



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

VOLUME 73, NUMBER 7 - WN 1419

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 1981

25 CENTS

Day Laborers Don't Own Cars

In Chicago an estimated 5,000 men and women work as day laborers, hired out one day at a time by the 50-odd day-labor offices in the city. The typical day-labor office opens at 5:30 am. In the small women's waiting room a few chairs are provided, while in the much larger men's waiting room the men stand two and three deep along the walls, silent as if they were standing in a police line-up. As the dispatcher appears the men surge forward, waving and shouting to be heard. The dispatcher reads off the names of those who have gotten work orders. Most of the crowd drifts away to while away the time till the day-labor offices reopen at 1:30 to hire a smaller number of workers for second shift, while the lucky few climb into agency busses.

Virtually no day laborers own cars. Because the small-to-medium-size suburban industrial plants that make use of these men and women are virtually inaccessible by public transportation, the labor agencies ship them to and from work in their own vans and busses. A worker may be hired at 6 am and spend another hour waiting for his or her bus to load. It may take another hour to ride out to the site, where he or she may sweep floors, disassemble a trade show, unload a truck, drive a fork lift, shovel snow, wash dishes, or perform a variety of warehouse jobs. But the day-labor agency pays the workers only for the hours they put in on the actual job. In fact some agencies deduct bus fare, lunch time, and lunch money from their paychecks along with Federal, State, and Social Security taxes.

The agencies bill their customers about \$4.80 an hour,

but pay their unskilled employees the minimum wage, which is currently \$3.35. Overtime hours are rare, perhaps fortunately, as the extra time rarely shows up in the paychecks. Although companies that need temporary workers pay day-labor agencies more than their regular employees receive per hour, in the long run the companies are able to save money. Day laborers do not get fringe benefits, nor do they acquire the seniority that would eventually bring them raises. Moreover, the money a company pays for unemployment compensation depends on the number of claims against it, and day laborers don't make claims.

A fluctuating work force is hard to organize. Furthermore, the agencies have no incentive to help the destitute

get full-time jobs, but rather want to have as many potential workers listed with them as possible. This, and the total and arbitrary power of the dispatchers in giving out work orders, prompted day laborers to vote against unionization several years ago.

Still, some minimal reforms have been made. Payment in agency script, redeemable only at taverns where drinks had to be purchased before anything was cashed, was outlawed six years ago. And officially at least, the day-labor industry has dropped the clause that prohibited the customer company from making any offer of full-time work to any day laborer till 90 days after the last-worked shift.



THE BOMB:



AFTER THE BLAST IS OVER

In addition to the immediate blast, radiation, thermal, and fallout effects of large-scale use of nuclear weapons, there will be other calamitous after-effects of World War III. According to the report of the National Academy of Sciences in *The Long-Term Worldwide Effects of Multiple Detonations of Nuclear Weapons*, the depletion of stratospheric ozone resulting from multiple detonations would be global in scope (the effect in the Southern Hemisphere perhaps one-half to one-third that in the Northern Hemisphere) and would persist for years, re-

sulting in such intense ultraviolet irradiation of the earth's surface as to cause crop failure by direct damage to plants and by major alterations of climate and also produce intense sunburn in a few minutes and increase the incidence of skin cancer.

The same global effects would result if one superpower were to use all its weapons, or both superpowers were to use half their weapons, or a large number of lesser powers were to release an equivalent megatonnage scattered more widely over the surface of the earth.

It would not matter where in the Northern Hemisphere the nitrogen oxide formed by the explosions was inserted into the stratosphere. The global effects would be the same.

Nevertheless, an ideological offensive is being mounted in the United States to marshal support for fresh imperial thrusts worldwide. With the collapse of the Nixon doctrine whereby selected Third World sub-imperial powers like Iran and Brazil would police their regions on behalf of the US, the US Government is arming both nuclearly and conventionally at an accelerated pace. Even if by some miracle these new weapons are never used, their manufacture will strain US resources. Guns or butter—not both.

COAL STRIKE - HOW LONG?

When the miners walked out, there were stockpiles enough for several months.

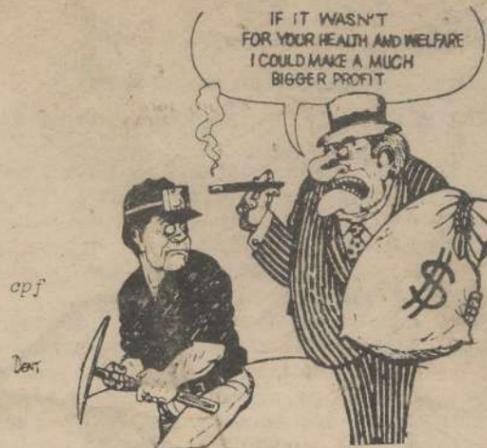
Twenty companies out of some five thousand coal-mining companies produce about half the coal mined in the US. Oil companies own or substantially control at least eight of these twenty companies. The oil companies are not short of oil, and would like to sell more of it; they are closing down American refineries because they find it cheaper to import refined products.

The companies that are hardest hit by the strike are the shipping companies that take the coal to Europe.

UMWA members produce only about half the coal mined in the US.

In England this spring, when miners walked out, no coal got moved.

There is no problem facing miners that an organized working class could not solve:



Some Practical Concerns...

Here are some of the things with which the American Civil Liberties Union has been busy in recent weeks to make life better for ordinary people.

In Wyoming the ACLU is trying in a federal case to abolish Riverton's "Debtor's Prison". Riverton arrests folks without money, refuses to provide them with counsel on the ground that the charges do not call for imprisonment, but only for fines, convicts them, fines them, and then sentences them to working off the fine.

In Ohio the ACLU is fighting the medieval practice of banishment—commutation of sentence on condition that the prisoner leave the state.

In New Hampshire the ACLU got a section of the state law on disorderly conduct declared unconstitutional. This was the provision police used to arrest nine anti-nuke protesters when they refused to leave a public place—the triangular traffic island outside the entrance to the Seabrook Nuclear Plant.

In Colorado the ACLU is suing local authorities for damages to a ten-year-old boy they turned over to a juvenile home run by folks previously convicted of child

abuse via sodomy and drugs, among other things.

In Kentucky the ACLU won \$50,000 for Fred Harris. A police patrolman had fastened this black man's hands behind his back with handcuffs, then knocked his eye out with a flashlight "for resisting arrest".

The ACLU's National Prison Project reports that prisons in 25 states have been placed under court orders for conditions that constitute cruel and unusual punishment. (Trouble is, it's getting usual.) The ACLU is worried by politicians who want to cope with the crime problem (125 acts of violence and 235 crimes against property per thousand residents in 1979) by crowding more into jail, even though the US prison population is already the largest in Western civilization—124 prisoners for every 100,000 persons.

In New York City the ACLU won a settlement that it optimistically hopes will be "the obituary of the Red Squad", limiting surveillance of socially-dissident activists, and nationally it is trying to discourage a return to the McCarthy era.

IN MEMORY OF OSHA

1965: The Frye Report is issued, describing the more urgent occupational health problems and possible corrective measures. It calls for a national expenditure of \$50 million for occupational health, but no appropriation is made.

1967: A bill is introduced in Congress to deal with on-the-job health and safety.

1968: The bill is killed by a flood of employer mail opposing it.

1969: *The Nation* magazine notes that "States hire as many fish and game wardens as occupational health and safety inspectors."

1970: A study by some Labor Department mavericks reveals that the actual disabling-accident rate may be ten times the reported rate. Nixon and the Labor Department first try to suppress the report and then try to shelve it, but Jack Anderson gets a copy and breaks the story. At the end of the year a compromise bill, the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970, is passed, empowering the Secretary of Labor to set national health standards for workplaces and to impose fines and seek court action against employers who violate standards.

1972: Congress votes to cut off funds to prevent enforcement of the law on firms with 15 or fewer employees. This puts about five out of six firms outside the inspection orbit. Three million dollars is cut from the OSHA budget.

1981: ?????



The March on Washington

We all piled into the rented station wagon and headed out. Goin' to DC to tell Ronnie and the boys that we didn't approve of his war on the poor, not only here in the good ole USA, but also in El Salvador. Heard on the news the night before of Haig's comments on the situation in Lebanon. Couldn't help thinking that maybe the organizers of the demo ought to add a demand to stay out of that civil war as well. At any rate, it wasn't this or that policy that we so much objected to as it was the whole rotten set-up. We were going to DC to inform our "elected" representatives that "we're fired up, won't take no more!"

We get to the staging area near the Lincoln Memorial around noon. There are already well over 25,000 there, with busloads of demonstrators arriving every minute. We circulate through the crowd, checking out the banners. Of course all 57 varieties of leninoids are there peddling their papers and handing out leaflets, most of which tell us that we shouldn't even be there, since the People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM) just wants to use us as cannon fodder for the Democrats in '82. This may very well be true; but yours truly is no fool, and no matter what the ulterior motives of the demo organizers are, I figure that what's important now is opposing Reaganism in a visible, mass way. There will be plenty of time for organizing a real class opposition—that is if the leftoids will get out of the way and if "I'm in control" Haig doesn't start a nuclear war first.

The march kicked off at 1 pm, headed for the Pentagon. I learned later that a sizable black and Labor contingent led the way, but we were still in the park looking for a likely contingent of our own to hook up with. We finally decided on the anarchists, even though all of the people in our group aren't of that political persuasion. It was either them or the Sparts or some equally obnoxious bunch. As it turned out, the anarchists ended up dispersed throughout our section of the parade, and we passed through a number of other groups along the way. There were the Iranian Students, with their "the people united will never be defeated", and the Latinos with their "el pueblo armada jamas sera vencido". We ended up with the Gay and Lesbian Socialists and the Dykes Against Racism Everywhere. Some of these folks were carrying red-and-black flags, so we felt right at home.

