen's jobs that should be manned for safety's sake.



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Tor Isedal
blir Joe Hill i TV



Tor Isedal, 44, blir Joe Hill i TV. En Widerbergs inspelning med Thommy Berggren blir alltså inte först. Nästan två timmar i färg kommer TV att visa till hösten med Tor Isedal som den amerikanske fackföreningskämpen och protestångaren som arkebuserades 1915. Tor Isedal fick rollen för att han sjungit Joe Hills kamp-sånger på fackföreningsmöten.

This picture is of Tor Isedal, who will play Joe Hill on a two-hour TV program this fall in Sweden. In color, too. Arbetaren (July 24, 1969) comments that Isedal got the job by reason of having sung the Joe Hill songs at union meetings so many times. Joe Hill is continually gaining ground in popularity in Sweden and elsewhere on the Continent. Three films are now in the making about Joe Hill. Several people have interpreted Joe Hill on records, and more interpretations are coming. A new biography of Hill also is in the making.

— Evert Anderson

Long Time Believer wants to buy merchant or trade tokens, also called "hickeys" or "bingles". Also want old time U. S. W. insignia, badges, pins, etc.

Melvin Carmichael
4041 Delaware Ave.,
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

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 foster a state of affairs which allows 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 the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest 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 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.

Labor produces all wealth



all wealth must go to Labor



Good Luck

A new receptionist at a certain office received a pleasant welcome. The other employes told her, "We hope you'll like it here. Somebody is bound to sooner or later."

CAMERA BUGGER IN KING RICHARDZ COURT

(continued from Page 1)

basic freedoms such as freedom of the press and just plain freedom. The FW was there with his camera, and though a little late for the conference, he took a picture anyway. He was immediately informed that he was under arrest. He did not endear himself any further when upon being brought before Hizzoner he chose to sit rather than stand at attention.

He had spent five days behind bars in the Federal lock-up, where he encountered Black Panther Bobby Seale, with whom he had some very interesting conversations, and the Cook County Jail, which he reported to be as primitive as ever, confirming the hazy memory of your writer. Chuck is now back with his family and Fellow Workers, and it is not to be expected that the sojourn in Chicago's most elite hotel has taken any of the ginger out of him.

— Punapilvi

IWW

is the working class organized in its own interests

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OUR LITTLE WORLD OF NOW

I think we should love our fellow men, all of them, even the capitalists; but if we cannot do that, perhaps we should at least try to like them, for most of the creatures are no worse than ourselves. They must be lived with, after all.

Though I may only despise Richard Nixon and his kind, my mind and conscience permit the loosing of a hearty hatred of their deeds and the Establishment of which they are a conspicuous part. Free people are under no obligation to love government or nation. These twain are often very unlovable. Ask the poor Vietnamese and ten million hungry Americans. They live in situations created by some vicious planning and heartless neglect. They did not just happen.

Wars and capitalist governments are not the products of lovable people. They are structured and buttressed by so-called patriotic love, not the brotherly kind. There is no place on these premises for the equality of man.

Civilization is man's ever-grinding mill of knowledge. We climb a little tomorrow because of what we learned yesterday.

But oh, man, be not smug in your little world of now, for history tells us that from ancient Sumeria to modern America men smote one another as often and as mercilessly in war as did those who began the slaughter back there in naked savagery.

Six thousand years have passed since the world's first recorded war, and the greatest nation on earth engages in violent conflict so frequently that peacetime conscription is required to keep a "Roman peace".

We have been wasting a large part of our national substance in preparation for landing a man on the moon, and now that we have succeeded in doing so, shall we land more food for the hungry children in stricken Appalachia?

Oh, brothers in government at Washington, we have no moon-children here, just good American kids with hearty appetites, but let's stay home and look after our own, shall we? Earthlings, native born, just hungry, my good brothers!

J. F. McDaniels

SCABS

(continued from Page 1)

a "no-strike" pledge in a 1966 contract agreement.

"Let that be a warning," Johns said. "Don't get suckered by the Conciliation Service. They're not our friends."

A number of delegates thought the Council had gone too easy on the Amalgamated.

There were cries in the hall of: "We're being too easy on these scabs." "They will suffer nothing by a six-month suspension."

Earlier, last year, a similar situation had presented itself at the Council when the movie projectionists' union crossed the picket lines of the theater janitors in San Francisco.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council in the East Bay had immediately thrown out the projectionists. The San Francisco Labor Council was preparing to try the projectionists, when word came from George Meany to call off the trials, and the Alameda Council was told to reinstate them. As a result, the janitors' strike lingered on for many months, and they went back to work under correspondingly poor terms.

This is an oft-repeated grim tale within the American labor movement, particularly in situations where several crafts are represented in the same work place. But it need not be so. In the case of the San Francisco newspaper strike in early 1968, about a dozen unions went off the job together, unexpired contracts or not, and stayed out together, until a settlement was reached.

Worker solidarity is more important than any scrap of paper called a contract which is drawn to divide one group of workers from another. Let the bosses file their law suits. Ignore the lures of government bureaucrats and the threats of labor mis-leaders who try to order the rank and file to cross a picket line with a piece of paper. When one trade goes out, all should go out, and stay out until all are satisfied. There is no other just way.

This has been the message of the IWW with its One Big Union concept since its founding, and is as relevant in this year 1969 as it ever was!

— X324698



What Do We Aim To Do?

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FORESHADOWING TOMORROW

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To those interested in scenery, geographical and/or celestial, I may report that my journey by railway started in Norway, from a station named Hell. And verily, if the Hell of Billy Graham and company has any resemblance to its Norwegian namesake, it would not be factitious to assure those frightened by the preachers of demonology that Hell is not as bad as it is cracked up to be. To the contrary, the Norwegian Hell is a nice place with no sulphurous fumes, and so is the road leading in and out of it—a place for sinners to switch their worries to something else! Heaven on Earth, for instance, for those who like to daydream....

Arriving as a stranger late in the evening at the large cosmopolitan city of Stockholm, I was glad to be welcomed, as I got off the train, by a "SAC" sign held by Britta Gröndahl, the editor of the Foreign Page of Arbetaren. Evidently and incidentally, an efficient and capable person for that job.

