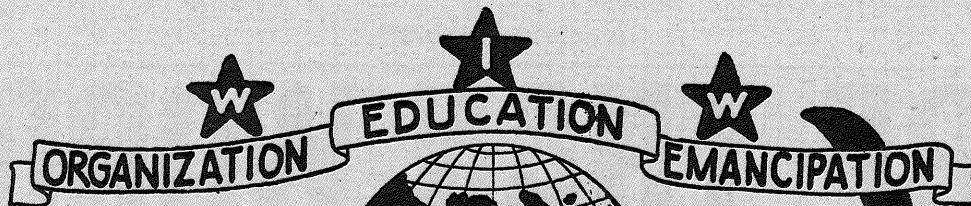


LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH



ALL WEALTH
MUST GO
TO LABOR

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

VOLUME 68, NUMBER 4 - W. N. 1297

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 1971

15 CENTS

NLRB RULES IN FAVOR OF HIP PRODUCTS WORKERS

On March 8 it was learned that the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has decided in favor of the Hip Products workers against Hip Products Incorporated. The NLRB decided that Hip Products "did

interfere with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act". This was taken to be a specific violation of Sections 8 (a) (1) and 8 (a) (3). What these

refer to are specific acts of the Hip bosses and their scissorbills in firing workers for union activity and their attempts to coerce people to stay out of the union.

The NLRB set a hearing for April 14,

on which date Hip Products representatives are to be present to answer the charges to the satisfaction of the Board, which has already found them guilty. Representatives of the employees who were fired also will be there, along with some older and more experienced Fellow Workers.

As of this date (March 21), the Hip Products dispute is still in progress, but picket lines have given way to a general propaganda campaign. This tactical change is due largely to the suggestion of the representatives of the NLRB, based on their interpretation of the situation since Hip Products filed several charges against the IWW General Organization and the Secretary - Treasurer February 19.

The charges were both rather incredible. It seems amazing that they were actually drawn up by an attorney. The first is as follows:

"On or about February 5, 1971, the above named labor organization, International Workers of the World (sic), by its agent, Martin Comock (sic), did threaten and coerce persons engaged in commerce to cease selling products of Hip Products. Incorporated for the purpose of forcing Hip Products to recognize and bargain with said labor organization.

"That agents of said labor organization, the names of whom are not known to the employer, but who are believed to have been working at the direction of Lionel Bottari, general secretary and chief executive officer of said labor organization, have distributed false, obscene, and defamatory literature, thereby coercing persons engaged in commerce for the purpose of forcing these persons to cease handling the products of Hip Products Incorporated and of forcing said employer to bargain with said labor organization. That such acts have occurred in Chicago, Austin, San Francisco, et cetera."

After having received communications from FW Comack in Cambridge, we were informed that he had written a letter to Hip Products telling them that unless they treated their employees fairly, he and his FWs in the Boston area would commence picketing, et cetera until the matter was rectified. This letter, then, is the sole thing upon which the first part of the charge was based.

Anyone familiar with the IWW form of organization knows that the IWW General Secretary has no power to direct anyone to do anything. The "false, defamatory, and obscene" literature (which has nothing to do with the labor law) referred to must have been the true defamatory literature; since we discussed only the facts in the leaflets that were distributed, it must have been the truth that hurt. The "obscene" literature referred to is no doubt the

(continued on Page 8)

ONE CENTURY AGO

As we get ready to go to press, the calendar shows that 100 years ago this day (on March 18, 1871) the workers of Paris made the first desperate effort of modern times to take control of their own destiny.

France had just been defeated by Prussia and the Empire had fallen. Most Parisians had expected a republic to be established that would carry some of the equalitarian hopes of 1789, some of the socialist concern of 1848; but the business class set up what was clearly a republic of businessmen and for businessmen. The wartime moratorium on debts was ended, and thousands of workers were evicted from their homes, hundreds of small shopkeepers from their shops. There was little employment for Parisian workers except in the National Guard, and when they were dismissed and told to turn in their guns, they refused.

The Paris citizens were faced with a choice: Let the rich grind you down and stamp out your hopes, or take Paris into your own hands. They chose the latter and set up the Paris Commune. They hoped similar local autonomous political and economic arrangements would develop and federate with them. They found instead that the rich have no country and no patriotism, but use patriotism only to keep the working class at heel.

The Thiers government allied itself with the Prussian occupation force to surround Paris and starve it into submission. The defeat of the French workers was followed by one of the great atrocities of modern times: The hate-filled upper class, male and female, in elegant relaxation, watched their henchmen slaughter 17,000 helpless, unarmed Parisian workers in revenge.

An even greater damage came from lies about the commune in the British press. These lies led the British trade unions, primarily concerned at the time with government approval to provide protection for their funds, to pull out of the first labor international. Eighteen years later, Paris workers of irrepressible hope celebrated the centenary of the 1789 revolution by founding a new labor international that gave us at least May First as World Labor Day.

On March 10 the Swedish government ordered its employees who had gone on strike January 28 (for a 23% wage boost) to get back on the job. It also ended its own retaliatory lockouts of other workers aimed to bring economic pressure on the strikers.

The government of Sweden is Socialist. Premier Palme, visiting here, talked much good union sense to hard-hats sent to heckle him over his refusal to support the

slaughter in Vietnam. For years the biggest federation in Sweden, LO, has worked along with the Swedish government, settling overall wage policies at national annual sessions and leaving only local application to union bargaining committees. The World has praised Sweden's style and standard of living and middle-of-the-road economy. If a union policy of playing pals with government could not work out with

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— Larry Cornett

The Best Peace Button!

SWEDISH WORKERS WON'T KNUCKLE UND'

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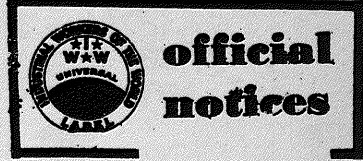
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editorial:

MORE THAN WORDS



Your Editor remembers a few years back, while traveling through the Navajo Reservation, seeing some rather unsightly billboards that were totally out of harmony with the poverty-stricken but natural beauty of the land. Some fundamentalist missionaries had, with the consent of the Great White Father, set up these billboards throughout the Navajo Nation bearing the legend: "Tradition Is The Enemy Of Progress!"

The tradition being referred to, of course, was the tradition of the Navajos, and not the tradition of the fundamentalist missionaries. Tradition is usually thought of by radical-thinking workers as being an irreconcilable opponent to the further development of those who adhere to any form of tradition.

The Navajos, like any other segment of the human family, have their hide-bound tradition. (Navajo means "people" — implying that those who are not Navajo are not quite "people".) But traditions like this did not stop them from acquiring additional traditions and also technology from other ethnic groups with whom they have come in contact, to become the numerous and dynamic nation they are today. And were it not for the "protection" of the Great White Father, they would beyond a reasonable doubt be a well-off and self-sufficient nation.

The fundamentalists also do not let their traditions interfere with their acceptance of modern innovations, as witnessed by their overt approval of the profit-oriented exploitation of millions of workers, the ecological rapine of this planet, and the wholesale murder of civilian populations in the spirit of "patriotism".

Tradition, like any other facet of human behavior, can be good or bad, depending on how it is used. If used to adjust a community to living within its economic environment for the betterment of all concerned, tradition can be a pleasant adjunct to the development of the World community. But if tradition is used to keep us ignorant of that which could improve our mode of life, it serves only those who would profit from our inability to solve our own problems; and that kind of tradition is bad.

It has often been argued that there is no need for tradition at all, and your Editor is hard put to either confirm or contest that theory. He does recognize that human beings, being creatures of habit, are prone to adopt tradition in some form or other, despite all claims to strive for a rational approach.

It is obvious that even we radicals are not immune to veneration of certain forms of tradition, be we of the established "Old Left" or the up-and-coming "New Left". One has only to have gone over some of the commentary in recent months in the Reader's Soapbox in this journal to have seen some of the conflict and contention between the "traditionalists" and the "rationalists". This is viewed by your Editor as a healthy sign that something is not to be accepted solely on the strength that it "has always been that way". Yet when some excellent suggestions have come along for the modernization of the wording of the IWW Preamble, the traditionalist instincts of yours truly come to the fore, and there is more than a slight reluctance to "tamper with holy writ".

Perhaps one thing that might help resolve some of this would be the realization of the historical fact that the great social changes were brought about not on the basis of words alone, but rather by the actions behind those words. In the days before the marriage of convenience between the AFL and the CIO, the CIO had been putting

on the face of a militant and progressive body, while the old AFL was the stodgy, reactionary, strictly-established-order outfit which was going to do nothing that would slow down the wheels of the profit system. In those days many old AFL locals still had preambles to their constitutions that read very much like our Preamble, whereas the militant up-and-coming CIO locals had, as the fiercest language in their preambles, excerpts from the Declaration of Independence, being careful to leave out the wording about the people's right to alter a situation that no longer serves their best interests. On one hand was a body which was interested in building a respectable image, and on the other hand was a body whose de-facto image was so firmly established that they only belatedly obliterated the last vestige of what militant past they had.