The issues being addressed were wide and varied, but

each speaker managed to link them all together. Why was the Reagan regime sending millions of dollars to El Salvador to save the Salvadorean Junta while virtually ignoring the continuing murders in Atlanta? The situation in Atlanta and the growing racism in the country was a major theme of the demonstration. Most marchers, except the most diehard liberals, were well aware that the racism behind the budget cuts and the billions for the Pentagon were all part of the System's drive to prepare the people of the US for war. The idea is to so demoralize people that they will be receptive to nationalist propaganda about the Russians or the Arabs or whoever it is that's causing all the hardship. This is very necessary if people are to be ready to undergo the suffering that a war would bring to make America Number One again. But there was a strong feeling at the demonstration that there are a lot of us who see through their murderous games.

The next day the plute press downplayed the whole affair. They claimed 25,000, while the march organizers claimed 100,000. The latter was much closer to the truth. It was a massive outpouring of dissent by all those who felt threatened by Reagan and his Moral Majority groupies. The main idea was to hit US intervention in El Salvador, but the demonstration also included a condemnation of racism, sexism, and classism. It showed just how widespread opposition to the Reagan regime is among Americans. However it was only a beginning, and a lot of hard work needs to be done if it is not to go down in history as just a one-shot deal. Similarly, care must be taken that this emerging movement does not become simply a battering ram for the democrats or a vehicle for the defense of the foreign policies of rival regimes. Let's not forget that it was the liberal Democrats who got us into Vietnam and nearly got us into a war in the Persian Gulf not long ago. Let's not forget that the Russians stand poised to crush the Polish workers' movement if necessary, just as they crushed the Hungarian Workers' Councils in '56.

In the last analysis, the new movement has got to realize that the problem is not Reagan or the Right, but the System itself. As long as power and profit hold sway in the world, as long as we allow a few rich and powerful people to make the decisions, that's just how long this earth will remain on the brink of destruction. The only solution (as the old adage goes) is social revolution.

Mike Hargis
Judy Lyn Freeman

It is still said by those who wish for working stiff like us to believe in the Santa Claus of free enterprise that all are equal before the majestic impartiality of the law. It is illegal for an alien to work in the USA without official government authorization, but there is no law against an employer hiring that unauthorized alien. Many aliens are apprehended, arrested, and deported minus their paychecks, and the employer doesn't even get as much as a "naughty, naughty" from the feds.

This is strangely reminiscent of an incident that happened during World War Two. A fancy bordello in Washington DC was raided by the cops—which rated a juicy item in the newspapers. In the article the names of all of the girls working the premises were printed for all of the news-reading public to see. There were also several high-ranking government officials in the establishment at the time of the raid, but their identities remained undisclosed due to "security reasons". The impartiality of the law is indeed majestic!

After all, it is the law inspired by the Pilgrim forefathers who settled the Plymouth Colony, where the decapitated head of an Indian chief was impaled on a pole in the public square and remained on exhibit there for 25 years. The devout citizens of that Christian community who gazed on that sight for 25 years were the founders of today's American democracy.

Meanwhile, the defense attorneys for the 16 defendants in the Pontiac prison-riot case have announced that the prosecution has "failed miserably" to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that their clients are guilty of the murder of three prison guards. The State of Illinois is desperately covering up the bad conditions in its prisons by trying to make it appear that the riot was gang-inspired. To bolster this contention, certain inmates were given early releases or paroles in exchange for fingering the defendants. This testimony was easily shattered by the defense attorneys, who proved that the witnesses would lie for the sake of their own business of the State witnesses is the State itself.

Nothing to railroad its victims, and of late the innate racism of judicial authorities has been blatantly rearing its head throughout the land of freedom. The railroading tactics that are being used against the Pontiac prisoners are the same that are being used against Indian activist Leonard Peltier, now serving two consecutive life sentences as a result of perjured testimony, and Francisco "Kiko" Martinez, the Chicano activist from Colorado.

Let there be no doubt in the reader's mind who were considered "men" when the maharaja of the Monticello Plantation wrote that all men were created equal. He was not writing those immortal words for the slaves on his plantation or for the Indians getting butchered on the frontier.

Looking at a head stuck on a pole for 25 years sure does things to people.

Two generations later, the World is wondering how the Holocaust could have happened and how the World could have permitted it to happen. Liberal writers as well as writers of other persuasions are collectively wringing their hands over the apathy that let such a thing happen. But those same liberal writers look overseas when they could very well look closer to home, where their own culture has murdered millions of Indians in the course of its 205-year history.

This same "freedom" culture is now murdering Indians in El Salvador by sending military aid to the landowner-class military junta in that country on the excuse that the rebels are being armed by Russia and Cuba. Actually, the guns the rebels are using have been either captured from government forces or purchased on the international black market.

While the polities on this side of the ocean cry about violations of human rights in other parts of the World, their landowner buddies in El Salvador have butchered over 22,000 people. Some politicians concerned about such goings-on have suggested that the US advise the Government of El Salvador to form a committee to look into these gross violations of human rights. That sounds like having the fox guard the chicken coop, or putting the boss's son-in-law on the grievance committee.

World labor needs a union, all right!

C. C. Redcloud

Since World War II, soft-drink consumption in the US has gone up 85%, pastry consumption is up 70%, potato-chip consumption is up 85%. Meanwhile, Americans are eating 25% less fruit, 23% fewer vegetables, and 21% less dairy products, according to a report by the Oregon Food Policy Project.



ASBESTOS IN DULUTH DRINKING WATER

In 1969 the State of Minnesota tried to stop the Reserve Mining Company from using Lake Superior as a daily dump for 67,000 tons of taconite tailings. Asbestos fibers were showing up in the drinking water of the city of Duluth, which drew its water from the lake 60 miles from the mining company.

Three years later, the US Justice Department filed suit against Reserve. The ensuing trial weighed the economic impact of closing down the 3,200-employee company against the possible danger to 150,000 drinkers of asbestos-polluted water. The US judge ordered the company to shut down until it could find a way to dump its tailings on land, the way other taconite companies do. The shutdown lasted a total of 47 hours. The district court's order was reversed by a circuit court of appeals, which ordered Reserve and the State of Minnesota to find and agree on a safe disposal site on land.

On June 15th, 1973, the Federal Government warned parents in Duluth not to allow their children to drink tap water, as those who drank it would risk gastrointestinal cancer. The agency limited the warning to children, because adults had been drinking the water so long that "stopping now would not do much good".

By July of 1976, the negotiations between the mining company and the State had fallen apart. The company wanted to dump tailings on a plot near the lake shore. The State objected to this site because it feared that asbestos fibers would be washed into the water. Further hearings and appeals failed to clarify matters, and by April 1977 the State accepted Reserve's proposed dump site. Reserve was given three years to switch its dumping operations from the lake to a land site close to shore.

From the time that the Government first suspected that Reserve was responsible for the asbestos in Duluth's drinking water (1968) until the company was supposed to cease dumping in Lake Superior, 12 years had elapsed. In the meantime, residents drank the water the city had imported from other towns or filtered Lake Superior water to remove the fibers.

(adapted from the April-May issue of *National Wildlife*)

JAPANESE ADMIT NUCLEAR SEWAGE LEAK

The company that operated the accident-plagued nuclear power plant in Tsuruga, Japan confirmed in late April that the power station leaked radioactive waste into the town's sewer system for four years. The Japan Nuclear Power Company told the country's Parliamentary Committee for Science and Technology of hushing up two leaks at the plant which exposed 85 workers to high-level radiation and contaminated coastal waters. Company officials told the Committee that one of the sewer access holes beneath the plant was linked by a two-foot pipe to the plant's nuclear-waste storage room.

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

3435 North Sheffield, Suite 202
Chicago, Illinois 60657, USA
Phone 312-549-5045
(ISSN 0019-8870)

The *Industrial Worker* is the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is owned entirely by the IWW and is issued monthly. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois. Unless designated as official policy, *Industrial Worker* articles do not necessarily represent the official position of the Industrial Workers of the World.

-NO PAID OR COMMERCIAL
ADVERTISING EVER ACCEPTED

The *Industrial Worker* is mailed without a wrapper to cut expenses, but a wrapper can be requested.

EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE

Carlos Cortez, Leslie Fish
Patrick Murfin, Penny Pixler, Fred Thompson

THE FINAL DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS
THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF THE MONTH

Mary Frohman, Business Manager



The Powerline Protest in West-Central Minnesota ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

A protest movement initiated by farmers in west-central Minnesota in 1976 against an 800-kilowatt power line spanning 427 miles has grown to include mass arrests.

The United Power Association and the Co-operative Power Association have had "eminent domain" and the state police on their side against farmers, lawyers, environmentalists, government scientists, and social activists. These people have pointed to the adverse effects of a similar power line in California: poorer crops, lowered milk production, poor calving, electric shocks, and human ailments. They have suggested as alternatives construction of the lines on existing railroad tracks or putting them underground, but these proposals have been ignored.

Don Olson, an involved activist, explained why urban people support these farmers. "Farmers had been seeking their support for years to maintain their farms against big business. Urban people knew that these two power co-ops were also involved in nuclear power."

In Lowry, Minnesota, a loose-knit group of urban activists were the first to back the farmers in this fight. One January morning in 1978, after coffee and donuts in the Town Hall, they drove out to confront the surveying crew and spoke to them of the ill effects of their work. Within an hour, all except one (mistaken for a TV cameraman) had been arrested, including the owners of the property, who had given the others permission to walk on it.

Early protests were met first with warnings and then with fines running to \$300,000. But demonstrations of as many as 5,000 at the state capitol and in the fields where the power lines were being built continued. This did not stop the power lines, however, and anger resulted in occasional vandalism and then in "tower toppling" by "bolt weevils" who took out the bolts at the base of the first three towers and pulled the towers over with tractors. After 15 towers had been toppled, the power people began welding their bolts, but the "bolt weevils" showed they could get around that too.