The Central Organization of Swedish Workers (Sveriges Arbetares Centralorganisation) and its official organ, Arbetaren, occupy a building of seven stories at Sveåvagen 98, S II 3 50, Stockholm — and the first thing noticeable about the place was its Swedish custom of cleanliness and orderliness. There I met all the officers of the staff present and not absent on vacations. Britta Gröndahl arranged for a meeting and press conference with all of them present. I was also the subject of a lot of "mugging" by their photographer. Needless to tell, I enjoyed their friendly welcome of fellowship.

I probably did not do very well as a representative of the IWW, but even at my strutting best, I would have had no ambition to pose as Mr. Labor USA. I went there as a visitor ("on my own") without any instruction or resolution from the GEB of the IWW. Thus all I tried to do was to present a friendly greeting of fellowship to our Swedish friends and fellow workers without making any attempt at comparative analysis of the IWW and SAC.

All I tried to do was to appeal for international solidarity regardless of any structural or historical difference between the Swedish Syndicalists and the American IWW, expressing the hope that we would be able to do our utmost in working together when confronted by international crisis which not only threatens all organized workers, but also, in case of modern warfare, the whole human race. Only by practicing international solidarity during industrial conflicts will the organized members of the working class be able to stop the political sadists and the unspeakable egomaniacs from instigating perpetual human slaughter in warfare.

As a proof of the fellowship and hospitality of those Swedish Syndicalists, I may mention that they wanted to pay, and even insisted on paying, for the room which had been reserved for me at a good hotel. Considering the circumstances, I refused to accept. As already stated, I was there merely as a visitor and not as an instructed or invited delegate. Where I probably made a mistake, however, was in refusing personal publicity in Arbetaren. Not only could my refusal be easily misunderstood as having some special reason; but in an era when the people are still afflicted with a "leader" complex, it is possible that my mission and argument were less effective for not having my old mug in their paper with direct quotations.

Stopping off at Gävle to see the birthplace of Joe Hill, I was pleasantly surprised by the welcome I received at the Syndicalist office. Evidently, there had been a phone call from Stockholm reporting my arrival. After a lot of greeting and introduction, I was taken to the best restaurant in town for a sumptuous dinner; and, at the risk of being slightly "misunderstood", I must tell you that my hostess was a beautiful and luscious blonde. No one could have blamed me if I had wished I had been a couple generations younger. Especially so after a well-balanced dinner. And the attractive young Syndicalist was evidently well balanced, judging by her interest and knowledge of the movement. Her name is Inger Axelson, and she had been a delegate to the International Conference which Evert Anderson attended.

From the restaurant I was brought to the home of a well-known Swedish Syndicalist — Sven Nygård, an author of Syndicalist pamphlets and books. While it was still daylight in the late summer evening, he drove me to the house where Joe Hill was born. With emotions easily aroused, I could only say: "So there is where he started from!" A fairly well-preserved old house in a proletarian neighborhood.

Sven and others have a plan to buy that house in commemoration of the IWW poet and turn it into an international gathering place, somewhat like Waldheim in Chicago, in memory of those who have fought the good fight and paid the price as militant union men. Nothing was said or even hinted either in Stockholm or in Gävle about financial donations from outside of Sweden. The idea came to me without any prompting whatsoever that support for this project would make good publicity for the

IWW internationally. Maybe a plan can and will be adopted by which the organization and individual members can make donations, but not to the extent that it will cripple or hamper the day-by-day drive toward organizing and rebuilding the IWW. How about that?

Sorry about not reporting the names of all the active Syndicalists I met on my Swedish sojourn, those besides Sune Blom, the young General Secretary of SAC, who seemed to have the confidence of his fellow members; Sten Högberg; Ingemar Johansson, a young militant who had recently moved from Göteborg to Stockholm; and others. And I especially regret that I was unable to meet still others of whom I had the names, such as MTIU 510 member Sigfrid Danielson, Nils Frelin, and David Sund.

Nor did I have time to visit Carl Petersen (at Viborg, Denmark), a writer of labor history who seems to be well informed about the history of the IWW; but I am curious about his now being subsidized by the state as a writer.

Thanks to previous correspondence with Peter Green at Oslo, Norway, I was able to meet with him and two retired Syndicalist members at Oslo. Peter Green, English mechanic of several trades, is an unusual man who speaks Norwegian with an Oslo dialect as good as a native's. He seemed enthusiastic about the Syndicalist movement as a world organization, but he was disappointed to report that there was no operational Syndicalist organization now in Norway. Judging by the comments of R. A. Johansen, who spoke authoritatively of Syndicalist history and personalities in Scandinavia, I very much suspect that sectarian purism had a lot to do with the break-up of the movement in Norway. You know the kind who are so well informed that they can afford to shape factual conditions to fit their theories. Thus Johansen struck out both right and left, Martin Traenmel included. However Peter Green left the impression that he saw hope for Syndicalist progress in Norway.

I do not expect that the Editor of the Industrial Worker has space for any special comment about either blondes or brunettes, who, incidentally, seemed to be about evenly matched in both number and beauty in what I saw of famed pulchritudinous Sweden. Having read titillating accounts and descriptions of the terrible "immorality" there, I must confess that I did some gawking on the four days I spent in Stockholm. Well, I was neither surprised nor disappointed! There were lots of beautiful women with hair and complexions ranging from light to dark, but most of them looked more sedate than and just as "decent" as the women seen in all kinds of dress and undress on the streets in America, including Seattle. So I wondered how come the snide remarks and filthy-minded criticism of Swedish morality! Could it have anything to do with the progressive and civilized attitude and behavior of the Swedes and the Swedish Government with regard to war? Surely no American writer or editor would stoop that low, would he? Surely not!!! Eh? I just wonder....

H. M. Edwards

YAKIMA REPORT by Road Scholar Ruthie

(September 14, 1969)

In and around Yakima, canners and growers are busy waiting for the profits to roll in. Migratory workers arrive each day—some on box cars, some on busses, and others in their beat-up old cars. Canneries are hiring, working around the clock, and there is an air of impending prosperity in the valley. Everyone talks about the bumper crop of apples. Apricots, plums, corn, hops, tomatoes, and pears have already been picked. Business is booming in skid row taverns and restaurants, and even the missions are full. But, the bums are still bumming the fruit pickers, and anyone who can sit through the ear-pounding eats for free at a mission.