As a fledgling young revolutionist just out of the joint after World War II, your Editor came upon the wording of the IWW Preamble and immediately felt that all that was needed was to hand out some copies of it to his fellow workers and the new society would indeed be at hand. Needless to say, such enthusiasm has undergone serious reappraisal over the years; but the optimism is still there.

This is not to put down the power of the written or spoken word. It is only to reaffirm that words, no matter how they are strung up, are of little value unless they are accompanied by action and honest communication. Those of us who have been trying to bring the light to our uninitiated brethren know that our literature alone cannot do the job. In fact, in many instances, the literature may do just the opposite. We may find that we can make far better headway in relating our ideas by drawing parables to the sports page or the latest issue of Playboy.

Words alone will never cut the mustard. In order to get ideas across, it takes total involvement and identification with any given situation, and there is no substitute for hammering away at the point of production: The Job.

—CAC

GOOD 'N' WELFARE:

With the printing of this issue of the Industrial Worker, your Editor is going to goof off on a seven-month sabbatical because of certain incurable disorders — namely itchy feet. In the interim the necessary provisions have been made so that there will not be any interruption of the publication and distribution of our valiant little journal, and said journal will continue to reach your hands.

Fellow Worker Fred Thompson will be pinch-hitting for yours truly as he seeks the antidote for his afore-mentioned infirmity in far-off places. Fred has spent many past years as the editor of the Industrial Worker, and many more as a major participant in the production and promotion of same; so it is with clear conscience and easy heart that I can assure that our paper will be in excellent hands. Fellow Worker Leland Robinson will be his assistant in the art and layout department.

From the next issue of the IW through the November issue of this year, all copy and correspondence intended for this paper should be addressed to Fred Thompson in care of the Industrial Worker, 2440 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

— Carlos Cortez, Editor

Attention, Field Correspondents!

The deadline for the **May** issue of the Industrial Worker shall be on **April 15**. All copy intended for the **May** issue should arrive in this office by that date. To further expedite the editing of this organ and to avoid confusion, all copy being submitted for publication should be addressed to the editor apart from official business with General Headquarters. And please, Fellow Workers, when sending in typewritten copy, double-space the damn stuff. Typesetting charges are doubled for all single-spaced copy! — The Editor



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.

BUFFALO: Write to IWW Delegate Henry Pfaff, 77 Eckhart Street, Buffalo, New York 14207 (716-377-6073)

CAMBRIDGE: Write IWW, Post Office Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA: Branch meetings every two weeks. For details on this or other IWW activities, visit the Earthworks Garage (an IU 440 shop) at 219 South Water Street, Champaign, Illinois, or write to delegate G. C. Graves, Box 2249, Station A, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

CHICAGO: The Chicago Branch meetings are now being held on the first Friday of every month at 2440 North Lincoln, LI9-5045. Cathy Gresher is the Chicago Branch Secretary.

CLEVELAND: The delegate for the Cleveland area is Larry Cornett at 13347 Caves Road, Chesterland, Ohio 44026.

DENVER: Write to Delegate Gary Cox, 7126 Inca Way, Denver, Colorado 80221. Drop around and help organize a mile-high branch.

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, Ithaca, New York 14850 (607-273-0535 or 607-273-1899).

LOS ANGELES: Mike Dale is the secretary of the Los Angeles Branch. He can be contacted at 1419 North Fairfax, Apartment 6, Los Angeles, California 90046. For immediate information call Dorice McDaniels, OR 7-8397. In the Van Nuys area the job delegates for EWIU 620 are the Dan Family, Srafprint Co-op, 14133 Gilmore Street, Van Nuys, California 91901 (781-7589 or 782-6185).

MADISON: The local delegate is Robert Moody, Post Office Box 2142, Madison, Wisconsin 53701. Or see the people at Riley's Liquor Store on State Street.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL: For information on the IWW, write to Jim Cain, Post Office Box 9885, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

NEW YORK: For IWW delegate service and information, phone Chuck Derrevere at 674-7108.

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

OAKLAND - BERKELEY: Richard Ellington is now secretary of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch. Address: all communications and such to him at 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland 94609 Phone: 658-0293.

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



INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Official Organ of The Industrial Workers of the World

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Carlos Cortez, Editor
Lionel Bottari, 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.

Reader's Soapbox



HIP PRODUCTS LETTERS

Fellow Worker:

In reply to your appeal which I received about a week ago for clothing and shoes for the Hip strikers, I am sending a small box containing an old pair of leather boots, an old raincoat, a pair of rubber overshoes, and an old suit of clothes. I don't have anything else to send and I don't have very much money either, being on Social Insecurity, so I'm doing the best I can under the circumstances.

I am also enclosing a five-dollar bill as a contribution to the cause of the strikers, two dollars of which I got from another old-timer named Ralph Renas who happened to visit me the other day.

With all best wishes for a lot of good luck, I am

Yours for a better world,

Warren K. Billings

Dear FWs:

The fellow workers in Yellow Springs are glad to help out the strike fund with the enclosed check for ten dollars. We raised the money in fine proletarian tradition — selling beer and taking donations.

Keep us posted on the strike. We will try to do more if it looks like the strike will continue.

Yours for the OBU,

Kent Mathewson

Dear Friends in Service of Oppression:

We have stayed far and clear of Hip since our initial mistakes late in 1969. When we visited the bullshit gift show in Chicago in February of last year we again tried Hip on and received completely different prices on identical merchandise upon visiting their booths separately.

We will write directly to Hip as well as circulate your letter locally.

Power to your cause,

The Day Before Forever Shop
in Lansing, Michigan

ONLY TWO PRIORITIES

Fellow Worker Editor:

I have read with some disappointment the letters concerning a list of priorities for the labor movement and society as a whole. I have given this quite a bit of

thought, and can see only two priorities — the survival of mankind through an end to pollution, and the survival of mankind through an end to both militarism and imperialism. The first could conceivably be achieved within the present economic system by the introduction of drastic and dictatorial measures. The second can be achieved only by ending the present economic system. Only when we have guaranteed human survival by achieving these priorities can we begin to consider anything else.

As to the things on which we spend too much time, I would say that any activity which does not directly relate to achieving the two priorities mentioned above is a waste of time. Certainly in the category of time-wasters fall most of the reformist activities of what is generally referred to as the "radical movement" (a phenomenon I consider to be neither radical nor a movement). It doesn't do a bit of good to run around supporting the victims of racial discrimination or defending the victims of fascism, only to have everyone die of emphysema or nuclear fallout.

Since survival depends on a successful economic revolution, those activities which are justified are the building of alternative institutions (as opposed to either reforming or destroying present institutions), and the attempt (by education and example) to make the working class see the vital necessity of said economic revolution. And that, after all, is what the One Big Union is all about.

Yours for the OBU,

Jarama Jahn

YOUR TAXES AT WAR

Fellow Worker Editor:

The War in Vietnam is financed by the American people in several ways. The Government found that the War could be continued by raising the Federal tax on telephone service by 10% in 1965, and ever since then the American people have been paying the government which pays the companies which exploit us.

This year you can effectively protest the Vietnam War and the corporate structure by withholding your telephone tax or any other tax which doesn't help the public.

There have been no arrests of telephone tax resisters, and telephone service still continues normally. What does happen is that a tax resister will receive several letters and a visit from the IRS. If the resister still doesn't pay, the IRS will seek out a salary check or a bank account and deduct the amount of the tax plus 6% interest. If the IRS takes the amount out of your bank account the bank may add a service charge which is illegal and should be contested in a small-claims court.

Tax resisters and people interested in war-tax resistance should contact War Tax Resistance, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City 10012.

— X 327266

FROM SEATTLE

Fellow Worker Editor:

In trying to analyze the depression of the 1970s to compare it with the one back in the 1930s, one has to come to the conclusion that workers are worse off now than they were back then. In the 1930s more workers had hopes of getting their jobs back when all the surplus goods were consumed or destroyed, or when any other eventuality occurred that would cause these goods to be in demand once more so the wheels of industry could start turning again.

Many workers did get their jobs back

then; but today, when 90% of the layoffs are the result of automation, those jobs are gone forever. The best example is the auto industry, in which the work force has been cut in half over the last 25 years, but which is making more cars now than were made before the War. Other industries are catching up fast.