The construction of the power line was completed with no "standards governing air-ion emissions". It is believed that an electrical field surrounding these lines is harmful to health. A General Assembly to Stop the Powerlines (GASP) is seeking redress through the law. It has warned the Minnesota Environmental Protection Board that they must come up with some definitions or they would be



"left with a permit that does not even define the terms it is supposed to regulate".

Labor unions in the area have thus far been silent on the issue except for a resolution against the power line by

one small local and a statement in support of the power line by an IBEW official representing the workers who are constructing it.

LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

- The folks who work in the cafeterias, dining rooms, and snack bars under the US Capitol formed a Capitol Employees Organizing Group and got over 60% of their number to sign authorization cards. Most of them earn under \$8500 a year. Their boss, Senate Architect George White, however, says he lacks any authority to recognize their union.

- Postal employees have found it hard to get the Government down to bargaining this spring. With contracts expiring in July, bargaining was to open April 22nd, but shortly before that Postmaster General Bolger asked the NLRB for new bargaining-unit determinations and failed to show up at the meeting. The NLRB turned him down. Last year the volume of mail rose to 106.5 billion pieces, and the number of postal employees has shrunk by about 75,000 over the last decade, so service gets worse. Pay has not kept up with the cost of living, and to the hazard of stray dogs, postal workers now face "monster machines, a block long, some 20 feet high, with 20 people working on them", to process mail.

- Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers have submitted to members working for Lone Star a new contract that may provide a new pattern. In addition to wage increases of 65¢ May 1st, 20¢ November 1st, 55¢ May Day 1982, and 50¢ May 1st, 1983, there will be cost-of-living increases to keep up with the Consumer Price Index up to 12% and over 14%, but not between 12% and 14%.

- The Supreme Court has decided that unions do not have to share in damages for sex discrimination, even when it is assumed that they shared in the responsibility for the practice. Northwest Airlines had to shell out to stewardesses for discrimination, then sued the Pilots and Transport Workers whose contracts included the discriminatory pay scales. But Northwest lost. In another case, the Supreme Court decided that a Jehovah's Witness was entitled to unemployment compensation when he was compelled by his conscience to quit his job after his employer undertook a military contract. (Now if a conscientious bricklayer refuses to lay scab-made brick....) The High Court also voted 7 to 2 that employers cannot collect damages from individual union members for sitdown strikes.

- Ken Paff, organizer for Teamsters for a Democratic Union, told the press that Frank Fitzsimmons's death from cancer may "open the door". "I don't think you'll see any major changes at the top," he said. "We look for that to come from below. We have a whole corps of people at the top of this union who are millionaires, go to watering holes with millionaires, and fly around. It's this system we need to change to bring the union back to its members."

- Union mergers remain popular in this age in which seven companies control oil, four control breakfast cereals, another four split tractor production, five run the sale of grain worldwide, 20 run most of the groceries, and 16 run the fast-food business.

To arrange for re-affiliation with the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers sent ballots to those who served as delegates at the UAW's 1980 convention. They voted for re-affiliation 7,785 to 4,527. The UAW had left the AFL-CIO in 1968.

The 675,000 members of the Service Employees International Union and the 235,000 in the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union are preparing to consummate a merger in 1982. They overlap especially in the field of health care, where the SEIU has around 200,000 members and the RWDSU has about 100,000.

As an alternative to mergers, the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department encourages collective bargaining on plant or industry scale by regional or local Metal Trades Councils made up of sundry combinations of its 22 affiliated trade unions. It reports that "80 local and regional Metal Trades Councils are certified bargaining agents for more than 650,000 workers in several hundred units, ranging from less than a dozen workers to more than 10,000".

The Screen Actors Guild, the Screen Extras Guild, and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists are contemplating a merger. Pending such a merger they also plan to hold joint negotiations with employers ending in either concurrent ratification or concurrent strikes. Now if they join up with Machinists and others to demand that their scripts be worthy of union performance (an idea we should extend to all our work)....

A merger between the International Paper Workers Union and the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers has been proposed because so frequently their contracts are with the same employers. However the Paper Workers constitution centralizes powers more than many OCAW members like, and this may hold up the proposed merger.

CITY WORKERS SNARL BOSTON TRAFFIC

Hundreds of demonstrators, protesting cutbacks in Boston's Police and Fire Departments, snarled rush-hour traffic by blocking major commuter routes. Traffic was backed up for miles before police herded the sign-waving demonstrators, including some laid-off policemen and fire fighters, off the expressway after they had blocked the morning rush for about 90 minutes on April 29th. The protests followed some two weeks of demonstrations at the traffic tunnels in East Boston and citizen takeovers of

vacated police and fire stations in East and South Boston and the Charleston neighborhoods.

In response to the barrage of protests, Mayor Kevin White was able to get permission to use part of a \$9.4 million emergency state appropriation to rehire 400 laid-off policemen and fire fighters, and to reopen two of the seven closed police stations. The cutbacks were made in preparation for Proposition 2 1/2, a tax-cutting law that is scheduled to take effect July 1st. Meanwhile, the state Supreme Court ruled that the city must keep its schools operating for the rest of the year.

CONRAIL WORKERS SICK IN NEW YORK

Conrail workers threw the April 29th morning rush hour in New York City into some confusion as about half of them called in sick. Most of the sick-in strikers went to Washington to join a march protesting proposed federal rail cutbacks.

The Reagan Administration has proposed breaking up the government-run line and selling some portions of it to profit-making private lines. Other portions would be dismantled.

Conrail is not the only train system under attack by the current Administration; proposed cuts would eliminate all AMTRAK operations outside the Northeast Corridor, which runs approximately from Washington to Boston.



WHY JOIN THE IWW?

Because there are things we can do together that we cannot do alone. Some of these things will benefit your job and some will merely benefit the human race. Whether we are in a position to get you a pay raise or not, your conscience will repay you and your self-respect will increase if you join with us to get things done.

Since we are a union, this offer is open only to those who work for wages or salary; but since we are building One Big Union, it is open to wage and salary workers whether they happen to bargain through other unions or not. Look at the directory on Page 7. If you can readily reach someone there, do so. If not, write to the General Secretary, IWW, 3435 North Sheffield, Chicago 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the US, and dues are \$5 a month.

Workers \$lave in \$ugar Cane Fields

IN FLORIDA

Florida cane cutters, most of them immigrant laborers from Jamaica and other impoverished islands of the Caribbean, are accustomed to callous treatment and low pay. Any of them who complain about it are deported—and deportation means the workers must pay for passage to and from Jamaica. The prospect of being sent back to Jamaica, which is plagued by massive unemployment, serves to silence complaints about conditions that few American workers would tolerate. As one Florida cane grower explained to the *Miami News*: "We used to own our own slaves; now we rent them."

Two large corporations dominate the US sugar industry, importing more than 4,000 laborers a year: US Sugar and Gulf and Western. Gulf and Western also raises sugar in the Dominican Republic, where it imports Haitians to cut two tons a day at \$1.70 a ton. In Florida, Gulf and Western pays an average wage of \$4.09 an hour, but gets at least eight tons a day from its Jamaican workers. The company's explanation for the high domestic output is that in Florida the workers don't have to haul cane, all the fields are burned clear, and the cane cutters are government-tested for productivity. And if the workers fail to cut the eight tons a day, they are deported.

Why Chicago Babies Die

In 1940, Chicago had the lowest infant death rate of any big city in the US. The programs developed by the Health Department were geared to the goal "a healthy mother, a healthy baby". Since that time this goal, and the institutions like the Chicago Maternity Center that worked for it, have been forgotten.

Chicago now has the highest death rate for non-white infants of the nation's ten largest cities. And whites don't fare much better, as their infant death rate is third worst. Nationwide 13.8 children out of every thousand born die in their first year. In 1978 Chicago's overall infant death rate was one and a half times that, and for non-whites it was 26.6. For whites it was only 15.6, but in some black and Latino neighborhoods it ran as high as 30 or 40 per thousand live births.

The Chicago Health Department is trying to make hospitals equip themselves to deal with high-risk pregnancies, setting standards that will often require the smaller maternity hospitals to merge. However this is a major problem: Many teenage women have high-risk pregnancies, and a quarter receive little or no medical care. More could be accomplished by upgrading the health of expectant mothers.



NAVEL SABOTAGE

In Florida, the frost got the oranges. In California and Arizona, a federally-empowered committee got them. The committee, set up in the '30s to stabilize the market, has ordered millions of navel oranges to be fed to hogs or left on the ground to rot.

The committee consists of eleven members. Five of them are nominated by Sunkist, two by Pure Gold, and three by independent growers, and the remaining one is the token representative of the rest of us.

SOUND OF A DISTANT DRUM

On the south side of the "sweet flowing Thames", within walking distance of the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, and the Bishop's Lambeth Palace in Brixton, is an over-populated, dreary, poverty-ridden area with a predominantly colored working class. They have assembled there for economic, social, communal, and protective reasons, as every ethnic group entering an alien society has been forced to do. It is the sad story of the Irish, the Jewish people, the Chinese, the Mexicans. Name any minority within a society, and you will find a people hated because they are feared, and feared because it is believed that they will devalue the living standards or the social and political standards of the majority.

Brixton went up in flames ("burn, baby, burn") as the colored youths of the area took to the streets and fought it out day by day with the riot-shielded police. And everyone had a field day, for to all those involved except the battered, it was a Christmas Day version of Armageddon, and there was all the vicarious excitement for the participating police and public that a good solid mass street riot engenders. The political activists, both colored and white, took their places in the forefront of the burning street battles, pausing only to type out another manifesto. The priests and the vicars prayed for peace, while every policeman lucky enough to be bloodied in the battle staggered into the lens of the waiting camera and onto the front pages of the national press.