There are two missions in Yakima, which still operate as they have done for the past hundred years. The pensioners, winos, and fruit tramps sit on one side of the mission; the regular congregation and the women who are with men sit on the other side. The order is rigidly preserved by a young fellow who acts as usher and bouncer. Those who are part of the congregation are forever shouting, singing, clapping their hands, yelling praises to the Lord, blessing Jesus, and just generally trying to outdo one another in holiness and goodness. A lady plays the piano for the hymn singing. The fiddler who accompanies her tries to whoop up some religious spirit.

The prayer meeting lasts until all of the congregation has unburdened itself. As soon as one would-be preacher sits down another pops up, clapping hands, shouting, and trembling in ecstasy. You get angry at the thought that anyone would subject people to such goings-on just for a meal. The tramps, winos, and pensioners watch the regular congregation with interest, wondering how in hell anyone can be so fervent and so meaningless—or they come with earplugs and quickly tune off all the noise.

Eventually the minister calls to the cook and asks if the meal is ready. He knows damn well it's been ready for an hour. When the cook shouts "Come on!" everyone heaves a sigh of relief, but because there are so many "guests" there must be two servings. Only 25 men can eat at a time. The others have to wait for the second serving, which means that the "holy show" goes through an encore—just as deadly as the first time around, except that now you are really fuming. Actually the food is good and everyone is more relaxed during the meal. The salvation jazz stops, and people eat, sign a register, and leave by the back door of the mission.

George Underwood drove us to one of the Yakima OEO offices, and we noticed that it was well supplied with literature of all groups, from extreme Left to extreme Right. With the help of Anita Dudley we were able to contact Tomas Villanueva and David Laing, who are working in Toppenish. Tomas Villanueva is a very popular young man who runs the co-operative store that serves the Mexican community in Toppenish. It is called the United Farm Workers Co-op, but is not affiliated with the Farm Workers Union. Of course, they are very

sympathetic to what Cesar Chavez is doing, and they do all they can to promote the grape boycott.

David Laing is continuing the groundwork started in 1967 by a group from the Anthropology Department of the University of Washington. The group prepared a comprehensive survey of migrant life in the Yakima Valley entitled "The Endless Cycle" in 1967, and issued a supplement in 1968. Funds for the project came from the Yakima Valley Council for Community Action. The survey was positive about one recommendation—that it was wasted effort to try to re-educate migratory workers to take other jobs. They favored trying to improve the physical facilities available for the workers and to develop some rapport between farm workers and the community they live in so that something can be done to cope with the problems that arise—such as assuring farm workers due process of law, good wages, decent housing, and the right to organize and petition.

Dave works with the Yakima Valley Legal Services, and he came over to Toppenish to talk with George Underwood, Eldon White, and me. During the summer months he and three Vista workers, along with an occasional local attorney, try to help wherever they can. In discussing the complaints of the people in the area, Dave said one of the more common gripes is the difficulty of collecting the bonus that has been promised to a picker who agrees to stay in an orchard until all the fruit is picked. What some growers do is to fire the picker a few days before the job is finished to avoid having to pay the agreed bonus.

When asked if the problem of illegal bins, or bins of irregular size, arises, Dave recalled a case last year where a young German worker "with a sense of honesty" conducted his own survey of the bins. He found that they were oversized; and although there was a sympathetic article in one of the local papers, nothing was done about the problem because the picker who made the complaint had moved on. However most pickers, according to Dave, are not aware of the variation in bin sizes.

We discussed the problem of housing for migratory workers and learned that there are now no regulations in the State of Washington governing housing. Much of the housing that was closed down last year is now open. New housing regulations were enacted in 1960 but have never been enforced. Last year the Mexican American co-op group agitated and called attention to the inferior cabins. The Health Department passed a much more stringent set of regulations, but they included a schedule of compliance that allowed the growers five years to fix everything up. They were asked to provide water in the cabins, do away with wood stoves, make double exits, separate sleeping spaces, pave the ground in the area where the water was, and provide for regular garbage collection. However to take the teeth out of these proposals, a bill was introduced to exempt old buildings from the regulation and make it applicable only to new buildings. Of course there are no new buildings.

We asked Dave how the IWW

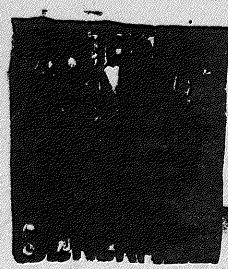
might fit into the activity in and around Toppenish with the migratory workers, who are predominantly Chicanos. Dave thought that if the Industrial Worker had a column in Spanish, more Mexicans in the area would read it. The idea of militancy is catching on more and more each year among the Chicanos, but there is not enough literature in Spanish that relates to their problems. He also thought that it might be a good idea next year to rent a house in the Broadway-Ahtanum area close to the farm labor camp at Ahtanum, or in Union Gap near the sawmill. If the people who are trying to organize can speak Spanish and can stay in the area for three or four months and work with the pickers, there would be a chance to do some organizing and educating among the workers. He stressed the fact that it would have to be a long-range program, say for the next two or three years. Another alternative would be to rent a store front in Toppenish where IWW literature in English and Spanish could be distributed. This would offer a place where coffee might be available, and there would be a chance to sit down and talk things over.

A march was planned for September 16 to celebrate Mexican Independence Day. It was to go for a distance of 50 miles, from Prosser to Yakima, and was to take four days. The latest report from George Underwood, however, indicates that the march has been called off because it would interfere with the apple picking, which is now at its peak, and because the various groups involved in the planning had not reached full agreement.

Ruth Sheridan

WOBBLY ANTI-WAR POSTERS

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HOUSING ANYONE?

Squatters in London, sit-ins in America, and various forms of occupation of buildings spotlight the need for housing for workers.

In England many young couples have been living with their parents or in effective divorce in hostels for the homeless. Did you see that documentary "Why Cathy Left Home"? Around mid-September some squatters—described as hippies by the press—took over the 60-room Picadilly Mansion just across the road from Buckingham Palace to dramatize the plight of London's homeless. The police have ordered them out as they have ordered squatters out in previous similar actions.