The tragic thing about it is that the captains of industry don't seem to realize that when 6 to 15% of the work force is idle these workers don't have the paychecks with which to buy their products. The laying off of more and more workers in order to cut down on expenses is sooner or later going to get out of hand, and one of two things will have to happen: Either the World will have to go back to the days of the horse and buggy, or the workers will have to take over the machinery of production and operate it for use instead of profit.

The US boasts of being the richest nation in the World, yet there are fifty million people living on half rations, half fed and inadequately housed. Hundreds of thousands of children are dying for want of medical attention. All this is happening while a few political shysters are ordering thousands of young men to their deaths in a useless war in Southeast Asia.

Many have come up with answers to all of this, but none of those answers are effective. We, the Industrial Workers of the World, believe that our answer is the best and most logical of all. We believe in the collective ownership and control of all industrial production and the means of transportation and communication, along with the complete abolition of the profit system so as to eliminate the causes of war and poverty.

All this World belongs to us; but if we want it, we will have to organize for it.

— J. W. Fain
X 325044

OUR MAN IN JAPAN

Dear Fellow Workers:

I arrived in Japan one month ago to observe the movement here. I am teaching English conversation and hope to stay for awhile. Through an FW in San Francisco I met an anarcho-syndicalist, and I am now among a wonderful circle of rebs. Enclosed is a publication of IWT, which I'm told is the Japanese version of the IWW.

In the English Asahi paper I am reading of the struggle of the radical workers to keep unions here from being re-organized in AFL-CIO style. Here there are several unions, not just one big one.

Another big battle here is the struggle of the farmers against the building of another International Airport on good, productive farmland not far from the crowded airport at Haneda. The farmers chain themselves to trees and have dug many tunnels, and vow to stay on the land and live in the tunnels at the risk of their lives — against the bulldozers.

In addition to much anarcho-syndicalist thinking among workers both young and old plus strong unionism and violent clashes of farmers and students on several issues, another movement that I first heard of six months before I left the States exists here.

The Savrodaya Movement was begun in India by Gandhi's number-one disciple Vinoba Bhave. Vinoba says that religious institutions and the State must go. The Savrodaya Movement is for building co-ops and self-government, and is against political parties. It's quite a big thing in India, but according to Bhave, because of its non-violence and anti-political-party stand, it doesn't make the papers.

In Japan the Savrodaya Movement is mainly in the educational phase; however some Savrodaya workers did go to the proposed airport site and support the farmers by beating on Buddhist drums.

I'd like to have my subscription to the Industrial Worker continued over here, and in the meantime I remain

Yours for the love of liberty,

— X 326323

(continued on Page 4)



(continued from Page 2)

PHILADELPHIA: Call Jarama Jahn at SA 4-4895 or drop in at 2054 South Salford, Philadelphia 19143.

SAN DIEGO: Contact Stationary Delegate Darryl Van Fleet, Post Office Box 1332, San Diego 92112.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Branch Secretary is Don Castleberry. 1631 Lake Street, San Francisco 94121 (221-9131).

SANTA ROSA: Write to Eugene Nelson, Post Office Box 7037, Santa Rosa, California 95401.

SEATTLE: Contact the Seattle Branch Secretary, Bob Horsley, at San Vito Press, 501 19th Street East, Seattle, Washington 98102. Stationary Delegate Stan Iverson can be contacted through the ID Bookstore, 1408 Northeast 42nd Street, Seattle, Washington 98105.

SIoux CITY: The Sioux City IWW office and day care center is at 2515 Correctionville Road, Sioux City, Iowa 51107.

VANCOUVER: Contact Secretary M. C. Warrior, 427 East 20th Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

WATERLOO: IWW Student Branch at University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Tom Patterson, Secretary, c/o Federation of Students.

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

YELLOW SPRINGS: The office is located at 102 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387. Ken Freedman is Branch Secretary. Stationary Delegate Scott McNeil can be contacted at 101 Tower Court, Yellow Springs 45387.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES

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

GREAT BRITAIN:

SURREY: The IWW Stationary Delegate for Surrey is David Pickett, c/o Syndicalist Workers Federation, 259 Hillcross Avenue Morden, Surrey, England.

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

GUAM: Shelby Shapiro is the stationary delegate for Guam. Communicate with him through Post Office Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910 (746-4435).

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

Reader's Soapbox

(continued from Page 3)

A FURTHER RE-ITERATION

Fellow Worker Editor:

In reply to several letters I've received on my opposition to the four-hour day, I would like to say this:

First of all, I do not oppose a four-hour day. I hate work as much as the next man. I do oppose a four-hour day gained at the expense of imperialism, however. When all men are eating and housed and all can enjoy leisure, then I will battle for shorter hours. No one has yet proven to me that we can have both.

Also, I consider a battle for shorter hours to be a reformist battle. The length of the work day does not speak to the basic issue of control of production. Any effort wasted on reformist measures is just that—a waste of effort; and we don't have that much effort to waste.

But if my working brothers see leisure as a very important battle, and you wish to push that issue, I suggest that you at least wise up to the fact that very few people are working a forty-hour week. I know of few working families in which the wife is not working to make ends meet or the old man isn't moonlighting a second job or working a great deal of overtime.

The forty-hour week is a myth that few workers enjoy.

So, my friends, if shorter hours are to be your organizing tool, start by pressing for a forty-hour week.

My old friends tell me that the IWW always did combine reformist measures with revolutionary goals. May I remind my old friends that the IWW also collapsed and the CIO raided their potential membership.

—Gary Cox

money. We don't see how the idea of shorter hours whereby all could collect the same pay they would for an overtime week is so darn reformist. Better take a look around at our hordes of unemployed.—Ed.)

LETTERS CONDENSED

We had to leave out some lengthy additions to the dispute FW Gary Cox has had with history. Ottalie Markholt, with 35 years in the trade-union movement, says that when she joined the IWW "I didn't join a colorful piece of labor history. I joined the only organization in the white Left that I believe has the principles and potential strength to fight today's urgent battle against fascism....The Preamble of the IWW Constitution still looks as valid to me as it did in 1936."

A history teacher in Kansas says that the Preamble is our best statement "but needs explaining in modern terms", and that he would like to see a small pamphlet to do that job. He would also like to make sure members of collective farms could join, and he looks ahead to a future combining the Gandhian village and the IWW program—and hopes with the help of the IWW to live to see that future, too.

Ed Sohowski wants to assure Cox that class divisions do exist, and the DuPont Family does rule Delaware and much more. "Instead of noting similarities to the ruling class, it is our job to define the differences between the masses and those holding down the masses."

Card Number X326432 emphasizes that whatever expressions of bitterness and hate may occur in the literature of the IWW, its purpose is construction, to unite the employees in general "to promote their common interests and to take control of production". After the French Revolution, forgetting class, they made unions illegal. The cure for this sense of powerlessness that afflicts so many is to remember that "We who do the work have all the power needed. We have only to join together in a democratic industrial union organization for that purpose."

These were all good letters, but given the job of getting an excessive amount of copy into the limited number of pages available, I have taken the liberty of grabbing their main point. For the next four months, while Carlos is away, please keep all letters to the editor as short as possible—say, not over 200 words.—Fred

"I Walk The Line"

(With apologies to Johnny Cash)

I keep a close watch
on that boss of mine;
He's got his hand in
my pocket all the time;
He thinks that wages
can be the tie that binds,
'Cause I'm not blind,
I walk the line.

Not a word the boss
has said is true;
So we're outside
just frozen cold and blue;
But we don't care,
we won't be left behind,
'Cause we're not blind,
we walk the line.

I find it very, very
easy to be free;
I take my sign
for solidarity;
I'm bound with others
of my kin',
'Cause we're not blind,
we walk the line.



Now we're Wobblies
walking on the line;
We won't sit
and take the boss's crime;
Yes we will win,
and not be left behind,
'Cause we're not blind,
we walk the line.

—The Irish Cowboy

CAN FREE MEN HAVE COMPUTERS ?

The man who wrote Ike's famous farewell address warning us about the growth of the military-industrial complex now warns us about the growth of computer information banks on people. He says that no matter what the laws may be, technology itself tends to put such power into the hands of those controlling this information that civilian control is not likely. In such a data bank either truths or planted lies bestow on the custodians of the bank vast powers for manipulating others.

The US Senate investigation into army snooping shows a concern with the details of private lives—King's, for instance—that has been used not for idle prurience but to control people and policies. It also shows that the army was concerned with the private lives of more people than it can conveniently put into concentration camps—but get those cribbage boards ready!

The danger is greater because most people still figure all this is being done so the good guys can keep track of the bad ones. Isn't NDR there so one state can avoid issuing a driver's license to a man who ran over someone in the state from which he came? But it likewise takes data on those to whom driver's licenses have been issued and sells these data to private companies.