The social workers fired statistics at any and every innocent, uninvolved passerby, and shopkeepers gazed at

The working conditions in the cane fields are even less attractive than the pay. Working under the hot sun, amid the dust, soot, and smell of burned plants, cane cutters wield razor-sharp machetes. Lopped-off fingers and toes are common, and eardrums are often pierced by flying shards of cane. Until a few years ago, cane cutters rode to and from the fields in vans with no seats, though now the employers provide busses.

The workers live in huge, bleak dormitories in labor camps, some enclosed by barbed-wire fences bearing "no trespassing" signs. Some labor camps change bedsheets only once during the seven-month season, and workers often do not have enough water for showers.

The Federal Government is an active partner in this oppression. Gulf and Western (G&W) gets \$50 million in low-interest, taxpayer-subsidized loans from the Government to help it compete against cheap imported sugar. This sweet deal is even sweeter than it sounds, because some of that cheap imported sugar against which G&W is getting Government protection is being imported by G&W.

While G&W sells thousands of tons of sugar to the Federal Government through a subsidized loan program, it is shipping more than 350,000 tons to the US from its operations elsewhere.

★★★ NEW IWW SONGBOOK ★★★

We are open to suggestions about changes in the next printing of the IWW Songbook. Please write them on a sheet separate from any other correspondence, so they can be shunted directly to the committee preparing the new edition.

What songs can we leave out? What new or old songs should we add? Should we make changes in some old favorites to "modernize" them? Some were written for a working class almost exclusively male, and show it. Should we change Joe Hill's fine song "There is power, there is power in a band of workingmen" to read "There is power, there is power in a working-class band, when they stand, hand in hand..."? Three of the verses end "Then come do your share like a man." Should this be changed to "Then come do your share, lend a hand."? If such changes are made, should a note appear giving the original wording and explaining the change? There may be several songs that would go better on the picket lines of the '80s with a bit of changing, and if so would Joe object?

☆☆☆ CO-OP LEAFLET ☆☆☆

Co-op workers have prepared a leaflet to explain the advantages that the IWW offers those who are employed by consumer co-operatives or who make their bread in work collectives. It welcomes co-ops as attempts "to build the new society within the shell of the old", and points to the importance of maintaining good working conditions for those involved in them. Democracy is needed in the work collectives, and an organized capacity to cope with management and the others.

The leaflet cites examples of IWW union shops in this field: the New England Free Press, the Brite-Day Janitorial Co-op, the Red River Women's Press, the Bison Builders Collective, and others. If you work in a co-op undertaking or have friends who do, write in for some copies.

the remains of their looted stock and prayed to their own peculiar God that their insurance was fully paid up. The national tabloids ran the riot as the end of Western civilization, using those huge headlines usually kept in reserve for announcing the Derby winner or Prince Charles falling off another horse. It was left to the quality press to shout "Go, man, go!" in cultured *sotto voce* as they filled their great center pages with the ramblings and ravings of every sociologist from every college. Ma Thatcher had not closed down who could string together enough five-syllable words to explain to the glassy-eyed middle class why young men and women and children, both colored and white, were fighting it out on the streets with brick and fire against uniformed authority.

I am neither applauding nor protesting, for in half a century I have taken my place within the ranks in so many street riots that they merge within the memory into a collage of running feet, rearing police horses, batons and broken banners. For there is only one way the unorganized slaves, peasant or factory fodder, can vent their anger, and that is with physical violence. And that is the fruit of every authoritarian society, be it managerially paternalistic or plainly bloody-minded. One may approve or disapprove, but in the "Brixton riot" were the economically and socially repressed colored proletariat of a London semi-slum area taking to the streets to take their revenge on any authority they could physically attack.

Arthur Moyses, London

IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Gulf and Western bought up a third of the sugar-cane industry in the Dominican Republic two years after US troops helped crush the 1965 revolt. It has reaped vast profits there since then.

In both Florida and the Dominican Republic, the interests of the sugar companies go hand in hand with those of the Caribbean ruling elites and the strategy of the State Department: Temporary work opportunities in the US provide a safety valve for Caribbean governments threatened by masses of unemployed workers. In Florida, the low wages serve the double purpose of keeping company profits high and keeping labor organizers and US workers, who can't be deported, out of the cane fields.

The sugar industry, says one labor organizer, is "a classic example of the poor people of one country being used against the poor people of another".

Despite the well-entrenched power of the sugar companies, efforts are being made to curb their abuses. In recent years Gulf and Western has been challenged by shareholder resolutions submitted by various religious groups, and Florida Legal Services has filed suits against sugar companies charging violations of worker contract terms.

POISONERS PAY?

Which company should be sued for a worker's asbestosis?

In March a number of firms making asbestos products agreed to settle the suits brought by 680 workers in New Jersey by setting up a 9.4-million-dollar compensation pool. The 680 had been employed by Raybestos-Manhattan, which closed in 1973, and sued asbestos suppliers and an insurance company. Since asbestosis usually does not show up until ten or more years after exposure, it is usually impossible to say which manufacturer made the stuff that ruined the victims' lungs.

A similar 20-million-dollar fund settled a number of cases in Tyler, Texas in 1978. This pattern cuts down on court time and can leave more of what is taken from the companies to go to the injured workers and less to their lawyers.

The reasoning extends to non-industrial cases. Judith Sindell's cancer is attributed to the DES her mother took in 1950. Any of eleven companies may have made that DES. A California court established the precedent that a man who had been shot by one or the other of two hunters could sue both. The courts applied this reasoning to Judith Sindell's cancer, and decided she could sue all of the eleven DES manufacturers. Last fall the US Supreme Court refused to review that decision.

This sort of reasoning could create a booming business for lawyers, or it could be used to ease the situation of the damaged; but the same dollar can't get spent both ways. What is the effect of this policy on deterring companies from harmful practices? Your health is something Johns-Manville can take into consideration only in so far as it affects the company's costs or profits. From workmen's compensation on, the trend has been to pool responsibility, and more recently to interest companies in the avoidance of damage by assessing penalties for pollution and the like which enter their bookkeeping and thus their decision-making processes. But so far the doses have been homeopathic. Auto companies complain of being "regulated to death", though they reckon safety requirements saved 28,000 lives between 1968 and 1974.

Last October the Nuclear Regulatory Commission proposed that steel, copper, nickel, and aluminum contaminated with technetium-99 (which has a half-life of about 210,000 years) and with low-enriched uranium be smelted "and the resulting metal be recycled as uncontrollable scrap". It counts on "dispersion and dilution" in this conversion of scrap into autos, washing machines, and the like to make the risk too small to bother. Certainly it is a device to hide responsibility for the consequences.

Planned or unplanned, our technology hides much more responsibility for many of our ills. But one certainty is that damaged people need to be cared for no matter who was responsible, and another certainty is that the mix of modern technology and the profit system is lethal and needs to be abolished.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

DAY OF RESISTANCE

In New York City a group that calls itself "No More Witch Hunts" is promoting "A Day of Resistance" for Friday, June 19th, and suggests that similar resistance activities be scheduled elsewhere. The group is a coalition of the National Lawyers Guild, Women Strike for Peace, and at least a dozen more organizations. It proposes an evening of slide shows and other presentations of the evils it fights, such as the growing threat to revive such institutions as the Internal Security Committee, undo recent restrictions on surveillance, and subordinate liberty to the generals. No More Witch Hunts inhabits 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York 10012, phone 212-477-3188.

WHY LET THOSE GUYS RUN IT?

- For more than ten years Southwest Airlines enticed male passengers by requiring flight attendants (female, of course) to wear skimpy hotpants, and by advertising their legs as an attraction. After a long battle the flight attendants' union has won the right to a choice of uniform with pants or long skirt. But the skirt has a thigh-high slit, and any flight attendant who prefers pants must pay for them herself.

- Some forty independent record companies in the US are owned by women. Of that number, however, only seven or eight record more than one artist, and most of the artists had not had a record on any other label. For women this alternative music industry is a way of taking music into their own hands. It enables them to write many of their own songs and to have some say about how the music sounds and how it will be packaged—no whips, chains, or "sexy" poses on the cover.

- *Our Bodies, Ourselves* is a feminist self-help health book published by the Boston Women's Health Collective. It is the Reverend Jerry Falwell's Number One target. In a letter to his followers about the book, he quoted from the section on "Uterine Cycle and Menstruation", blocking out the words "period" and "orgasm" each time they occurred.

People Are Living Longer

Ever since Malthus, many have attributed persistent hunger and want in this inventive age to the human tendency to make love and beget children. More recently this gloomy view has been reinforced with another: We live too long, and our subsidized elderly are the cause of inflation—buying, but (like the capitalists) not producing.

Worldwide life expectancy has doubled since 1900—from a typical 30 years to 60 or 62. The folks who dig up our remote ancestors' bones say their life expectancy must have averaged about 18 years, and just to keep the tribe alive women had to produce six or more children.

Until the modern budget balancers put in their mournful note, long life was deemed a good thing—a sign of widespread well-being; but statistics may do us in. There was the case of the subsistence farmer who was shown how to do cost accounting by the agricultural expert: He concluded that the cows paid off, the barn paid off, the chicken coop paid off, the pig pen paid off. The only place on the farm that didn't pay off was the house; so he decided to abolish that.

It is reported that Social Security deductions irritate many younger workers, for they figure these deductions must be spent on present-day oldsters and not saved up for their own old age. Some grandfatherly souls, weary of retirement, reckon it would work out better if old-age benefits were paid out for the years 20 to 30, when a guy can enjoy his leisure, leaving a lot of this button pushing and lever pulling for geriatric therapy.