In Wisconsin, Fort Sheridan sent a military detachment to Milwaukee September 19 to oust a group of 23 black and white squatters, including 14 children from two buildings of a complex that had been used during World War II as a detention center for prisoners of war. The occupiers flew both an American flag and a banner inscribed "Property of the Milwaukee Tenants' Union—Emergency Housing Unit 1".

In Chicago, where street gangs engage in welfare work despite their names, the Vice Lords have occupied unused buildings owned by the Servite Brothers adjacent to a convent

since early in September. The buildings were to be razed and replaced with town houses renting for far more than those living in the neighborhood could afford. The Vice Lords and other community agencies demanded that the land be used for low-income housing. In the meantime they occupied the buildings to make them an educational center for school dropouts. They have been told to leave, but declare they will not go unless driven out by force.

One standard gripe about "urban renewal" is that it is done in reverse order: slum dwellers are driven from poor housing to worse housing when they are ousted and made to look for housing that could not previously be rented. Now that prefab housing has union okay, with the Carpenters collecting dues from women factory workers who build the prefabs at less than union field scales, the commission in Akron is setting up units in less than 40 hours, renting them at \$47 a month if they are two-bedroom and at \$54 if they are four-bedroom. The use of such prefabs on vacant land to house those in buildings that are to be demolished would cope with this gripe, but not please some real-estate interests.

The "Contributions" Of John L. Lewis

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW), died August 11, 1969, at the age of 89. He ruled the Union for 40 years (1920 to 1960), after which he became president emeritus at a salary of \$50,000 per year—plus the usual "expenses" and fringe benefits. The kind of union he left behind is a monument to his career—a union that incorporates all that is reprehensible about the present-day American labor movement in general and the UMW in particular.

Before retiring, Lewis made sure that the machinery, the dictatorial structure, and the class collaborationist policies of his union will be perpetuated. New elections are scheduled for December 9. In the struggle for control of the UMW between W. A. Boyle, the incumbent president, seeking re-election for a third five-year term, and Joseph A. Jablonski, the leader of one of the strongest opposition movements in the 79-year history of the UMW, the following facts come to light.

(1) The Dictatorial Structure of the UMW: The Union is divided into 23 geographical districts; 17 of the leaders of these districts are appointed by President Boyle, who was himself appointed by Lewis. The district leaders are paid \$40,000 per year and \$12,000 for "expenses". Only the six remaining district leaders are elected by the secret ballot of the membership. (The six districts were compelled to go to court to win this right.) The opposition charges that the

Boyle Machine used every dirty trick in the book to block Jablonski's nomination, that his candidacy was not even mentioned in the official UMW journal, that the large majority of nominations were "fraudulently obtained and the rest came from small membership locals (10 or fewer) without constitutional validity", that the members of many of these locals are retired pensioners afraid that payments would be stopped or reduced if a new Union Administration would come to power. To placate the opposition and win votes, Boyle denied that he was responsible for these abuses. He correctly ascribed them to "the inherited structure of the Union" which is no longer "adequate", and promised to "make the UMW the effective democratic servant of its members... the time has come for major changes leading to greater participation of the membership in all Union affairs and at all Union levels." But he thought it best not to explain why he did absolutely nothing to correct these violations.

(2) Nepotism: President Boyle's daughter—a lawyer—is paid \$40,000 a year for doing next to nothing, and his brother gets \$25,000 a year for doing nothing at all. Boyle replied to this charge, explaining that they were appointed by Lewis himself and that he did not intend to fire his own brother and sister just because he happened to be the president of the Union. After all, he followed the

example of Lewis himself, who in 1936 appointed his daughter Catherine to head District 50 of the UMW. (District 50 is no longer affiliated with the UMW.)

(3) Class Collaboration: The UMW is a partner of the coal industry in the so-called National Policy Conference which opposed air pollution control that might depress the coal industry. President Boyle has recently been elected head officer of the National Policy Conference. The Union is also affiliated with the Bituminous Coal Operator's Association, Boyle's dead brother, Jack, was president of the Mountain States Mining Company in Montana. He squeezed out his competitors and signed a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to supply 25,000 tons of coal yearly. Four Union miners were killed in his mine due to violation of safety standards. Under Lewis the UMW invested millions of dollars to install automation in the mines which reduced the working miners from 415,000 in 1950 to about 110,000 now. (There are about 60,000 retired miners drawing pensions.) This policy is still being followed by the Boyle Administration. The Union has neglected to enforce safety regulations in the mines in order to cut production costs. The Boyle Machine reminded the opposition that Lewis was one of the owners of the Peabody Coal Company in the 30s. To win votes Boyle promised to deal "at arm's length" with the mine owners

(continued on Page 8)

UNION VIEW IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The seemingly religious fighting in Ulster, the bit of Northern Ireland that remains

inside the British United Kingdom, is basically over economics. The following

pertinent comments were made in Data Journal, the organ of the Draughtsmen and Allied

Technician's Union of Northern Ireland, before the fighting became front-page news:

"An unemployed Catholic laborer with a few children definitely feels himself treated in the same way as a native South African does or as a black American would feel in Alabama. The majority of employers in Northern Ireland are Protestants, and so is the available work force. So against a political background that designates all Catholics as intrinsically disloyal to the Ulster Constitution, naturally discrimination as to who gets the jobs applies.

There are some Catholic employers too, and they have little hesitation in expressing similar discretion in seeking staff. Nevertheless, employers are employers the world over no matter what their relation to the Almighty, and their main concern is to get the job done as cheaply as possible. With the divided work force this is easier to achieve, and it is no coincidence that besides having the highest unemployment rate in the United Kingdom, Ulster also has the lowest wage level."



RUSS BLAGWELL, Longtime Fighter for Libertarianism!

(special to Industrial Worker)

Russell Blackwell, devoted member of the IWW and co-founder of the Libertarian League, whose imprisonment on espionage charges by Communists in Spain for nine months during the Civil War made headlines in 1938, died of a heart attack in his New York City home on August 20. He was 65 years old.

Friends recalled the weighty protests voiced by prominent writers, educators, and labor officials which led the State Department, then headed by Cordell Hull, to intercede and effect his release.

He arrived in Spain in November 1936 as an observer for the Revolutionary Workers' League (a Left-wing group opposing the Stalinists), carrying assurances of its fraternal co-operation with the POUM (Marxist Unification Party). He had been national secretary of the Young Communist League of Mexico and a member of the American Communist Party from 1924 to 1927, but had broken with the latter in the late 1920s.