When social security numbers started the IWW asked what could be done by a worker who felt such a number was being used to blacklist him, and we were told such a person could get a new number without loss of benefits. But even that assumes the good guys are running things. SS numbers combined with computerized co-ordination of school records, credit records, army records, arrest records, employment records, relief records, and a wide assortment of snoop records add up to Big Brother.

Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz interviewed Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst for Nation (March 15) on what would happen here if we should be faced with the type of situation that led to application of the War Measures Act in Canada last fall or similar measures in Ireland last December. He was assured the army would be used only to keep the courts open, not to run them, and perhaps to pick up some revolutionary leaders under charges that would suffice to hold them temporarily or for investigation. But he points to contrary experiences:

the denial of habeas corpus where military law was applied during the Civil War, and the contention in Hawaii throughout World War II that habeas corpus was superseded by martial law. He notes that this nation was declared to be in a state of emergency December 16, 1950, and so far there has been no notice that this state of emergency has ended. The Detention Act of 1950 goes into effect if the President decides that there is an internal security emergency—which he may do if the USA has declared war or is invaded, or if there is an "insurrection in aid of a foreign enemy".

Remedies: While it would be nice if someone would provide all concentration camps with libraries and handball courts and Women's Lib would insist that they be co-educational, the most effective first aid is the widest possible participation in the various dissident movements, especially the outspoken above-board ones. But the long-range problem is: How do people have computers without being had by them? Does the Government run the FBI, or does the FBI run the Government? The threat of computer banks of people information is a real one, and would remain real even with nominal socialization of the means of production. To eliminate this threat would require social reconstruction in which people don't get used by each other; you don't legislate this, you build it by practicing it. FT

laid off for the first time in 15 years mom (who's always understood the need for separate lives) telephones less often to her only begotten son (unmarried at 27 and unlikely ever to be) they write occasionally but mostly forget to write which these days is more important than home news they're knowing for the first time in a long generation about laziness and how it's such a universal affliction running circles around mere rejection by wire

—Robert Rohr
X 326626

Learn About The I W W

- The IWW, Its First Fifty Years (203 pages clothbound, 33% off on five or more) .. \$3.00
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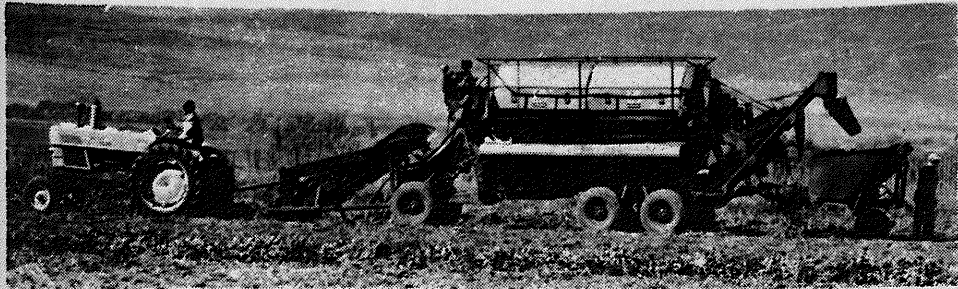
(We are currently out of One Big Union and Theory and Practice, but expect revisions and also new literature to become available soon.)

Around the WORLD

CIA support of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, while commonly assumed, was formally established by Senator Case and has so weakened acceptance of these programs that one can expect a new front. Through the International Development Foundation, the CIA provided Father Vekemans with several millions to support Freie in Chile against Allende; but the CIA lost, and now Ananconda, Kennecott, and Cerro face nationalization.

The US gives the Saigon government \$400,000 to build new isolation cells for opponents of the War.... A Santo Domingo Leftist is charged with wounding a judge who had been part of the old Trujillo dictatorship.... The Mexican government says it has thwarted a plot to overthrow it by students it sent on cultural exchange to Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University. The government says it caught them with

short-wave radios, surgical equipment, and about a thousand cartridges.... Japanese farmers and students keep up a battle to stop farmland from being turned into an airport they expect to be used for military purposes.... In East Pakistan a military clampdown gets answered with a wave of passive resistance.... Turkey's military takeover following the student kidnapping of US airmen may be due to fear that returning Turkish laborers loaned to various European countries are bringing back dissident ideas.... From Ulster come reports that power-seekers on both sides have been trading arms with each other, while Catholic and Protestant workers jointly demonstrate against the killings.... In Johannesburg, security police made a pre-dawn swoop February 26 on homes and offices of clergymen and charitable outfits looking for evidence of subversion.... And a lad in Italy sets himself on fire to protest the War in Vietnam.



REPRESSION NOTES, USA

WIRETAPPING has snagged the trial of the White Panther leaders charged with conspiring to bomb the CIA office in Ann Arbor. The trial judge ruled wiretapping illegal. The Department of Justice pleads that when the Attorney General considers national security endangered he can forget the law. Meanwhile a Senate subcommittee makes the shocking disclosure that the White Panthers lured youths with rock music.... The Court of Appeals has granted the Chicago Seven an investigation into the role of wiretapping in their case.

The Attorney General denies an "illegal" wiretap in his case, charging the Berrigans with plotting to kidnap Nixon adviser Kissinger, and the principal defendants have a pleasant rap session with their purported victim.... At this point NBC puts on a special two-night, four-hour (25% commercials) special "Vanished" on the kidnapping of a President's chief adviser, and winds the program up with the recommendation that the scientists in all nations should form one big union and go on strike.

MARK KNOPP, editor of the Madison Kaleidoscope, has appealed the ruling of the Wisconsin Supreme Court that he must either go to jail or tell the grand jury who gave him the statement of the New Year's Gang last August saying they had blown up that math center. In March he published another statement from the same people expressing regret for the unintended death of Robert Fassnacht in that explosion.

BOMBS continue, even though last fall the Weathermen wrote that it was now time to rally the millions on widely-accepted issues instead. Bombs in a US Senate rest room, the Los Angeles Federal Building, a welfare office in East LA, an ROTC building and federal records center in Saint Louis, all apparently designed to prove how vulnerable security is while avoiding harm to persons. February tally: 541 bombings in 1969, 1096 in 1970, and 79 in January 1971.

NEW YORK'S 21 Trial has caused some movement fissures. On February 8 the defendants Tabor and Moore, out on bail, failed to appear and skipped bail. The Black Panther Party had expelled the other defendants for supporting a Weatherman criticism of the Party, but it denounced the bail-jumpers for harm to their fellow defendants and supporters. This was soon coupled with Eldridge Cleaver's one-day "revolutionary bust" of Timothy Leary, for Cleaver insists that revolution is a serious business that should not get messed up with drugs. All this had little to do with the core of the 21 Case: Was police agent Roberts telling the truth when he said the 21 tried to blow up two precinct

offices with sticks of clay and oatmeal he had mixed together to simulate dynamite and stored in the refrigerator at Elsmere Tenant Council?

QUEBEC gauleiters pushed the trial of teacher Paul Rose for the murder of Roger LaPorte ahead of the related seditious conspiracy trial of Robert Lemieux, Robert Chartrand, Pierre Vallieres, and other FLQ members. Rose asked for lawyer Lemieux to defend him, and when this was denied, defended himself. He objected to a jury system that excludes women and all who own less than \$4,000 in property, saying: "My peers are workers, not businessmen."

Quebec allows no peremptory challenge of a juror who has been questioned. Thus Rose was convicted by a jury some of whom said they knew nothing of the leading events there last October, and one of whom repeatedly declared that he could not be impartial. There was no such probing of bias as Garry, with the assistance of some sociologists, has devised for questioning jurors. The Quebec press accepts that the Establishment was determined to have Rose convicted as part of the scenery for the other trial.

DRAFT CASES have recently become so numerous around San Francisco Bay that special set-ups are now devised to process them and to end any rumor that judges there may prove lenient toward anti-war youth. Equal protection of the law? Another indication that healthy community sentiment permeates even the courts where the dead usually rule the living?... The US Supreme Court has rejected Saint Augustine's teaching that we may distinguish between just and unjust wars, and says pacifists who see merit in some wars have gotta go kill folks in this one too. Rejection of doctrine premised on national security—though somehow the British got through World War II fully respecting that view.

IN COURTS IN US: California files a 200-page brief to oppose Angela Davis's request that she be permitted to act as one of her own attorneys.... Defense: nothing illegal about buying guns.... Denial of habeas corpus appealed.... In Chicago Caroline Tanner, 22, charged with participation in the October 1969 Days of Rage, draws a three-year sentence for skipping bail, and still faces the original charges.... Top court at last agrees that the choice of a fine or imprisonment does not apply the law with equal severity to the man who can pay the fine and the man who can't.... Another win for the folks who say that if one could make a set of rules completely consistent they would also be just.