There are connections between baby booms and grandpa booms. In India, where the average length of life has doubled since they kicked the British out, one reason given for so many babies is that without a pension plan, fathers figured a large family was the best social security they could provide for themselves. Life expectancy in the poorer nations is gaining on that in the advanced ones throughout the world. The Gray Panthers may go international.

In 1935, when the US started its Social Security program, there were 11 adults in the labor force for every person 65 or older; but by 1980 there were only three to pay into Social Security for every one drawing out. Of those at work in 1935, most had started working by age 15, so there were more years of work life in which to provide for security. But isn't there some statistical delusion here? Even the stale bread of the retired is from wheat grown in recent years, not in their youth. The only way to keep some in leisure, whether because they are too young to work, or too old, or simply exempt by privilege, is through current performance of the chores needed to keep them alive.

Back in 1935, the typical household was a mixed-age group ranging from babes to grandparents. This year's census shows that the average household size dropped from 3.14 people in 1970 to 2.75 people in 1980. Almost a fourth of all households are one-person "homes". In the last decade, while the population grew 11.4% to 226.5 million, the number of "housing units" (some of them gas-plate cubicles) jumped from 68.7 to 88.2 million. In the 28 years from 1950 to 1978, the average life expectancy rose from 68.2 to 73.3.

In 1776 only one person in fifty in the US was over 65; now it's one in nine. Today the typical 65-year-old man can expect to hit 80, and his wife can expect to hit 84... that is, if we don't have a war. The US birth rate has fallen to 1.9, about right to keep even. European birth rates have fallen steadily since 1965. Where Europe had a fifth of the world population in 1800, today it has only 9%. World population has risen to 4.4 billion. China, with 976 million people, has cut its growth rate in half in the last eight years, to 11.7 per thousand. In general, the less-developed regions have growth rates triple those of the more-developed.

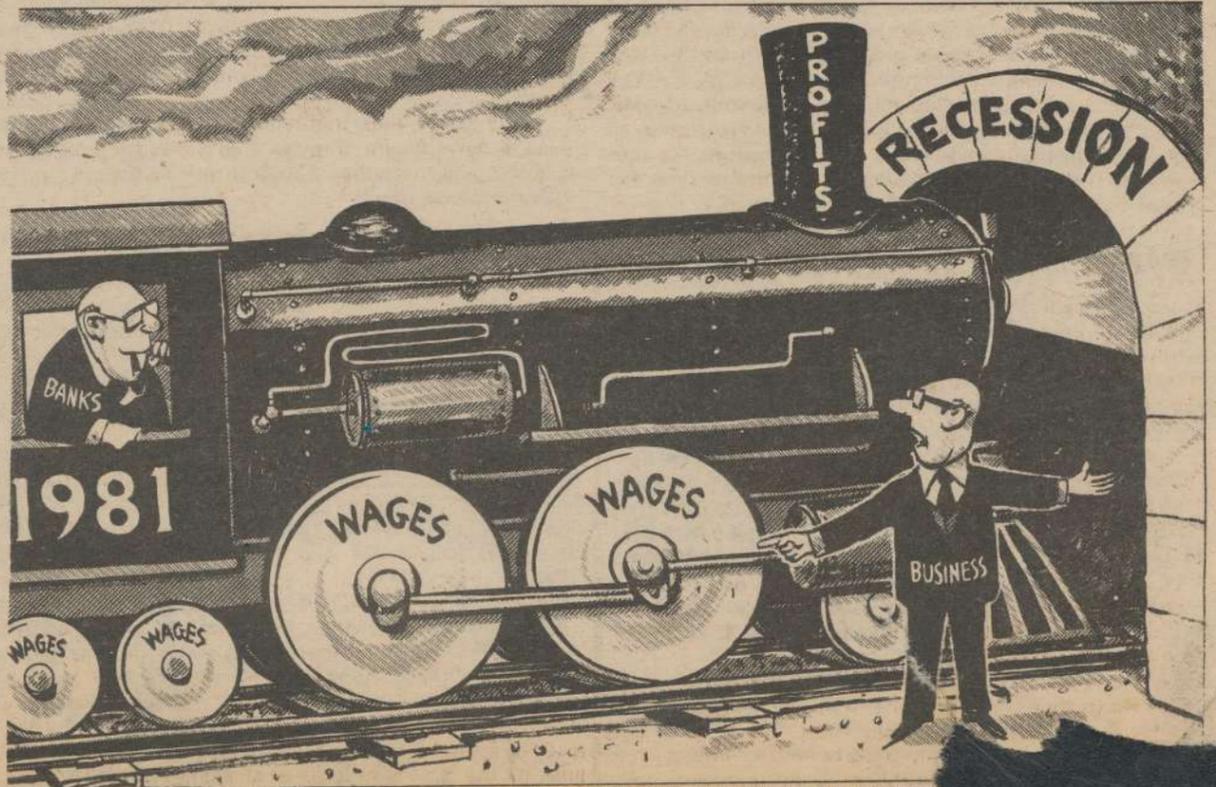
- Representative Henry Hyde, author of the anti-abortion Hyde Amendment, has come out against the Food and Drug Administration's requirement that prescription drugs be packaged with information about their uses and side-effects. Such inserts are already required for ten common drugs, and will eventually be required for all prescription drugs. They may make some people decide not to use the drugs. Hyde is consistent, however: He is against anyone deciding anything for his or her self.

- A fourth of Japan's homicide victims are children under 13. Usually they are killed by their mothers, who kill themselves at the same time. Such murders and suicides occur almost daily. Japan ranks 10th in the world in its suicide rate. (The US ranks 21st.)

- Statistics gathered for Philadelphia by Women Or-

ganized Against Rape indicate that 38% of the adult women who reported rapes in 1979 knew their attackers. For teenage women the percentage was higher, and 61% said the rapist was a date, acquaintance, or faculty member. Of those under twelve, 77% knew their assailants.

National figures indicate that of the half million reported rapes, about half the victims knew their assailants. It is thought that the actual number of rapes may be from four to ten times the number reported, and it is difficult or impossible to prosecute in many instances. The law on rape varies from state to state, but tends to describe it as "forced intercourse with a female not one's spouse". In five states if a woman has voluntarily accompanied a man (that is, dated him) or has had sex with him within a year, he cannot be charged with first-degree rape.



"It's no use. We'll have to take off the wheels to get through!"

Working Mothers Seek Child Care

"9 to 5" is trying to organize the women who work in the John Hancock offices. One of its hopes is to provide them with child care and to encourage the provision of this service generally.

It notes that nearly half of all mothers with children under six are now in the labor force, either working or wanting to work. To cope with this situation, a variety of programs has been developed. In Washington DC four TV stations and two radio stations have established one center for their employees' children, and they get several types of tax breaks for doing that. Hewland Packard has a "working-parent shift" so that mothers can get home when their kids get out of school. "9 to 5" suggests as a model the arrangement that the Stride Rite Corporation has maintained at its Roxbury, Massachusetts plant since 1971: a non-profit 52-week program for 50 children—about half from the neighborhood, the rest from their

employees. Employees contribute 10% of their pay up to a maximum of \$25 per week for this child-care service (7 am to 5 pm) and share lunch hour with their children.

The US has forty times the population of Denmark, notes *Dollars & Sense*, but only four times the number of children in day-care centers. In the labor-scarce '60s the Danish Government expanded day-care facilities both to make women available for work and in confidence that it was good for the kids to spend some time daily with other children in a guided learning situation. This service peaked in 1975, for women have been laid off more rapidly since then than men. Once laid off, they face a "Catch-22": If not employed they can't keep their kids in child-care centers, but if kids prevent them from being immediately employable they are not entitled to unemployment compensation!



CARE FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED NULLIFIED



This spring the US Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights provisions of the Federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1975 (the DD Act) "were intended to be hortatory, not mandatory". The Bill of Rights section of the DD Act required that care for retarded persons should be provided in the setting that is least restrictive of their liberty, and that public funding should not go to institutions that did not meet certain minimum standards.

The Supreme Court decision overturned the ruling of a US Court of Appeals which would have required Pennsylvania to provide the inmates of Pennhurst (a giant warehouse where the retarded are confined under conditions the Court found "abominable") with professional assessment of their needs. Those who would have benefitted from living outside the institution would have been provided with living arrangements in the community, with confinement in Pennhurst reserved for those who could be better served in an institution.

What a pity the Supreme Court doesn't seem to decide that laws like the Taft-Hartley Act are hortatory, not mandatory.



A THIRD GOT HELP

Over 27 million households, or a third of all households in the US, got some form of non-cash public assistance in 1979, according to the Census Bureau. About half of these households got only Medicare. Other forms of non-cash assistance were Medicaid, free or reduced-price school lunches, subsidized housing, and food stamps.

Some 17.9 million households getting Social Security payments also received one or more of the non-cash benefits, usually Medicare; and 15.7 million households receiving unemployment insurance also got one or more.

Households receiving food stamps made up 7% of all households, and contained 17.2 million people. Their median annual income was \$5,300, compared to \$16,530 for all households. Some 63% of these families were white, 60% were below the poverty level, and the average annual value of the stamps they received was \$810.

About a sixth of all homes with school-age children got either free or reduced-price school lunches. Only 3% of the nation's households lived in public or subsidized housing, and their median income was only \$4,980.

All that was back in good ol' '79.

IRELAND: Transnationals Milk Both Sides

Ireland: Ulster

Until WWI, Irish industry was overwhelmingly under local control. Only Belfast, the only locale of significant industrial development in Ireland, had textile mills and shipyards vital to British economy. Unskilled Catholic laborers (including women) were employed in the mills, while skilled Protestant male workers were given the better jobs, in shipbuilding and (later) in engineering.