The way he got into Spain had some of the aspects of a thriller. Conveniently forgetting that he had been born in Brooklyn, he prevailed upon two elderly Spanish friends to go with him to Spain's Consulate, rehearsing them well so that they could back up his story and help him obtain a passport.

Giving himself a Spanish name, he told an interviewer that he was born in Spain and had been brought by his parents to this country in infancy, but that both his father and his mother had died when he was a small boy. Now he wanted to go back to the land of his birth to look up relatives. His two allies said they had known the parents well, and signed affidavits upholding this pseudo biography. Blackwell's accent, or lack of it, was accounted for by the explanation that he had been brought up by American foster parents and had been educated in New York public schools. So the passport was readily issued.

But the prospective traveler

lacked money for passage overseas, and stowed away on the steamship Normandie, bound for France, with the aid of friendly members of the crew. He had made contact with them through the affidavit signers. The sailors supplied him with food and drinking water. For three days he was highly elated by his progress. Then he was caught shaving in a stateroom, and was locked in the ship's brig.

At the end of the voyage Blackwell was turned over to the French police, who put him in jail and told him he would be returned to the United States. Showing his papers, he argued that being a Spanish national he would not be accepted in this country, but properly should be deported to Spain. His recital was believed and after a month in a cell he was escorted by gendarmes to the Southern border, which he was permitted to cross.

Using the name Rosario Negrete, he made his way to Barcelona, capital of the province of Catalonia, where he worked closely with the POUM, the CNT (Confederacion Nacional Trabajo), the Friends of Durruti, and the FAI (Federacion Anarquista Iberica). Then he moved afield and periodically smuggled out in-depth reports on the progress of the war to the Revolutionary Workers' League in Chicago, which publicized them.

Back in Barcelona in May 1937, he found himself in the center of a war within a war. The Stalinists had been striving iron-handedly to dominate the International Brigade, the Republican militia regiments, and the Republican Government, and at this point were endeavoring to destroy the power of the Anarchists in their stronghold—Catalonia. Specifically, according to records in Libertarian League files that have been preserved, that meant crushing the CNT with its 1,500,000 members, the Friends of Durruti, and the FAI.

There was strong resistance to these Communist maneuvers and now there was fighting in the Barcelona streets. Blackwell, having learned a great deal about the Stalinist

take-over policies, had done some new thinking, and felt deeply that the Anarchists' cause was his. So he stood with them on the barricades for several hours, until he dropped with a bullet in a thigh. The wound was slow to heal, and weeks later he emerged from a hospital with a limp that lingered for months.

Making observations afield, he paused on March 17, 1938, in Cuenca, a town midway between Madrid and the coastal city of Valencia. When he asked a peasant for directions, the native became suspicious and reported him to the Communist wing of the Loyalist Government. Arrested, he was jailed in Valencia for two months, then was freed in the custody of Woodruff Wallner, the US Consul there, who placed him on a British freighter to return home via London.

"But as soon as the Consul left," Blackwell told newsmen months later, "Military Investigation Service agents took me off the boat and imprisoned me again, holding me incommunicado. They accused me of being a spy in the service of American imperialism, of being an agent of Trotsky, and of plotting to assassinate War Minister Prieto. I was endlessly interrogated, and one night my captors beat me, striking me with their fists and kicking me in the chest."

His wife, Edna, learned of his arrest from a postcard he sent on May 19, which bore a return address recognizable as that of a prison. "Tell Hull," he urged. To close friends that obviously meant the Secretary of State. Immediately Mrs. Blackwell sought out John F. Finerty, who had been attorney for Tom Mooney in San Francisco and aided the Sacco-Vanzetti defense in Boston, and Finerty quickly organized the Blackwell Defense Committee, a strong line-up of notables.

In a letter to editors, Mrs. Blackwell wrote: "I cannot find out whether any definite charge has been officially made against my husband, but the Communist Party in France and this country

accuses him of being a Franco espionage agent and terrorist."

Liston N. Oak, an active member of the Defense Committee, had served the Loyalists as publicist in Spain earlier. He and Mrs. Blackwell carried a message from the Committee to Secretary of State Hull appealing for action on the prisoner's behalf, stamping the charges as absurd, and declaring that Blackwell was in grave danger. Oak expressed the belief that Blackwell was being victimized by the Stalinists because of his defection from the CP.

The Defense Committee included Norman Thomas, Socialist Party standard bearer; John Dewey, educator and philosopher; Carlo Tresca, editor of *Il Martello*; James T. Farrell; Suzanne LaFollette; Sidney Hook; Eugene Lyons; A. J. Muste; Dwight Macdonald, editor of the *Partisan Review*; James O'Neal, editor of the *New Leader*; Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of the *Workers' Age*; James P. Cannon, editor of the *Socialist Appeal*; Max Eastman; and many others.

After his return from Spain, where he was set free on December 30, Blackwell made a living for a long time as a cartographer for the American Geographical Society and the United Nations.

Born on March 24, 1904, he is survived by his wife; his daughter Claudia; two sons, Stephen and Arthur; and a sister, Lillian Brice, and brother, Walter, both of Miami, Florida.

More than a hundred friends attended a memorial service for Blackwell in Community Church Center August 22, with Samuel Weiner, veteran IWW lecturer, as the principal speaker.

"Russell Blackwell never wavered, never lost confidence or enthusiasm in the battle against Fascism," Weiner averred. "After his release he was eager to get back to this country to carry on in behalf of the Anarchist movement here. For more than 10 years he worked effectively for that cause through the Libertarian League, which not only held a weekly forum dealing with

ESPAÑA 1969



REBEL VOICES

Paperbound copies of Joyce Kornbluh's "Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology" may be had from headquarters at \$4.95 each.

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public issues, but also published a sizeable number of books and pamphlets.

"A vast amount of that material went to university students, adding to their education, and beyond doubt it largely influenced many of the pioneers of the New Left and of the anti-war movement.