POOR FOLKS

When the NWRO (National Welfare Rights Organization) demonstration closed down The Strip in Las Vegas, they got on TV, and the invisible poor became visible. Last December the Nevada Welfare Department cut off 22% of its cases completely and cut the allowance in another 28%. The Civil Liberties Union put up a fight on the ground that this was without due process, and showed that if the poor exercised their constitutional rights they would also have more groceries. But they still needed to eat, and they massed in such numbers that The Strip was closed off to the suckers.

Last fall, in New York, the same organization protested a cutting out of allowances for back-to-school clothes, and scores of mothers walked out of Macy's with the clothes their kids needed for school. It opposes the Nixon program on these grounds: It would give a family of four only a quarter of what the Government says that family needs; it would cut down the payments now being made for a million and a half persons on relief; it would force acceptance of any job under any conditions or wages at a time when it is absurd to require a mother against her best judgment to leave her kids and take a job when there are far from enough jobs to go around.

In November the number getting public assistance jumped from last February's 11,656,000 to 13,476,000, and that number must have jumped much higher by now. A year ago, before the recession, 5.7% of the US population "participated" in public

assistance, and in the New York area 10.3% "participated".

Some poverty results: In Chicago's "center city" the IQ of the typical child drops one point each year he attends school. In 1970 one in eight Chicago lads failed to pass the draft written mental test, but only 1 in 41 Cook County lads outside Chicago failed.

History Meet

The Pacific Northwest Labor History Conference will be held at the University of Washington (Seattle) on April 30 and May 1. In previous years sessions have been held in Spokane and have dealt with the Northwest labor movement and thus inescapably in large measure with the early days of the IWW. A number of Wobs will be in attendance this time, chiefly with the idea that history is something to be made, not something to be remembered.

We Have It Now!

SYDNEY'S BURNING

Trials of IWW in Australia

Ian Turner, paperback, 264 pages, \$2

REBEL VOICES

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER SUSTAINING FUND

The following are contributions to the IW sustaining fund received since those which were published in the last issue of the IW:

George Underwood.....	\$ 6.50
Renee Kajikawa.....	\$ 2.00
Paul Ware.....	\$20.00
Stephen Suto.....	\$ 5.00
Patrick McMillan.....	\$ 2.00
R. G. Brilley.....	\$ 5.00
Stanley McAuly.....	\$ 5.00
Bob Rossi.....	\$ 1.00
Everett E. Fox.....	\$25.00
Joseph Mangano.....	\$ 3.00
Edward Warren.....	\$10.00
Nels Kanerva.....	\$ 1.00
Steve Sipich.....	\$ 7.00
Donald A. McRitchie.....	\$ 4.00

Total..... \$96.50

Previously Acknowledged..... \$1,585.48

Grand Total (March 22)..... \$1,681.98

Many thanks Fellow Workers for your help.

Carlos Cortez, Editor

W. H. Westman, Business Manager

BOOK REVIEW

"The Movement Toward a New America", assembled by Mitchell Goodman (Pilgrim Press/Alfred A. Knopf, 1970), 752 pages plus appendages, \$5.95.

This book has been called the Sears Roebuck catalogue of the revolution, which is probably the best definition I've heard for it yet. On the cover it is defined as a collage, a comprehension, a compendium, a handbook, a guide, a history, a revolution kit, and a work-in-progress. It's all of these and more.

It is actually a collection of material from underground, Left, and radical publications over the last decade, including articles, cartoons, photographs, poetry, and just about everything else you can get on the printed page. It is broken down into eight sections discussing such topics as media, GIs, and Resistance.

Also included are what the compiler calls comprehensions (19 in all), ranging from an essay on genocide by Sartre to a discussion of radical komix (sic) by Paul Buhle.

Some of the articles have some good things to say about the Wobs, too, including one that says we have the "advantage of having been the greatest revolutionary organization in our history". Don't think he's preaching our funeral sermon, either, because he's talking about why we may very well be the one group that really wins the revolution.

Anyway, it's a good book. It doesn't have an index, but it's the sort of book to browse through. If you've still got six bucks after the parasites get done, buy it!

—J. W.



Adventures of an Indian Mestizo

by Pedro Coria
(translated by Eugene Nelson)

Part IV

....Just as it was getting dark, they began to get out of the paddy wagon and line up at the entrance to the prison. Our narrator suddenly made a dash for the shadows, and the cops never saw him again.

He made his way to the nearest railroad yard, and, as was his custom, obtained the finest accommodations he could find on a side-door Pullman. He traveled with the utmost caution, jumping down before the train reached each town, skirting the railroad yard in the dark, then getting on again after the train was on its way out of town.

As dawn approached he was overcome by fatigue and fell off the train, whose wheels ran over his left leg. By chance one of the train crewmen happened to see the accident and stopped the train. They took him aboard and saw that he was taken to a hospital in the next town. He lost consciousness from the loss of blood, and didn't come to until he found himself being placed on the operating table. When they had finished amputating his leg they lifted it up for him to see, and one of the doctors said: "Here's a staff for the Mexican flag!" But their patient replied: "No, it's for the red flag of the workers!"

Once he had recovered and was released from the hospital, his fellow workers helped him return to Los Angeles. His fellow workers in Los Angeles, both Latins and Anglos, all chipped in and bought him an artificial leg. A man named Blas Lara told him that if he would go to the offices of the Mexican Liberal Party all his needs would be taken care of. But he did not go. He was already aware that politics would never achieve economic freedom for the workers, and that it was essential to remove all vestiges of politics from the IWW.

The year 1914 arrived, bringing with it widespread unemployment and unrest, and corresponding police aggression. Leaflets were given out announcing a great meeting of all workers to discuss the problems at 10 a.m. on Christmas Day in a park on North Main Street called "the little plaza of the Mexicans".

When the hour of the meeting arrived it was raining very hard, and the workers — of all different nationalities and ethnic backgrounds — did not all congregate until 1 p.m. An English-speaking fellow worker was the first speaker, and the second spoke in Italian. The third was Fellow Worker Rafael Adame from Chihuahua. As he was speaking the police noted how large the crowd was and sent for reinforcements. A large squad of police arrived, armed with machine guns, and they began to break up the crowd by attacking the workers with horse whips.

A police sergeant got close to where Adame was speaking and ordered him to step down, but the huge throng of workers insisted that he keep on speaking — and it was at that point that the real violence of the police erupted. Everyone was protesting to the police that the US Constitution guaranteed the right of free speech and assembly and urging the speakers to keep on talking, just as the Wobblies had done in so many other places — in Spokane and Missoula in 1909, in Fresno and Walla Walla in 1910, in Duluth and Kansas City in 1911, in San Diego and Minneapolis in 1912.

But the police kept up their whipping and clubbing harder than ever, and then the sergeant suddenly drew his revolver and fired at Adame, assassinating him. One of the crowd, who was carrying a razor, whipped it out and slashed the throat of the police assassin from his ear down to the top of his collar. At this the cops flew into a frenzy, lashing out at the unarmed workers on all sides and starting to arrest people right and left.

It was then that our narrator learned a

new lesson. There had been a Cuban fellow worker at their meetings in the IWW Hall who had taken the rostrum to speak on a number of matters. Every time he spoke he preached that the only way to change the system of capitalist exploitation was for the workers to use dynamite and bombs.

Now, during the present melee, our narrator noticed that this fellow was not lifting a finger to do anything. As he watched the Cuban approached one of the cops with a smile, stretched out his hand, and made some kind of signal with his thumb, sure that no one had seen him — not noticing that our narrator was watching from nearby. So he learned the lesson that anyone who behaves like this fellow within an organization of high ideals is probably an agent provocateur, or a person utterly devoid of conscience.

The blows continued to rain down, and there were many arrests. When they got to the police station they saw that in order to descend from the paddy wagons and enter the building they had to pass through a long double row of police. As they ran the gantlet they would be jabbed with a billy club from each side as they passed each pair of cops. Several fellow workers were knocked unconscious before they could make it all the way through.

The next day they were taken before a judge. Thirty IWW members and ten unorganized workers were released. They asked all the others whether they wanted to be tried by a judge or a jury. They took a vote among themselves and voted for a jury trial. The trial lasted 18 days. They knew beforehand they would be found guilty, because the entire jury was composed of merchants and other bourgeoisie. The judge sentenced them to six months' hard labor. Two days later they were all taken to a prison camp in Topanga Canyon.

Since they were innocent and there was no proof presented during the trial that they had attacked the police, they all refused to pick up their tools when they were ordered to go out and begin work. Then the head of the guards had them all dragged outside and tied to the trees in the prison yard. Each man was held with his back to a tree, his arms were wrenched backward around the tree trunk, and his wrists were manacled together. A rope was tied around the trunk above each prisoner's head, passing through the manacles on the other side and jerking his arms up as far as they would go. Another rope held his feet to the base of the tree.