This pattern holds even today in the North of Ireland: Protestants in the skilled (central) jobs, Catholics in unskilled (peripheral) employment. The arrangement served to keep the working class in check—better jobs and housing were a carrot for the Protestant (loyalist) working class; the stick was the threat of Catholics (Republicans) taking these advantages away.

The 25 years from 1950 to 1975 were a watershed in the Northern Ireland economy. Employment in shipbuilding fell by 60%, textiles by 70% and agriculture by 45%. Manufacturing employment as a whole fell by "only" 15%, bolstered by new multinational investment. (During the same time there was a rise of over 50% in manufacturing employment in the Southern 26 counties of Ireland.)

As textile mills closed in Catholic West Belfast and the Catholic western region of the province, the only new industrial jobs were in electrical engineering plants in loyalist Carrickfergus. Once again, the loyalist working-class fraction was "bought off" with the few new jobs, at the expense of Catholics.

As the important structural change of 1950-1975 was the transition from local traditional capital to multinational capital, the important change of the 1970s was the net decline of industrial jobs, originally replaced by jobs in the public sector. The service sector raised its share of the workforce to 60%. Now, the public sector is in decline.

Luring Investment

After 1950 the state became involved on a massive scale in (1) the industrial development process (by providing incentives to multinational investors) and (2) the reproduction of labor power (through the introduction of social reforms). As a result, 75% of manufacturing employment in the North today is in multinational firms (50% in British-based firms). And from 1946 to 1963, as government revenues doubled, expenditures grew sevenfold, primarily in health and welfare, housing, and industrial infrastructure. The difference was the British treasury, so that the economically less attractive to the British working class.

The change to an economy based on multinational capital was paralleled by a gradual shift in control over the state. The Northern Irish state, sensitive to the prerogatives of multinational capital, became separated from (and in conflict with) the local councils. The latter remained under the control of the traditional Protestant bourgeoisie, which legitimizes its control by providing the Protestant working class with marginal advantages in areas under local control, notably housing.

In the 1960s an attempt was made to move workers from Belfast's inner city to a series of "new towns." The "new towns" were supplied with a modern infrastructure, housing, and training centers. British bulldozers began knocking down the inner city to "persuade" workers to move.

But, split as it was by sectarian tensions, the working class resisted the new policies. To quell resistance, including a low-level but potentially explosive IRA campaign, jobs were created in the public sector and British social reforms were extended to the North of Ireland. As before, loyalists were given the better jobs in public administration, while Catholics (especially women) were typically employed in unskilled and part-time work in health services.

The British Economic Pullout

After the escalation of the conflict between the loyalists and the Catholics in 1969, the British attempted to stabilize the situation through further reform and repression. On the side of reform, housing was further bureaucratized under the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in 1971 and the Fair Employment Agency was set up. Such agencies gave the illusion of neutrality in the distribution of housing, jobs, and public spending. On the side of repression, there was talk of "professionalizing" the police (RUC), with the impression that a "professional" force, like the British army, would be nonsectarian. Yet insofar as the function of the security forces was to protect the state (now under increasingly British control), their function was to repress the anti-state factions—specifically the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Republican populations as a whole.

Throughout the 1970s the cost of reform and repression expenditures increased in the North. The cost to the British of maintaining the link to Northern Ireland was growing. But the biggest chunk of that public spending went and still goes towards maintaining profits for multinational firms. In fact, 47% of the total spent by Britain on industrial incentives is spent in the North of Ireland.

Subsidized Profits

A European Economic Community (EEC) survey shows that Northern Ireland gives far and away the highest incentives in Europe; only the South of Ireland comes close. On the average, the government provides 80% of

the cost of building a new factory (including equipment), plus profits-tax breaks. Of course, this doesn't mean a lot for the well-being of the Irish population. Rather, in a period of rapid decline of the British, the North or Ireland has been used as an arena for massive upward transfers of income. Risks (costs) of investment are socialized through tax-financed industrial incentives and, therefore, profits are guaranteed for the 5% of the British public that own equity in the multinationals.

The structure of new investment reveals that profits, not jobs, are ultimately subsidized. Industrial incentives are mainly capital grants, with a resulting bias in favor of capital intensive investments. Thus new plants create very few jobs, and investing new machinery in existing firms often results in a net loss of jobs.

Avenues which were open over the past 30 years to keep loyalists in jobs are now closing. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s Catholics were driven out of jobs and replaced by loyalists in large numbers, mainly through intimidation and assassinations at the workplace. But now there are few Catholic jobs to take over. Catholic unemployment is over 50% in Belfast, and in some areas (e.g., the Falls) reaches 60%, with 25% of the eligible workforce never having worked.

The public sector, long the cushion which absorbed industry's shed labor, can no longer expand. The Thatcher government has already made it clear there will be layoffs of administrative employees in Northern Ireland. Civil service jobs have already been cut over the past year.

The Goats

The bottom line is that Protestants are beginning to become unemployed in large numbers for the first time in the history of Ireland. By splitting the working class and



Chicago Court Bans FBI-CIA-CPD Political Spying

On May 7th, 1981 Chicago became the first US city in which it is illegal for the FBI and the CIA to conduct "political" spying on lawful civic, religious, social, and political activities by groups or individuals.

US District Court Judge Susan Getzendanner handed down a consent decree under which the two federal agencies accepted the unprecedented prohibitions. Under the settlement, FBI internal-security investigations may probe only the conduct that violates federal law. For the purposes of the consent decree, the FBI has accepted limitations on investigative techniques such as "black-bag jobs" (secret, warrantless break-ins to gain intelligence information), electronic surveillance, informers, infiltrators, mail and trash "covers", mail openings, and inspection of tax records. The CIA, already barred by law from domestic sleuthing except when it is related to the protection of CIA intelligence sources and activities, agreed to follow all existing laws, regulations, and constitutional provisions.

As part of the settlement, neither the FBI nor the CIA admitted any wrongdoing. The pre-trial discovery activities, however, revealed more than 500 illegal "black-box jobs" conducted by FBI agents in the Chicago area. The pre-trial discovery activities also disclosed numerous other intelligence-gathering abuses, particularly by the FBI's once-secret "COINTELPRO" operation, which was set up to harass and destroy anti-war, civil-rights, and other groups disliked by late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The consent decree ended—for the time being—some six years of litigation in which a coalition of community groups, anti-war activists, civil-rights organizations, militant political groups, and numerous individuals accused the FBI and the CIA of unconstitutional surveillance and harassment.

A settlement has been proposed for Judge Getzendanner's approval in a related suit, which called for a ban on similar surveillance and harassment by the Chicago Police Department and all city employees. Objections to this settlement have been filed by several activist political groups on the ground that it doesn't have enough legal teeth.

weakening unionism, the Protestant fraction of the working class has sold itself cheap. It has neutralized itself as a force in opposition to capital. Because of rampant Catholic unemployment, Protestants are forced to work at the lowest wages in Europe. Men over 21 average a gross take-home pay of \$2.40 per hour, including overtime (compared with \$6 per hour in Belgium). The strike ratio is the lowest outside France. Unemployment among women and Catholics can always be held over the loyalists' heads as the penalty for militancy. But most importantly in the long run, loyalist preoccupation with their advantages over the Catholic population has left British capital free to "peripheralize" the whole of the Northern Irish economy—even skilled industrial jobs in modern sectors are subject to closure.

But loyalist job losses are not likely to lead to unified (Protestant/Catholic) working-class action against the ruling/employing class. As the experience of the loyalist paramilitary, the Ulster Defense Association (UDA) has shown, mass Protestant working-class action is likely to center around the demand for an independent Ulster, which would in no way be progressive. It would be based on continuing loyalist supremacy, since loyalist working-class groups such as the UDA see the Catholic working-class and the Southern Irish population—not international capital—as the force which is trying to eat away at their standard of living.

Socialism and Ireland

Advocating socialism within the context of Northern Ireland will provide no answers. The very state of Northern Ireland is sectarian, controlled mainly by the interaction of Protestant clientelist relations and the needs of multinational capital. Its border was drawn for that purpose in 1921 and so it remains. It is obvious that the two parts of Ireland (leaving cultural and national ties aside) have converged in terms of their peripheral status vis-a-vis Britain, the EEC, and the world economy. The South and North are equally exploited by international capital. In this context, the border becomes "irrelevant."

Belfast is now not so different from Dublin, Cork or Limerick as it used to be. The industrial base is essentially the same on both sides of the border. Both economies are dominated by foreign capital, which exports nearly all of its output (over 75% in the South and even more in the North), and makes a very low contribution to the Gross Domestic Product. In other words, firms take their profits out of the country. Within the context of the EEC, all of Ireland is becoming poorer. In the South, wealth produced per capita was 46.2% behind the EEC average of 1970, and 49% behind in 1979.

Because both parts of Ireland face essentially the same kind of imperialist relations with the rest of the world, workers on both sides of the border must fight capital as a unit. The massive problems with unifying the Irish working class are obvious.

(Adapted from Volume 32 of *Monthly Review*)

'Pontiac Ten' Freed



Ten former Pontiac prison inmates have been acquitted of all charges, including murder, stemming from the July 1978 riot that left three guards dead and several buildings destroyed or damaged by fire at the Illinois maximum-security penitentiary. The six other former Pontiac inmates indicted on the murder charges are expected to stand trial later.

Defense lawyers credited their victory to the lack of credibility of the prosecution witnesses, most of whom were also inmates at Pontiac at the time of the riot, and many of whom had been offered sentence reductions, aid in obtaining parole, and other considerations in return for their testimony. The testimony of the two surviving guards was clouded by the admission of one that he was unable to identify any of his assailants, and the discrepancies of the other between his testimony on the witness stand and the information he first gave investigators immediately after the riot.

The riot began around 9:30 am, shortly after inmates began returning to the North Cellhouse from an exercise period in the prison yard. State police and armed guards from the Joliet and Stateville penitentiaries arrived at Pontiac around noon, but the riot was not suppressed till about five hours later.