"Through three decades Russell gave aggressive aid to various campaigns for civil rights, marching on many picket lines. Invariably he joined the Confederated Spanish Societies in picketing the Spanish Consulate when anti-Fascists were imprisoned in Franco Spain. Meanwhile he was frequently busy on behalf of the IWW, and he is credited with inspiring the placing of those initials with green crayon in many subway stations and on many walls and lamp-posts in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. And in recent months he worked for the municipally-sponsored United Organizations of Suffolk Street, directing their cultural enrichment program for underprivileged children on the Lower East Side.

"Much has been heard about the generation gap from speakers and writers who were worried about it. Russell bridged that gap. He represented the finest spirit of the old revolutionary movement and the best of the new movement for social freedom for all. Despite his calendar age, he had a youthful zest, a dynamism, and a magnetism that had strong attraction for people old and young. Many will mourn his passing now that he is gone."

Blackwell's body was cremated, and on Labor Day his ashes were dropped from the Queensboro Bridge into the East River by his close friend Clinton Davis. Long ago the two had made a pact to the effect that when either died, the survivor would perform that service for the decedent. Each wanted his ashes to be swept out to sea by the tides, then far and wide around the earth. — John Nicholas Beffel

PRELUDE

*As Autumn comes
The Trees begin disrobing
A little at a time
In glorious titillation
Eventually to fall nakedly
Into the embrace of Winter.*

— Marianna Cortéz



Containerization Needs Solidarity!

(continued from Page 1)

by ILWU members to be decided at the close of voting by October 1. It would give most containerization work to the ILWU on the expiration day of its contract—June 30, 1971, with Longshoremen getting immediate jurisdiction over container stations installed at the docks.

Another provision is said to commit employers to bring as much container-packing work as possible to the waterfront by 1971. This would mean an exodus of container loading from the inland stations manned by the Teamsters.

In return for this almost inclusive jurisdiction, the PMA wrested from the ILWU a number of concessions which affect long-established union prerogatives and conditions.

The men doing the packing are to get \$34.40 a day through January 1970, with the regular longshoremen getting \$36.72. After January the packers will get \$36 a day for a 40-hour week.

Men at the packing stations will be guaranteed 40 hours' pay no matter how little they work. But it would be a factory-type set-up whereby they would be considered regulars and punch a time clock. Up until now, regular longshoremen show up if and when they like at the hiring hall.

Further, the ILWU gave up a key practice by allowing the bosses to hire loaders for the stations if the hiring hall couldn't provide them.

Now the Teamsters—from both Local 85 in San Francisco and Local 70 in Oakland—are beginning to really raise hell once again. Local 85 leader Tim Richardson has said: "This is our work and we won't give it up."

The two Teamster locals set up their picket lines on both sides of the Bay. In early September the San Francisco waterfront was completely shut down for several days, and Oakland, where one of the first of the waterfront container operations has been installed at the big Seventh Street

Terminal, was also partially tied up. Teamster drivers refused to cross the picket lines.

The PMA went to the NLRB and asked for relief, saying it was the victim of an illegal jurisdictional dispute. (As if the dock bosses were outside the battle, as some kind of innocent victims.)

The court ordered the Teamsters to pull their picket lines. The Teamsters did so, but countered with hit-and-run guerrilla tactics.

Lone Teamster pickets showed up along the docks with signs saying simply "unfair". Drivers turned away. Pickets told newsmen: "We're protesting as individuals, exercising our right of free speech."

But with a threat by District Judge Levin to institute "contempt of court" charges, the Teamster pickets disappeared and waterfront work resumed.

But it's not all over yet. As reported in the September 30 San Francisco Chronicle, acting International Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons came to San Francisco and gave the local Teamster unions his backing.

He warned that employers who shift their work to the ILWU "will face strikes" and other "legal or economic action"

According to the Chronicle, the PMA-ILWU agreement gives the bosses until mid-1971 to shift the container work from places where Teamster contracts—effective until March 1970—expire. This angers the Teamsters, who are concerned about the fate of their jobs when their contracts expire.

Fitzsimmons has met with ILWU President Harry Bridges for discussions. There is nothing public about these yet, but at the moment the can of worms does not appear to be closed.

From an outsider's glance, it appears that the Teamsters have come out on the short end with the ILWU-PMA pact

LABOR HISTORY

Blacks and Unions

The current issue of Labor History magazine (Summer 1969) is an extra-thick 230-page number devoted to articles on the relation of the labor movement to Negro labor from the Civil War on. The extensive documentation makes

this issue an exceptional guide to literature and sources on Negro labor.

The spring issue of this magazine had an article on the lynching of Frank Little, marred somewhat by the weird notion that labor in Butte might have negotiated more effectively if it hadn't been for those damned Wobblies,

especially Frank Little.

The September 8 issue of The Nation is devoted to trends in the labor movement. In this issue, under the heading "The Radical Goad", Mel Dubofsky has three pages on the IWW with some weird notions, but he does at least give our correct address.

Chicago College Teachers' Strike Ended By Injunction

More than 800 faculty members of the Chicago City College went on strike September 14 and 15 in protest against the demotion and the involuntary transfer of two union members who were also department heads at one of the College's eight campuses. The College, which serves 36,000 students who are mainly of working-class or of lower middle-class background, was effectively shut down except for two campuses, one of which was the newly re-named Malcolm X College, which is presided over by a black nationalist. Citywide the strike was 75% effective, and if we except the two campuses where scabbery was rampant, it was

95% effective in the remaining six schools.

The striking teachers are members of Cook County College Teachers Union Local 1600 (AFT), which has struck twice before, in November 1966 and January 1967. The previous strikes were for a union contract, wage boosts, and fewer classes, all of which were won. The latest strike was to protect job security and prevent teachers from being harassed and punished by arrogant administrators. The contract provides for arbitration of such disputes, but Chancellor Oscar Shabat insisted on transferring and demoting the two teachers without waiting for the decision of an arbitrator. No charges were made other than the vague complaint that they were "obstructionist and divisive", which means in translation that they bucked the efforts of the new campus head, R. Stephen Nicholson, a retired Methodist sky pilot from Lansing, Michigan, to usurp department autonomy. The Union was convinced that this case represented a threat to academic freedom and job security, and 60% of the members voted yes in a strike referendum. Most of the minority loyally supported the strike, however, even at the large Wright campus where a majority had voted against striking. The small number of scabs astonished even the leadership. Even among the 15% of the faculty who are not Union members, many stayed out.