Our narrator escaped from this brutal punishment because of his artificial leg. They put him to work instead splitting kindling for the kitchen. But when he saw the excruciating pain his fellow workers were enduring, and how the twisting of their arms brought tears to their eyes, he devoted all his effort to watching for the briefest carelessness on the part of the guards so that he could put a few drops of water in the mouths of his companions.

When the guards caught on to what he was doing, they had him transferred to the county jail and shut him up in a tiny dark cell on a diet of bread and water for a month. Then they released him. On sallying forth into the light of day he fainted dead away, and it took him another whole month to regain his strength.

He went back to work at Western Gas Engine Company for a while, then worked for a time in San Francisco. After that he was selected as an IWW organizer for the Arizona-New Mexico area.

On taking a tour of those two states he had the opportunity of coming in contact with Fellow Worker Frank H. Little — "half Indian, half white man, all IWW". It was 1917 by now. One day as the two mestizos were approaching the mining town of Morenci, Arizona, Little said to our narrator that it would be better if they stayed in the same room, because he had a presentiment that the mining companies — as they had often done — would send thugs to try to assassinate him. They had already tried to incite a riot as Little was

speaking in Bisbee. An agent provocateur had begun hurling loud insults at him as he addressed the workers. But serious trouble was avoided when a female Wobbly sneaked up on the spy and slugged him, knocking him to the ground.

After he had been in Arizona for a while, Secretary-Treasurer Haywood summoned him to Chicago. From there he was sent to Shasta County, near the Northern border of California. Fellow Worker Little was sent to Butte, Montana, where there was much dissatisfaction among the miners — both IWW members and others. In Shasta County there was a great deal of unrest too, and the workers — including many Englishmen, Italians, Spaniards, Mexicans — were clamoring to join the IWW.

When he arrived he was met by some fellow workers, and they immediately warned him of the great danger: The mining companies had a number of gunmen to try to keep out labor organizers. They were struggling with the problem of how to get all the miners together for a meeting

in the face of this sort of intimidation. They couldn't hold the meeting in town because it was a certainty they would be arrested, and their getting involved in a row would benefit only the mine owners.

So the following plan was worked out: Before dawn the miners began making their way in ones and twos to a remote canyon hidden among the hills — and here the meeting was held and the miners were organized.

About 8 p.m. on that same day, August 2, 1917, the news arrived that Fellow Worker Frank Little had been murdered in Butte, Montana, just as he had feared he might be when he was in Arizona. Hired thugs of the Anaconda Copper Company had hauled him out of his room, tied him to the back of a car, and dragged him far out of the city, leaving his bloody body hanging from a railroad bridge. Thus ended the life of that fellow worker who was "half Indian, half white man, all IWW".

(to be continued)

SURVIVING THE FUTURE

(second of a series)

by Patrick Murfin

Well, here we are, approaching the last quarter of the Twentieth Century, and also approaching a series of catastrophic crises armed with the intellectual tools of far less complex times. Like fighting ICBMs with smooth-bore muskets, it can be done, but the results are disastrous.

There occur periodically in recorded history periods of tremendous upheaval and change. These periods usually coincide with major population shifts or with dramatic technological advances in such fields as communication, transportation, agriculture, and production. The effect of such upheavals is usually the disintegration of an old established way of life and the introduction of a dramatically new way of thinking more adequate to the new order. These are shifts of basic philosophy and assumptions which in turn affect the whole of man's other activities.

The most recent of these major shifts in the Western World has been called "The Age of Reason". A result of rapidly improving avenues of transportation and communication (such as improved sailing vessels and navigational devices and, of course, the printing press) and consequent expansion of trade and rise of a powerful mercantile class, the Age of Reason was also a reaction against the chaos that had produced the devastating Thirty Years War and an embodiment of the then-developing scientific method which represented order and predictability. The idea was that man, a rational animal, could react to problems by analyzing cause and effect and arrive at a solution to those problems. That was no mean departure from the Augustinian world of "God's will" ordered on Earth by God's chosen, and immutable. There can be no solutions in a world view that excludes the moral permissibility of monkeying with works. So the Age of Reason really was a revolutionary step.

We are living today in the aftermath of the Age of Reason. We are taught from earliest childhood to respect ordered problem-solving above all else. We are taught so well, in fact, that we find it almost impossible to comprehend any other method of thought. But reason is only one — and the most recent one at that — of a succession of world views each tooled to respond to a particular social need. It is not an immutable — a sacred cow. As was discussed in last month's article, we are presently faced with a society so complex that solutions in the old sense are impossible; yet we keep plugging away

with the revered tool of reason, and wonder why we fail. Undeniably we are entering a period when some new upheaval will and must produce a new basic philosophy — a new mode of operation.

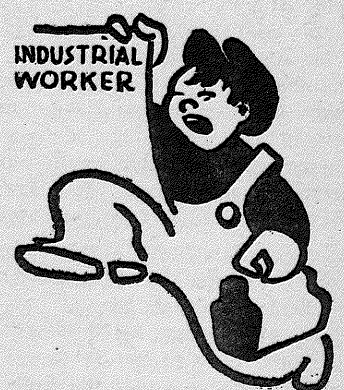
There are other ideas, subsets of the concept of reason, which likewise have become ingrained in our minds. One of the most obvious is the political idea of the nation-state. Arising almost simultaneously with the Age of Reason, the nation-state was one of the first children of the new order. It too was only one of a long succession of governing systems, but one which was particularly well suited to protecting the interests of the rising middle class from arbitrary kingly power while at the same time encouraging commerce and ensuring a measure of the order necessary to transact business.

But again, here we are in the Twentieth Century under radically different economic conditions, with exploding populations and almost instantaneous communication, still saddled with a worn-out idea because we have come to view it as natural. Even many revolutionaries, especially Leninists, still cling to the idea of the nation-state as if it were holy. It isn't.

Marxism itself is a child of the Age of Reason, the dialectic being an almost perfect example of rational pursuit of a final solution. And it was a pretty good one in Nineteenth Century Europe. But again, we don't live in Nineteenth Century Europe, no matter how much we might wish we did. Marxist solutions applied to contemporary phenomena will suffer the same failure that any solution must.

These are just some of the outmoded tools we face the future with — tools which, no matter how good they once were, are now obsolete. New ones must take their place. It is slow and arduous work to come up with such new tools, but it is surely necessary.

(Next: Some New Ideas and Tool Builders)



POLAND: DECEMBER-JANUARY

Hopes ran high in January when the news of the workers' uprising in Poland began to appear in the newspapers. My source is the ICO Bulletin for January and February, published in Paris. It is careful to point out that much information is still missing, but its facts and analysis give us something to think about.

Strikes and riots were triggered all through Poland early in December when it was announced that beginning in January a new system of "economic stimulants" would go into effect which, for the worker, meant a speed-up in production and a limitation of overtime work. Because this applied particularly to shipyard workers in the North on the Baltic Coast, strikes and demonstrations were the heaviest in Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin. The rioting and demonstrations spread because of the high prices, the shortage of food, and the generally stringent economic measures which are part of the life of the Polish people in their semi-colonial dependency on Russia.

At Gdansk, workers in the shipyards were on strike the week of December 7 to get back their overtime. The following week, after the general price increase was announced, mass demonstrations began. The strikers were joined by women, young people, and students. Two thousand were involved at the height of the rioting. Stores were broken into, busses were halted, party headquarters were burned, commissaries were attacked, and even libraries and news stands were attacked because of their function of turning out propaganda and repression. The central station was burned. Systematic pilfering of food and clothing followed. The city of Gdansk was in the hands of the workers for several days during the week of December 14.

Because of the spontaneous speed of the

revolt, and because the central station was destroyed, reinforcements from the Army were delayed. The ultimate suppression was the work of the KBW, an interior security force. The two Russian divisions in Poland, consisting of 28,000 men and 780 tanks, were alerted. Repression was severe when it came, and by the end of the week tanks occupied the city and the Polish workers had retreated into the shipyards. Officials from Warsaw had to negotiate with the strike committee which controlled the factory, and work resumed December 22. About 300 were killed in Gdansk. The center of the city was destroyed, more than 50 stores were broken into, and Russian warships were swept into the ways.

Similar events took place at Gdynia, but at Szczecin, a city of 300,000, there was a slightly different pattern. Both the iron workers and the shipyard workers went on strike. There was a general strike so that the city was without electricity and without transportation. Party headquarters were burned, as well as large stores. Factories were occupied, and a strike committee which took over all the power in the city assumed the functions of the Party. A workers' militia was set up to prevent the destruction of machines in factories and to oppose sabotage, but it now seems that the work of this committee was the influence of Moczar, a Party functionary who has since become a full member of the Politbureau and a secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

Ten thousand workers were on strike in Szczecin, and the central authorities had to contact the strike committee directly. Work didn't resume until the workers' grievances were satisfied, and there was a Christmas bonus of 450 zlotys.

