



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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## CANNERY UNION OFFICIALS KILLED

Gene Viernes, dispatcher, and Silme Domingo, secretary-treasurer, of Cannery Workers Local 31 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) were working in their Seattle office one afternoon. Suddenly, two men burst into the room. Within minutes Viernes was dead on the floor from a gunshot wound, and Domingo, fatally wounded, stumbled into the street crying for help. Just 24 hours later, Domingo too would die, but not before gasping out the names of his assailants.

This story sounds as if it could have come out of the bloody labor struggles of the 1930s. But it was not the 1930s. It was June 1st, 1981. Nine months earlier, Viernes and Domingo had been elected as part of a reform slate of candidates for an ILWU local long known for its corruption. In the past, dispatchers had required bribes before sending union members to jobs in the Alaska canneries. Viernes and Domingo had been working to change that system. Others apparently preferred things the way they were.

Cannery Workers Local 31 is a highly-mixed union containing Filipinos, whites, and blacks, both men and women. The members of the union work seasonally in the Alaska canneries. Although on an hourly basis they earn 40% below the all-industry average in Alaska, pay can be high from extensive overtime.

The canneries had long been noted for terrible working conditions and racist practices. Back in the 1930s, labor contractors would determine a worker's job security by the amount of debt he had run up in the company store. Those threatened with losing their jobs would often buy expensive and unwanted items just to keep their debt high, then pawn them off for a fraction of the debt they owed. Later, the role of job shark was taken over by the workers' own union, which in the 1940s was run by gangster elements. Because of the union's corruption and neglect, companies found that they could get away with a number of contract violations.

Union laxness over job conditions became a matter of course. Even today, company living quarters can be badly cramped, filthy, and racially segregated. The better job a person has, the better his or her working and living conditions. But those better jobs in the past have been reserved for whites or those willing to pay the price.

Viernes and Domingo, both Filipino, had been cannery workers from an early age. For many years they had been struggling against both the employers and the union over the conditions they and their fellow workers faced.

In 1972 they had helped to found the Alaska Cannery

Workers Association, which filed several successful class-action lawsuits against the canneries for discrimination. In 1978 they joined the Rank and File Committee of Local 31. In last year's election, the Committee won 11 out of 17 executive positions in the union. The election became a strong mandate for democracy.

But remnants of the past have remained. The names that Silme Domingo gave before he died as his murderers were of union members who had benefitted under the old system. How many other people might have been involved is not yet known. Nor is it known to what extent, if any, the canneries themselves might have been involved.

During the memorial service for Gene Viernes, messages of condolence were read. One came from a group of cannery workers. They in part blamed the companies and the Reagan Administration for creating the conditions that pit one set of workers against another. Yet the connection is deeper than that. As long as capitalism exists, class struggle will exist. The murder of Viernes and Domingo has shown once again that working people must be prepared to face the consequences of that struggle.

D. N.

## NEW YORK IWW

On Friday, June 19th, New York Wobs took part in a National Day of Resistance to protest the hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, an event which drew the participation of a number of peace, labor, feminist, and political groups.

From Spokane and Fresno in 1909 to the present day, free speech has always been one of the causes for which the IWW has fought the hardest. New York Wobs believe that the current revival of attacks on civil liberties and the latest government efforts to stifle dissent differ little from the previous ones. Only the code words have changed. In the past, labels for non-violent dissenters ranged from "criminal syndicalist" and "communist" to just plain "subversive". Today the code word is "terrorist", but the only people being terrorized are those in positions of power and influence who are opposed to the free spread of ideas.

A flyer reflecting this position, prepared by New York Wobblies, was distributed at the IWW booth at the "No More Witch Hunts" Resistance Information Fair. In addition, close to a hundred dollars' worth of song books, *Industrial Workers*, and other literature was sold, with more than sixty people signing a list requesting more information on future IWW events in New York.

Passers-by and the media were attracted to the IWW booth by a photographic display of working people and IWW graphics. They were warmly greeted by the New



Thousands of New Yorkers attending the "No More Witch Hunts" fair on June 19th were welcomed with labor songs, free candy, and friendly handshakes at the IWW free-speech booth.

York Wobblies with handshakes, recorded labor songs, and free candy, all of which served to distinguish the IWW booth from others at the Fair.