Despite this magnificent show of strength, the Union leadership acted from the start as if it were the weaker party, by asking Mayor Daley to mediate the dispute. This notorious skull-cracker refused to do so unless the College Board also asked for his intervention, and this they would not do. On the second day of the strike, the Administration went to court, where one of the Mayor's kept judges, John Lupe, issued an injunction ordering the teachers back to work. He threw a bone to the Union by urging, not ordering, the College Administration to submit to emergency arbitration, to be completed and reported back to the court within 10 days.

The Union leadership, which defied a court injunction in its last strike, resulting in a 30-day jail sentence (still not served) for the president, decided to surrender this time, and called off the pickets. A hundred of them marched around City Hall for a while, in a futile gesture to the Mayor. That night president Norman Swenson, at a membership meeting in the Pick-Congress Hotel, proposed that the Union "should suspend the work stoppage pending evidence from the Board" that it would take no disciplinary action against McArdle and Kaufman, the aggrieved

teachers, and engage in no reprisals. Under questioning, the president admitted that no such evidence was at hand, and that the Chancellor still would not back down on the transfers while arbitration was pending. Thus he was asking teachers to go back to work with no gain whatever. He painted a dark forecast of a two-week strike and possible fines and jail sentences if they did not go back to work.

The debate was fierce and lasted three hours. This writer took the floor to call the president's proposal an abject surrender which would snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. But the teachers were famished for a paycheck after a long summer, and cringed at the thought of losing more pay and perhaps also their respectability by getting locked up. Some also did not want to make a sacrifice for the sake of "only two men", indicating that they had not yet absorbed the important principle that "an injury to one is an injury to all". In the end they voted by a majority of two to one to go back to work. They clung to the belief that the court would insure them the due process they had struck for.

Already the results of the surrender can be seen, only two days afterward. The Administration is even more arrogant than before, and is trying to reject the arbitrator previously agreed upon, and in other ways is trying to obfuscate and delay. The transfer of the teachers still stands, and since they refuse to report to their new campuses, they are receiving no pay and have received letters threatening them with dismissal for insubordination.

We may expect that this easy victory for the Administration will lead to more harassment of independent-minded faculty members. Non-tenured faculty members especially have little recourse if their contracts are not renewed. Union members, seeing that the Union crumbled so easily in this fight, will not feel safe in relying upon their own organization for job security, but will instead resort to bootlicking and private deals. Solidarity will be eroded, and the faculty will be intimidated and atomized.

When the present contract was being negotiated last spring, the faculty was polled by the Union as to what issues should be given priority. Overwhelmingly they put wages in top place, and relegated the questions of teacher power to sixth place. As long as they are willing to fight harder for a few bucks than they are for stronger faculty independence and power, they will continue to be driven into a position of sycophancy, like non-union faculties. One by one the best ones will be eliminated. For all their brains and degrees, many of them still need a good dose of union principles, which are those of the IWW.

Virgil J. Vogel

— Harry Siitonen

Workers in Other Countries Using Novel Tactics Lately

Other methods to win working-class aims have recently been taking the spotlight away from the old reliable work stoppage.

Most dramatic has been the kidnapping of an American ambassador to secure freedom for 15 of the hundreds of labor prisoners in Latin America. The 15 named were brought to Mexico and turned loose. There have been less successful similar attempts before, seizing local government officials to demand the release of imprisoned labor spokesmen—but it seems more effective to grab the representative of a big outside power.

Effective action on behalf of imprisoned strikers was taken by their wives last winter in Spain when they occupied many churches to demand that police stop torturing Asturian miners who had been locked up for daring to strike. It is so contrary to tradition to arrest anyone in a Spanish church that the women were able to let the world know that the police had reverted to their old practices of beating prisoners, hanging them by their feet, and prodding them with electrodes. Priests and parishioners supported the women, and widespread concern resulted in an improvement in prison conditions.

Occupation of buildings has become almost as widespread as sit-down strikes in 1937, but typically in these days for purposes other than wage demands, and by people who had no job to leave. Students almost made such occupation a campus routine last spring. Another item in this issue deals with the resort to occupation in the battle for more working-class housing. Relief recipients and unemployed workers generally have had to devise unconventional methods that

may enlarge a good unionist's bag of tricks. Struggles of this sort, for instance the shutdown of construction projects in Chicago by the Black Coalition in an effort to win more jobs for black workers, rest on a widespread feeling that their cause is just. Success in Chicago can expect to get imitated elsewhere.

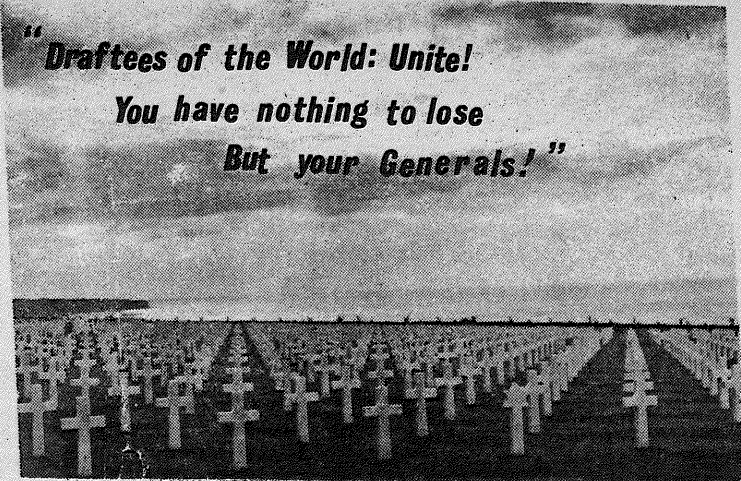
A few weeks ago the steel workers in Dortmund, Germany shocked a country accustomed to "co-determination" and uninterrupted industrial peace by an unauthorized walkout in which they occupied company offices and then hanged the manager, but only in effigy. They, like other steel workers, were still under a contract made in 1967 with much threat that if they asked for too much the work would go to other countries. Hoech Steel Works of Dortmund announced a raise in dividends, and without waiting for contract expiration the workers staged their wildcat and won a 7 1/2% boost to pacify them for the time being.