The state penitentiary in Pontiac, originally built in the 1870s as a boys' reformatory, is one of four maximum-security prisons in the Illinois penal system. In the summer of 1978, there were about 1900 inmates in a prison that was supposed to hold around 1300. State prison officials acknowledged then that the prison was overcrowded, and that during the summer temperatures inside the cellhouses sometimes exceeded 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The facility was also structurally dangerous and in need of renovation.

There are still more than 1900 inmates at Pontiac, but now about 290 are being housed in an enlarged medium-security unit outside the walls of the main unit. The State has spent more than \$7 million since 1978 to repair or replace buildings damaged in the riot. In addition, \$4.9 million has been spent to construct new guard towers and renovate old ones, to rehabilitate the prison's mechanical systems, and to erect a new multi-purpose building.

Literature

THEORETICAL

- () IWW Organizing Manual 75¢
- () Collective Bargaining Manual 75¢
- () IWW Preamble and Constitution 30¢
- () Inflation: Cause and Cure 25¢
- () Workers' Guide to Direct Action 25¢
- () General Strike for Industrial Freedom 50¢
- () One Big Union \$1.00
- () Unions and Racism \$1.00

MUSICAL

- () IWW Songbook \$1.00
- () The Rebel Girl (sheet music) 50¢
- () Workers of the World Awaken (sheet music) 50¢
- () Joe Hill: IWW Songwriter \$1.00

HISTORICAL

- () The IWW's First 70 Years (hardbound) \$15.00
- () The IWW's First 70 Years (paperback) \$4.95
- () History of the IWW in Canada 50¢
- () Lucy Parsons: American Revolutionary \$4.50
- () Pullman Strike \$2.95
- () Autobiography of Mother Jones \$4.95
- () The Right To Be Lazy \$1.25
- () Eugene V. Debs: Spokesman for Labor and Socialism \$5.95

POSTERS

Printed

- () Organize! 50¢
- () One Big Union 50¢
- () Two Anti-War Posters \$1.00

Lino-graphics

- () Joe Hill \$5.00
- () General Strike \$5.00
- () Huelga General \$5.00
- () Draftees of the World Unite! \$5.00

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

- One-Year Subscription \$4.00

MISCELLANEOUS

- () General Defense Button 35¢

On orders for less than \$4, please add \$1 for handling charges. Full postage costs will be added to any order that is not prepaid. Five or more copies of any one item may be ordered at a 40% discount. Allow six weeks or more for delivery.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State/Province _____
 Zip/Postal Code _____ Country _____

AVAILABLE LOCAL GROUPS AND BRANCHES

Available from the Chicago Branch, 3435 North Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60657: *Fat Cat Poster*, \$5; *Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job*, 50¢; *Durruti: The People Armed*, \$5; *Bicicleta*, a Spanish anarcho-syndicalist magazine (in Spanish), \$1.50. Available from the Tacoma-Olympia Branch, 2115 South Sheridan Avenue, Tacoma, Washington 98405: *Fellow Union Member*, 10¢ each; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ each; 15 to 499, 3¢ each; 500 or more, 2¢ each.

AROUND THAT CORNER

When I joined the IWW at a Wobbly picnic in Seattle in 1919, we used to tell one another that the revolution was just around the corner.

As the depression got worse, Hoover assured us that prosperity was just around the corner.

Now all the indications are that fascism is just around the corner.

It serves us right if we're content
 Always to be subservient.

Stanley McAuley

• The workers at Litton Industries plants in Minneapolis and Sioux Falls, South Dakota won an election last year, but Litton still refuses to bargain with UE. These plants make microwave ovens. At Sioux Falls the workers are mostly women, and get an average wage of only \$3.87 an hour. UE asks you to let management know you don't approve.

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 in 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 interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever there is a strike or a lockout 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 everyday fight with capitalists, but also to carry on production once capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

CONVENTION MINUTES

Our fellow workers in Albuquerque undertook the printing of the 1980 Convention Minutes, and these can be obtained from them for one dollar.

They have also printed an attractive IWW 1981 calendar. It is 11 by 14, black and red on a yellow background, and in the center of the 12 months is the IWW bull's-eye: More Wages, Better Working Conditions, Shorter Hours, Abolition of the Wage System, Shop Democracy. If you add another buck for the calendar, that may leave a few dimes over for local organization work. Order from the IWW, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196.

SUSTAINING FUND

(Received April 10th Through May 5th)

Penny Pixler	20.00
James Evers	6.00
James Klimaski	5.00
Paul Cigler	3.00
Anna Shuskie	20.00
Lee Lowrie	5.00
Wendell Wetland	20.00
J. B. McAndrew	16.60
Seattle Branch	50.00
Stanley McAuley	20.00
Gilbert Mers	5.00
Bob Heuck	8.30
Tom Wayman	26.00
E. R. Johnson	6.00
Jerome Pitkin	50.00
Wayne Christian	25.00
X18584	10.00

TOTAL 295.90

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.

SUBSCRIBE!!

NAME
 STREET
 STATE/PROVINCE ZIP/POSTAL CODE

ENCLOSED IS:

- () \$1.50 for a six-month introductory subscription
- () \$4.00 for a one-year regular subscription
- () \$8.00 for a one-year library subscription
- () \$7.50 for a two-year regular subscription
- () \$11.00 for a three-year regular subscription
- () \$..... for the IW Sustaining Fund

() \$..... as a donation to the Industrial Worker Sustaining Fund

Line up!



IWW Directory

NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99504.
 Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate, PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824.
 Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate, Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707.
 ARKANSAS: Arkadelphia IWW, PO Box 371, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923.
 CALIFORNIA: San Diego IWW Group, Sandra Dutke, Delegate, 4472 George, San Diego, California 92116, Phone (714) 296-9966.
 San Francisco General Membership Branch, Frank Devore, Branch Secretary, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140, Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland, California 94609, Phone (415) 658-0293.
 Industrial Union 450 Branch, Laura Rosenfeld, Secretary, Synthes Press, 2590 Folsom, San Francisco, California 94110.
 ILLINOIS: Chicago General Membership Branch, Leslie Fish, Branch Secretary, 3435 North Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago, Illinois 60657, Phone (312) 549-5045. Meetings held on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 pm. Child care provided if notice given in advance to Branch Secretary.
 Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820.
 MARYLAND: J. K. Spitzberg, Delegate, 13042 Open Hearth Way, Germantown, Maryland 20767.
 MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 13, Willie Marquart, Branch Secretary, PO Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Meetings are held the first Friday of each month. Child care provided if arranged in advance with the Secretary. Phone 522-7090 or 876-0807.
 MICHIGAN: Detroit/Ann Arbor General Membership Branch, Eric Glatz, Delegate, 2305 West Jefferson, Trenton, Michigan 48183, Phone (313) 675-8959.
 University Cellar IU 660 Branch, PO Box 7933, Liberty Street Station, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.
 Upper Peninsula IWW, Robin Oye, Delegate, Terrace Apartments 6, Lakeview Drive, Hancock, Michigan 49930.
 MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/Saint Paul IWW, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1688 Dayton, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104. Scott Burgwin, Delegate, 3343 15th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407.
 MONTANA: Thompson Falls IWW, A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, Montana 59873, Phone (406) 827-3238.
 NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, c/o 700 Vassar Southeast, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102.
 NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry [redacted], Buffalo, New York 14207, Phone [redacted].
 Greater New York City Organizing Committee, New York, New York 10025.
 Syracuse IWW, Georgene McKown, Delegate, 605 Hickory, Syracuse, New York 13203.
 OREGON: Corvallis IWW Group, Bill Palmer, Delegate, 546 NW 14th, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.
 Eugene/Springfield IWW Group, Tim Acott, Delegate, 442 Monroe, Eugene, Oregon 97402.
 TEXAS: Houston IWW Group, PO Box 35253, Houston, Texas 77035, Phone (713) 865-4875, or Gilbert Mers, (713) 921-0877.
 Austin IWW, Red River Women's Press, 908C West 12th Street, Austin, Texas 78701, Phone (512) 476-0389.
 Rye, Texas: Fred Hansen, Delegate, Box 728, Rye, Texas 77368, Phone (713) 685-4875.
 San Antonio: Industrial Worker Distribution Project, 1602 West Huisache (2), San Antonio, Texas 78201.
 Industrial Organizing Committee, PO Box 12831, San Antonio, Texas 78212, Phone (512) 736-6033.
 WASHINGTON: Seattle General Membership Branch, Charlotte Jahn, Branch Secretary, 3238 33rd Avenue South, Seattle, Washington 98144.
 Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, Ottilie Markholt, Branch Secretary, 2115 South Sheridan Avenue, Tacoma, Washington 98405, Phone (206) 272-8119.
 WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 9, Richard Linster, Acting Secretary, 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW Group, Al Grierson, Delegate, 4631 East Pender Street, Burnaby, British Columbia V5C, 2N2, Canada.
 EUROPE
 GREAT BRITAIN: British Section IWW, Paul Shellard, Section Secretary, PO Box 48, Oldham, Lancashire OL1, 2JQ, England. Elaine Godina, Delegate, Phone 061-633-5405.
 SWEDEN: Stockholm IWW Group, Goran Werin, Delegate, PO Box 19104 104 32 Stockholm 19, Sweden.
 PACIFIC
 GUAM: Guam IWW Group, Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910.
 AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King Street, 1st Floor, Newton, Sydney, Australia.

DID YOU NOTICE?



- During World War II, war resisters formed a large part of the federal-prison population, and room was made for them by paroling those convicted of other federal crimes into military service. At the end of the war resisters were paroled and more traditional prisoners came back in. Throughout this period the prison space was kept well-filled.