The struggle in the North spread to Slupsk, Koszalin, Elblag, Poznan, Warsaw,

and the mining areas of Krakow, Wroclaw, Rodom, and Lublin, but intervention and repression in the industrial areas of the South was delayed, and important wage concessions were made after the first demonstrations of the miners.

It is still too early to have more news from Poland, but it is possible to draw some conclusions from the December and January events. First, the government had to give in on matters of wages and prices and agreed to modify the 1971 economic plan. Second, there were some political changes in the structure of the Party, and in addition plans were made to strengthen the private sector in Poland — that is, the farmers, professionals, businessmen, and small industrialists — so that they would not join the workers next time. There have even been moves toward "normalizing" Church and State relations.

Lastly, the gains seem to be reformist in nature. There will be more food (even Mother Russia is kicking in with around two million tons of wheat), less speed-up, and restoral of overtime. And we should not overlook the cost of these gains — a thousand people killed and an unknown number arrested. At Gdansk the shipyards went out on strike in January to free 180 who had been arrested. They wanted a list of their dead comrades, and asked that those responsible for the repression be named and punished. They wanted to create new workers' committees, but were told that they had to continue to work within the framework of the existing trade unions, whose organization would be decentralized and democratized.

Concessions were made, and we should not overlook this — nor should we overlook the speed of action, the destruction, and the power that lay in the hands of the workers.

— BCR

I learn words one at a time. Shibboleth, for instance. 1) n. a word I use to describe a word they use — day-dream — to describe a great idea I just came up with to make all of this unnecessary.

— Robert Rohr
X 326626

NEW YORK

John Lindsay is the mayor of New York City, and he needs \$876,400,000. What do people like John Lindsay do when money is needed? They put taxes on commuters, liquor, and any number of things. Goods in New York City are already too expensive, and now the people of New York can expect a rise in prices as the tax on advertising and the tax on the unused portion of rents go into effect.

— X 327266

Correction

FW Editor:

For the record there should be a "not" in my article on Joe Hill (March issue) before the word "near" in the statement that the grocer was "dragging a sack of potatoes near where the gun was kept". There is also a missing "last" before January in the reference to the appearance of Foner's article on the IWW and Negroes — which ran in the January 1970 issue of the Journal of Negro History.

— Fred Thompson

SEPTA

SEPTA (the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority) is having some problems. It has to deal with bankruptcy and militant workers who are demanding higher wages, improvements in a pension plan, and health and welfare benefits.

SEPTA hires 5200 transit workers and pays them \$3.93 an hour. The workers are demanding a dollar-an-hour increase.

On March 6 SEPTA called in mediators who established a "fact-finding panel" that will probably come to the conclusion that the workers are at fault. The panel can take 65 days to decide this, and in the meantime workers cannot strike.

SEPTA has offered a raise in pay of 30¢ and a pension plan which would give retired workers \$15 more than they now receive.

On March 7 SEPTA workers agreed to hold off a possible strike.

— X 327266

America The Beautiful As Might Be Sung By Premier Ky

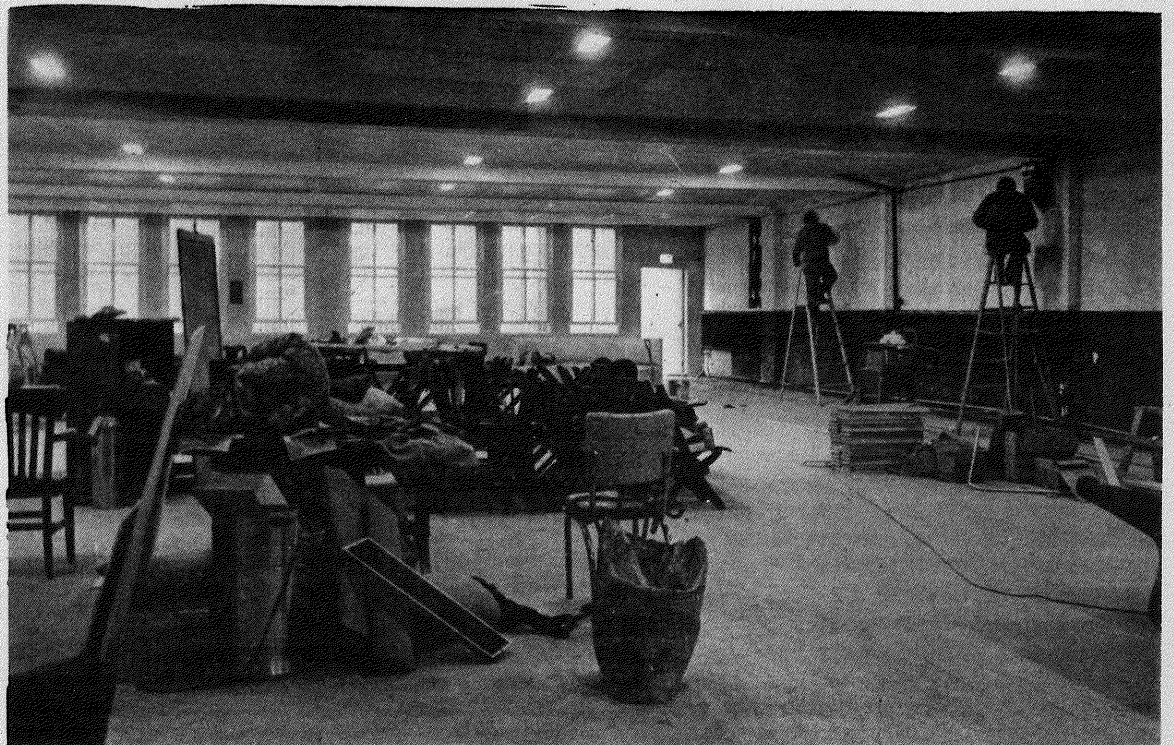
O beautiful for specious guise,
For livid napalm flame,
For chemicals that wipe out crops
And those that kill and maim.
America, America,
Defending liberty,
Maintaining calm
In Viet Nam,
You'll keep it safe for me.

O beautiful for soldier's feet
Whose never-ending tread
Raise quite a fuss, outnumbering us
Who're rather dead than red.
America, America,
God bless Miss Liberty,
Like Hitler's Whore
In holy war,
And all of it for me.

O beautiful for Gory Hail
Of fragmentary bombs,
Dropped violently, to our avail,
Without any qualms.
America, America,
Supporting Premier Ky,
You'll guide our course
By use of force,
And say that we are free.

O beautiful for plot and scheme
Through which we have effected
That folks may have the right to vote
Provided I'm elected.
America, America,
I think you're really fine.
So please go forth,
Invade the North,
So it will all be mine.

— RUNNING DOG



The new Chicago IWW Hall has reached completion, having had a new ceiling and new walls and windows installed. Also, the wiring was straightened out, and all sorts of fire-prevention and safety devices were installed.

This hall, which measures 125 by 45 feet not including the offices, will be available to the general membership and to those who are eligible for membership. This will

include most "movement" groups and most radical caucuses, organizing committees, et cetera. It will be especially useful for benefit musical performances and the like to raise money for organizing activity for Chicago and other parts of the country.

The central location of the Hall and its close proximity to public transportation makes it ideal for such activities.

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Hoping to have your co-operation in keeping your subscription in good standing, we are

Yours for a world of peace without exploitation of labor,

Carlos Cortez, Editor
Fred Thompson, Assistant Editor
W. H. Westman, Business Manager

STRIKES ROCK SWEDEN

Today (March 11) Sweden's parliament (Riksdag) has passed a law that forbids strikes and lockouts for six weeks. It is about the same as America's "cooling-off period" or Labor-Management Relations Act.

The main reason is that the Academic Workers' Central Organization (SACO) and the Central Organization of State Employees (SR) have been on point strikes for five weeks. The SR had 600 trained dispatchers out on strike, and that stopped all train traffic. SACO called strikes for workers in the schools, social welfare workers, doctors, architects, and many more. The government's reaction and reply was a lockout. And just before Parliament passed this law, they were expected to lock out 3,000 military officers.

POOR FOLKS WORK

On February First, when the Fair Labor Standards Act brought wages in laundries, restaurants, et cetera up from \$1.45 to \$1.60, this was reckoned to bring around \$324,000,000 a year to 1,600,000 workers. You can work steadily and still be poor. The federal minimum for farm workers is still \$1.30, and there are millions of workers not covered by any minimum wage law whatever. Employers who had been paying \$1.45 an hour said the 15¢ increase would put some of them out of business and make others lay off workers.