In Italy major struggles through September in the metal working industry pressed for a general 40% pay boost. It is a demand in which Christian unions, Communist unions, and others all join, for Italian wages have been so low that Italian factories win the orders to provide most of Europe with household appliances, while few of the workers who make them can afford a washing machine, a refrigerator, or even a vacuum cleaner. Leftist groups not acting in the name of any specific union got the campaign off to a vigorous start with an attack on the Fiat buildings in Turin, where they won premium pay previously denied them. A major issue in the current struggle is to re-establish local bargaining on local issues, on-the-job

unionism, and the settling of grievances inside the plant instead of by elaborate American-style management protracted procedure outside the plant.

For years in some Latin American countries it has been almost routine to count on a strike to press not so much on the corporation as on the government, by its nuisance value, to pressure the corporation in turn to grant something to the workers. Here in the US, in the years right after the end of World War II, a number of strikes without Latin demonstrations at civic centers relied on the same general nuisance value to secure government intervention on behalf of their demands. Any frustration of traditional economic union pressures tends to restore a similar policy. Telephone workers walk out and find the little electrons keep right on scabbing on them. A one-country union will find it hard to convince a corporation with plants in many countries that doesn't much care in which country its orders get filled. If industrial workers find that a changing world makes some of their standard fighting procedures obsolete, they will, like those who have no jobs to stop, start looking for new methods.

FT.



**"Draftees of the World: Unite!
You have nothing to lose
But your Generals!"**

Poor But Shafted!

Those who exploit America's most-poorly-paid workers do not want them to learn of any social services that would permit life to go on even if they should dare to quit their jobs. Interesting proof of this comes in an editorial in the September issue of that plutocratic but informative publication Fortune, and in a feature article on migrant labor in the September 19 issue of the Wall Street Journal.

A Spanish-speaking reporter for the Wall Street Journal hired out to pick cucumbers in Michigan, and wrote a very down-to-earth article about what he found. He mentions that growers and those who supply them with workers tried to prevent them from learning that the Michigan Migrant Mission had emergency food and clothing available for them, and even beat up a man from the Office

of Economic Opportunity for trying to tell them about this and other available services. He asked a Mexican-American fellow worker why they didn't organize, and got this reply: "I don't mess around with that. Look, the minute you start talking of unions and strikes, you'll get kicked out of camp."

A Mexican-American girl of 13 told him that the only way he could make 90¢ or so an hour picking in a picked-over field was to fill the bottom of his basket with over-ripe or otherwise rejectable cukes, and then cover them up with good ones. He reported that he found this works; so probably growers don't want pickers to read either the Wall Street Journal or the Industrial Worker.

Fortune expresses alarm that Nixon's concern for the hungry will prove inflationary. It fears this not so much because of the direct cost of the program as because of "its effect on the wages that workers are willing to accept". The editorial continues: "These are bound to rise in the areas of the South where welfare standards will be raised, as they have in areas of the North where welfare rates already exceed the minimum wage rate. Moreover the extension of welfare to 12,000,000 of the 'working poor' to a \$3,920 annual income cut-off for a family of four will have a similar effect."

These "working poor" are numerous. Low wages, not unemployment, are the chief cause of poverty. The Department of Labor finds that most of the nation's 25,400,000 poor live in households where one or both parents work, and often full-time. Syndicated columnist Sylvia Porter said September 10: "Six million workers work full-time the year around at jobs that do not pay a living wage." The day before she cited median yearly wages of \$1,061 for a household worker, \$2,729 for a laundry worker, and \$2,496 for a restaurant worker, and stated that: "...in slums in big US cities 15% of full-time workers earn less than \$55 a week."

In Chicago, unions trying to organize at plants where substantial numbers get only the federal minimum wage have sometimes pointed out in their leaflets that their generous employers give them less to provide for their families than they would get on relief. The local press has wondered at times how high relief costs would climb if most of the poor understood all the best ways to claim what has been provided on paper for their needs. Decreasing the fear among the most-poorly-paid that they and their children will starve if they quit their low-paid jobs seems to be one effective way of combatting poverty.



REBEL VOICES

Paperbound copies of Joyce Kornbluh's "Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology" may be had from headquarters at \$4.95 each.



**Industrial
Worker**

World Labor News

Lewis

(continued from Page 8)

while still continuing to co-operate with them.

Whether the Jablonski opposition would, if elected, institute the deep-going reforms promised in its program is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. Jablonski charges (rightfully) that Boyle is "an inept dictator" who put the Union in an "abject follow-the-leader posture" in dealing with the mine owners. But Jablonski himself faithfully followed the orders of Lewis and then Boyle for 35 years and broke with the Union Administration only three months ago!

The strength of the opposition stems from the bitterness and the rebellious spirit of the rank-and-file members of the UMW—which both Boyle and Jablonski could no longer ignore. That the mine workers have been able to overcome their apathy—that they are in a fighting mood, determined to overthrow the entrenched dictatorship—is a significant step in the right direction. It is just this spirit which the IWW is trying to foster.

(Some of the facts in this article are derived from the excellent article by P. Constan in the Jewish libertarian journal "Free Voice of Labor" ("Freie Arbeiter Stimme").

Sam Weiner

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE, WAR AND

WORLD BUSINESS

"It's difficult to imagine countries dropping bombs on their own factories and workers, and that literally would be the case when world business truly internationalizes in the next decade." United Press International's business editor (September 20) so quotes the president of a giant company. Read that again—Did the president confuse "countries" and "companies"? Or are they somewhat interchangeable terms with him?

The UPI supports the contention by detailing the number of employees of some of the big ones:

General Motors	757,231
Ford	415,039
Siemens (Germany)	257,000
Unilever	300,000
IT&T	293,000
General Electric	350,000
Fiat	134,000
Dunlop	104,000

The item further points out that outside of the United States companies based here produce more than the GNP (gross national product) of any non-soviet country other than the USA.

A further push toward world business was made recently when the US Government authorized firms engaged in NASA work to join up with

Japanese partners and transfer their Space Age equipment and technology, ostensibly to help Japan launch an ionosphere satellite by 1971. This is expected to give an extra \$300,000,000 to the US firms that have been developing this technology at government expense. And how about possible military application? Safety hint: Don't trust to internationalization of business to end war, but build world labor solidarity instead. Why not have some international facility through which unionists anywhere and of any philosophy or tendency could arrange any joint action they felt might be worthwhile?