- The population of Chicago is now about three million, and 1,427,000 blacks make up nearly half of it. Chicago's suburban population has grown to four million, and black penetration accounts for only 5.6% of that, but this represents an 80% growth since 1970. The Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Housing says Chicago's old dual housing market has kept a third of Chicago and two-thirds of its suburbs off limits to blacks. In 26 of Chicago's 76 neighborhoods and in 177 of its 258 suburban communities, blacks compose between 30% and 50% of the people; in 26 city and 7 suburban communities, they constitute more than half.

- American motorists drive alone on 52% of all their trips, and these single-occupant trips account for 44% of all vehicle miles driven. There are about 100 million passenger cars and 30 million light trucks (mostly private pickup trucks and vans) registered in the USA, nearly one for each adult. The 80% of all auto trips made with not more than two people in the car account for 74% of total vehicle miles.

- At least ten groups of Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles hoping to overthrow the present governments of their homelands now conduct paramilitary training in Florida swamps. These groups advertise for recruits on Miami's Spanish-language radio programs.

- Diplomats estimate that there are about 110,000 war refugees in El Salvador, and that in the last two years some 300,000 have fled to Honduras. Because El Salvador is not officially at war, these destitute people are not eligible for aid from the United Nations and other international institutions. The most persecuted internal refugees are those suspected of sympathy toward the guerrillas.

- Radioactive wastes from about 150 abandoned uranium mines in western New Mexico have been targeted by pediatricians and environmentalists as the cause of the abnormally high rate of birth defects among Navajos in the area. In the shiprock and Oak Springs areas especially, many babies have been born prematurely, with small or abnormal brains, congenital heart defects, and

- The US chemical industry now exports 20% of the pesticides it produces, shipping 400,000 tons a year to the Third World. According to the World Health Organization, a pesticide-related death occurs in the Third World every two hours, and some half a million people become seriously and/or chronically ill from pesticide use each year. On the plantations in northern Mexico that grow tomatoes for US consumption, a pesticide-related death occurs every day. At the height of the spraying season on Guatemala's cotton plantations, up to 40 people a day are treated by government doctors for nausea, dizziness, muscle convulsions, and other symptoms of pesticide poisoning. The destruction wrought by pesticides is beginning to generate resistance; the Consumers Association of Penang, Malaysia has documented the effects of pesticides on workers' health in order to get the Malaysian Government to tighten its regulations.

- Open-air biological-warfare tests were conducted by the Army in 1952 at Fort McClellan, Alabama, recently-declassified documents indicate. That was the same year pneumonia cases rose 240% in Calhoun County in eastern Alabama, resulting in 29 deaths. Bacteria used during the tests were capable of causing pneumonia, according to the documents obtained by the *Anniston* (Alabama) *Star* under the Freedom of Information Act. The Army contends that any relationship between the illnesses and the 12 or more tests was coincidental.

- In 1979 the Department of Agriculture condemned as unfit for human consumption over 55 million chickens, 243,000 pigs, 100,000 cattle, and 37,000,000 pounds of processed meats. Now, to save money, the USDA proposes "self-inspection" and random-sampling procedures.

- Debt: In 1954 the US national debt was two-thirds of the GNP, or national output of goods and services. In 1960 it was only 48%, and in 1980, though it came close to a trillion dollars, it was only 27%. One new sort of worry: \$125 billion of it is now owed to foreigners. In 1945 it amounted to 7% of all debts in America (individual, local, state, and business), but in 1980 it amounted to only 17% of the total debt.

- Misfortunes never fall singly. Consider Anaconda, Montana. An oil company, Arco, bought the big copper smelter, then decided to ship the ore from Butte to Japan to be smelted there, where the Japanese collect the sulfur fumes and sell the sulfur. Instead of doing that to comply with the EPA, Arco took a tax write-off. Now, with less electricity being used, the Montana Power Company gets a raise in rates so it can make a profit on its idled investment, and that multiplies the figures on electric bills. The Northern Pacific Railway torpedoes the Milwaukee and finds it doesn't pay to maintain service to Southern Montana. Thus our lives hinge on the games corporate directors play until we organize to direct our lives.

AROUND CHICAGO LABOR

FIRE FIGHTERS

With 2,000 members not voting, Chicago Fire Fighters voted 1341 to 334 to try to organize the 1400 fellow fire fighters who are not members of the union, including the 350 who scabbed in last year's strike. President Muscare points to the difficulty of endless shunning of those one must work with in hazardous situations and live with in the meantime.

CETA rules allow workers to honor strikes, and on this ground the Fire Fighters have won reinstatement by arbitration of a CETA-funded ambulance driver who was fired for refusing to scab in last year's strike.

STEEL WORKERS

Though President McBride and other international officers get new terms because no competitors ran against them, dissidents from Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, the Minnesota Iron Range, and Canada met in Chicago at the end of April to back up James Balanoff for re-election as director of the 100,000-member Chicago District, and to plan for the future. (That election is scheduled for May 28th.) The dissidents were cheered by a court decision that the USW constitution could not lawfully ban non-member contributions to union election campaigns, and note that McBride is backing Jack Parton of Gary against Balanoff. The press quoted Ron Wisen of Homestead as saying: "We're tired of plant shutdowns and shrinking wage gains. The international has been in bed so long with the companies they should file for maternity benefits."

SWEATSHOPS

With TV cameras whirring, Labor Secretary Donovan staged raids on Chicago clothing sweatshops May 5th as he had two weeks earlier in New York. The Chicago office of the Labor Department estimates that 100,000 work in garment making under sweatshop conditions in the six-state area around Chicago. Last year it received 11,000 complaints of sub-legal wages.

TAXI DRIVERS

Drivers who lease Checker and Yellow cabs have tried to organize and bargain through the Production Workers Union. President Feldman of Checker contends that these drivers are "independent contractors", not employees. He says the Checker and Yellow Cab companies "will not negotiate with independent contractors over the price of our lease because it would be in violation of anti-trust laws". On April 30th both the union and the companies held "elections" separately to find out whether the taxi-leasing drivers wanted a union. At the union-sponsored balloting they voted 977-30 in favor of a union, but at the company-sponsored balloting they voted 834-804 against one.

LABOR BRIEFS

- When Turriss Coal, a Shell Oil subsidiary, hired Dincon Incorporated to erect surface facilities for a new mine near Springfield, Illinois, Dincon brought workers from outside into this area of high unemployment. A variety of local citizens formed a Coalition of Area Labor (COAL) to urge employment of local workers. To add some pressure, they picketed Shell gas stations in the area. The station owners complained to the NLRB that they were victims of an outlawed secondary boycott. The NLRB de-

cided that since COAL was a community organization and not a labor union, it was outside the NLRB's jurisdiction. But the station owners sought injunctions to limit the picketing, and the judge decided that this exercise in free speech had to be done by not more than two people at a time, and at least a thousand feet away from the gas stations, where it was so ineffective that it was given up.

- Steel workers have been out at Electrocast since Labor Day. This is the first strike in this foundry in the Chicago suburb of Cicero for 17 years. One strike demand is to change a pension plan that provides for only \$5 per year of credited service, and so makes a man look for a job as soon as he retires. Electrocast pleads poverty, but has another plant in Pittsburgh. In February it started to advertise in Chicago papers for scabs, and to discourage the pickets the plant superintendent burned the strikers' shanty while the Cicero cops looked on.

Wob Film Ticks

Fellow and sister members of the New York IWW Organizing Committee planted themselves firmly outside the Art Theater in Manhattan for one week with *One Big Union* pamphlets, *IWW Chronology*, assorted other literature, and a hefty supply of *Industrial Workers* during the week-long showing of *The Wobblies*. It was living proof to theatergoers that the IWW was alive, well, and active in New York and elsewhere. They were supported in this project by Teamster activists who are fighting corruption in their union through Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU).

New York Wobs have been meeting with TDU representatives to plan a benefit party to raise funds for the opening of a storefront in the New York area where TDU members and Teamster activists can meet. The joint efforts of the Teamster group and local Wobs resulted in booming sales for the paper and visibility for the One Big Union. The mood among Wobs in NYC is one of action, to target specific projects that will organize rebel workers and build the union.

R.S.

Concurrently in Seattle, the same film was showing to full houses at Harvard Exit. There management, the IWW, and the Northwest Labor History Society co-operated in making it a successful presentation of labor history, and sold some \$500 worth of literature.



Teamster Local 814 activists Norman Robberstad and Eddie Abrams selling *Industrial Workers* outside the Manhattan showing of *The Wobblies*.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER	
3435 N. Sheffield Avenue	Second Class Postage Paid at
Chicago, Ill. 60657, USA	Chicago, Illinois 60657
TO:	
DAVID S. TUCKER X331980	
P.O. BOX 1386	
BELLINGHAM WA 98227	

Framed for Safety

David Boyd, Clyde Lee, and Rodney Johnson were stewards at the National Steel shipyard in San Diego. They battled vigorously for job safety and abatement of health hazards. Now they are framed in a federal indictment that says they conspired to bomb the shipyards.

Last August, during launching ceremonies, they and 14 others concerned with health and safety surprised visiting dignitaries by unfurling a large banner that read "Politicians Lie While Workers Die." All 17 got fired. This activist group had the support of most members of their Local 627 of the Iron Workers, and a slate sympathetic to them was elected to take office in January. However on the day before they were to take office, the Local was put under trusteeship by the International.

Possibly the three were selected for frame-up because they were also members of the Communist Workers Party and were therefore considered more frameable. The frame technique: Ramon Barton, a loud-mouthed plant whose union activities had consisted of spraying profanities on workplace walls, kept urging them to bomb the shipyards. He also kept a tape recording of his propositions and of some of their conversation, but not of their opposition to his cockeyed proposals.

Leonard Weinglass is defending them. Their defense committee address is PO Box 8383, San Diego, California 92102.