Even at that \$1.45 level many employers cheated. Last year the Labor Department caught them cheating 465,000 workers out of \$93,000,000 by violating the Fair Labor Standards Act — some by paying less than the legal minimum, and some on overtime provisions.

MAY DAY

May First comes on Saturday this year. What have you planned? Plan something. This is the day set aside by tradition since 1890 to declare our solidarity with fellow workers in all lands; to recognize that this bond of the fellowship of the exploited outweighs all petty and divisive interests by which our exploiters have manipulated us and used us against each other; and to strengthen our spirit in the awareness that out of this worldwide bond between fellow workers comes the one sound hope for a better world.

HIP PRODUCTS

(continued from Page 1)

reproductions of the more odious and chauvinist buttons originally and currently distributed by Hip Products, which were given out as just another example of the kind of people workers have had to deal with in this situation.

The second charge is as follows:

"On or about January 25, 1971, said labor organization commenced and persists in picketing Hip Products Incorporated for the purpose of forcing said employer to recognize said labor organization as the collective-bargaining representative of its employees; that a petition under Section 9 (c) has not been filed within a reasonable length of time from the commencement of the picketing; and that individuals employed by other persons have refused to cross the picket lines in the course of their employment."

The law maintains that once bargaining cards are secured for a clear majority in a shop, then the union holding them is the legal bargaining agent. The IWW did have cards for 14 out of 16 employees, so to assume that the informational picketing following the illegal act of the dismissal of the union men constituted recognitional picketing is ridiculous.

When the architects went out on strike they stopped building work and left many industries short of materials, with the result that many Swedish workers are now unemployed.

Many paper and LO members say that this is a luxury strike of the high-paid Academic officials. The low-paid workers are so poor they can't afford to strike. So we can say that we're very far from equality and have a long way to go to get the working class to organize for and practice solidarity.

The LO still negotiates for its 800,000 members, but they cannot strike now for six weeks. We will let you know the results of this struggle later on.

D. S.

Long Strike

Printers and mailers struck the three Toronto papers July 9, 1964. They are still out. The papers get printed with other crafts working, and evidently with other unionists buying and reading the product. The original dispute arose over installation of computers.

IN DIEGO

The San Diego Street Journal (Volume 1, Number 1), published by the Red Star News Agency, announces that it is not connected with any paper that used the name Street Journal in the past. It says it will avoid rhetoric, advocate a socialist complete transformation of society, and be openly biased in reporting, and avers that it is not affiliated with any party or organization, nor do any of its staff members belong.

The old Street Journal was a general movement paper and carried the IU 450 label. The new Street Journal continues to support the Chicano Three — Gonzalves, Rico, Calderon — charged with criminal syndicalism and possession of a firebomb. The charge of "soliciting commission of a murder" has finally been dropped. The constitutionality of the California CS law was contested by the ACLU on the Harris, 1966, PL leaflet case, but a temporary setback came February 23 with the US Supreme Court ruling that one must exhaust state remedies before seeking federal intervention, no matter what the hardships.

However, since the NLRB could construe the picketing as being recognitional due to our use of signs stating the fact that Hip Products refused to bargain (in violation of the law), we have temporarily suspended picketing after the 30-day period. When the charge was filed, 30 days had not yet elapsed. Further, to submit a petition for an election when the employees who joined the union were illegally fired would mean that the employer would benefit through his unfair practice. According to the courts' interpretation of the law, from their own manual (Paragraph 3195):

"An employer can't justify his refusal to bargain with a union on the ground that the union members have defected when he himself has induced the defection by unfair labor practices, even though, as a consequence, the union no longer has the support of a majority.

"A union's majority status is presumed to continue in the face of the employer's unfair practices. To rule otherwise would be to permit an employer to profit from his own misconduct."

As for the people who refused to cross the picket lines, all that can be said is: Right on!

MINE POLITICS

Coal miners are learning this lesson: Don't let union heads use union money to get in good with politicians if you want the politicians to help you against these guys who have taken control of your union.

Tony Boyle, president of the United Mine Workers, is indicted for making an unauthorized contribution of \$49,250 in union money to the Humphrey campaign.

Some Old Folks Plan On Living

In the United States there are twenty million persons aged 65 and over. Eight million of them live in poverty. One million are in nursing homes or other institutions, often hellholes stinking of urine, with little food and little feeding of those unable to feed themselves.

Recently there have been investigations and outcries about these conditions, but some oldsters meeting to rap at Highlander Center (1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37915) decided it was best to do something themselves. Tom Dwyer came from Detroit's West Side Senior Citizens' Co-operative Housing Association, which grew from 25 to 500 members in a year. The Association is going into housing and is establishing a Senior Citizens' College to study everyday problems. The rap session was held at the Highlander Center because the Center is now developing an educational program for the use of older citizens. There was some talk of imitating the Townsend movement, and there was general agreement on the need for an organized fight on issues of food, shelter, and medical care.

It is reported that the official advice to the Civil Defense folk in case of an atomic disaster runs that the easiest way to solve the problem of what to do with old people is to simply do nothing. Some authorities seem to be taking that advice ahead of schedule.

Union Odds' n' Ends

At Deere (farm equipment) the UAW has improved the job hopes of those with little seniority by wangling a provision that when there is a layoff, those with 10 years' seniority can take off 4 to 13 weeks on pay.

Retail clerks may merge 650,000 with the Butcher Workmen's 550,000.

The NLRB has ruled the Lithographers Union unlawfully deprived management of the right to choose its own line-up by fining supervisory members of the Union for staying at work during a strike.... The NLRB took jurisdiction in a child-care home supported by charity on operator's bid that funds and one child had come from out of state. After a 15-month stall Local 1707 of the AFSCME won the right to represent the psychologists and social workers on the staff.

Expect some hot strikes this year. Some employers may welcome them instead of closing down for a while. Expect frequent rejection of proposed contracts, both for previous reasons and because of a change in work force; those under 30 have other yardsticks than the negotiators and are much concerned with the right to act like

See those creatures
With wings flying high,
Soaring around
Up in the sky.
Transportation
They claim to be;
They cause pollution
As you can see!

— Monica Droggitis

The union has let the millions of dollars in its welfare fund lie in checking accounts (drawing no interest) in the National Bank of Washington which the union controls. These funds could have been drawing 6% or better. At the same time this bank has made loans at very low interest to 124 Congressmen, according to Jack Anderson in his column of March 5.

When delegations of miners come to Washington to ask why something isn't done about the Yablonski murders and the complete lack of democracy in their union, they find that none of these Congressmen have time to talk with them.

In Illinois UMWA joins with Peabody Coal to attack anti-pollution laws that forbid the use of high-sulfur coal. In the meantime oil companies continue to buy out coal companies.

BOOK REVIEW

FOR SOCIALISM IN FREEDOM: IWW

Gosta Ahlstrand, teacher by profession, has prepared a 24-page brochure entitled "Syndikalismen — en socialism in frihet" for the SAC, designed for use by students in Swedish schools. He translates the title as "The IWW movement — socialism in freedom". The brochure is handsomely illustrated with sketches of anarchists and other libertarians, and has several pages on Joe Hill and two sets of useful diagrams of comparative power structures.

Sveriges Arbetares Centralorganisation (SAC) is a syndicalist body actively engaged in collective bargaining for its 24,000 members in Sweden. It is the second largest labor body there and is very friendly toward the IWW. In recent years it has ruffled some with its concern about the practicalities of accommodation and kind words for the "co-determination" system that prevents strikes in Germany; but this brochure indicates that it has not forgotten the fundamentals.

human beings on the job.

Farm Workers make month truce with Teamsters March 17 and suspend lettuce boycott.

British workers resisted Tory efforts to put America's Taft-Hartley law on their shoulders with a new flock of protest strikes March 18. They had ended their long telephone and postal strike, terms still to be settled, but with warm memory of support from telephone operators in other countries around the World who refused to process any calls for Britain.

SWEDEN

(continued from Page 1)

this sort of government and under the favorable conditions Sweden has enjoyed for years, surely that sort of union policy offers little hope under less favorable circumstances and with a less friendly and less enlightened government.

A couple of years ago there was scandal about bad conditions in mines in northern Sweden and efforts of LO bureaucrats to stifle the demand for better conditions. Last year Swedish business prosperity led to labor shortages and bringing in workers from outside. Some of these expected more vigorous union action, and some wangled wages above what union contracts provided. Outlaw strikes won victories often after ejecting the union bureaucrats who had visited the plant to urge restraint. Now the Swedish government's own employees have joined the struggle.

The moral is plain: A union's job is to serve its members, not its government.