Most of those who stopped by the booth were familiar with the IWW's history and were encouraged to find us still fighting and organizing—still out front standing up for free speech and the one big union.

## Europe's Jobless

Unemployment is plaguing European countries that until recently had so little of it that "guest workers" were imported for the less-attractive jobs. It underlies youth riots in Britain, squatter occupations of buildings in Berlin, an electoral victory for French Socialists, and the unstable politics of Italy.

When the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community met in Luxembourg June 29th, hundreds of unionists demonstrated in front of the European Common Market headquarters to demand attention on unemployment. The ten countries of the EEC had a jobless average of 7.7%, the highest since the '30s.

The Executive Commission proposed that this summit conference endorse a series of joint policies for coping with unemployment rationally on a co-ordinated basis, not nationally. It wanted to prepare the way for a united stance toward Wall Street at the July economic conference of the Western nations in Ottawa. A favorite explanation for rising unemployment in Europe is that the high interest rates in America siphon off investment capital from there. This explanation has the shortcoming of failing to explain unemployment here, but it does help distract attention from the fact that unemployment ev-

erywhere traces back to arrangements that a few get too much and most get too little.

In Italy there are over 3,000 political prisoners—and prison conditions are bad. Many of those jailed are suspected of having links to Workers' Autonomy and to terrorist movements. In richer social circles there is talk of conspiracy to subordinate government functions to some secret high power in a Masonic lodge. This may all seem remote from unemployment, but that's where the roots actually lie.

In France 60% of the unemployed are women. Nationalization is now promised for the steel, aluminum, auto, and banking industries. This will permit some government control of employment policies in these industries, perhaps averting some layoffs there (chiefly of men), but at the loss of some of their export markets because of higher resulting costs. Mitterand's adaptation of Keynesian economics is expected to compensate for the loss of exports by providing more public-sector jobs, with more openings for women. Mitterand ties economic recovery to abatement of war prospects, development of the Third World both as producer and as consumer, and economic aid to Poland and other logjams in the world economy.

In West Berlin 12,000 squatters occupied 147 buildings in protest against the lack of low-cost housing. In the American sector a police raid on occupied buildings resulted in a five-hour battle on the barricades and the arrest of 173 squatters.

In Britain Thatcher's pre-test of Reagan's economic

policies has doubled the number of unemployed. There were 1.3 million jobless when she took office in May of 1979, and now there are 2.7 million, or 11.1% of the work force of 24 million.

Teenagers are especially hard-hit there, as here. TV screens the world over have shown the teenage riots. And did you notice—despite all the race-hate explanations for these riots—how racially integrated the looting was? Race hate or not, it boils down to frustrated job-hunting flavored with a chance to get even with obnoxious cops.

About a sixth of Britain's unemployed are under 19, and some Tories are proposing a "national community service" plan somewhat like the CCC here in the '30s, but more likely to arouse union opposition for undertaking work that might otherwise get done at union pay rates. The Tories propose that the unemployed youth lay a good basis for re-industrialization with sewers, canals, railways, industrial sites, workers' housing, and the work experience that comes from renovating or building them.

Some 150,000 workers left Liverpool May 1st in the March for Jobs that reached Trafalgar Square in June. These workless workers will not deny the good sense of getting this work done, and by those who have no jobs. But they will want to know whether this will be for the benefit of those who invest their labor, or those who invest their money. Will it be the will-o'-the-wisp re-industrialization that pits nation against nation, or will it be the economic rationality of reckoning how best to use this planet's resources for the economic good of all?



Oftimes yours truly is told by some acquaintances about the stupid people in other countries who stand for hours under the hot Sun whenever it is known that royalty is passing by, or how they will crowd into a square to hear some pontiff speak and tell me about the stupid idolatry of those ignorant foreigners. Now as they are chafing under the rising cost of everything and their take-home pay seems to buy less and less, they look at these baseball players going out on strike for even more fantastic salaries, and some of them are beginning to wonder. They have long wondered at pretty faces talking about the weather over the boob tube making more than six figures, and when they visit the doctor because of some ailment that needs attention, they find that they have to fork over some ten hours' worth of their take-home pay for less than ten minutes of doc's pleasant conversation.

How is it that the doctor who cures disease gets paid so much more than the garbage man or janitor who prevents disease? It is not being suggested that doctors should get paid as poorly as garbage men or janitors, but there should be some sort of equalization. Yours truly does janitor work, though he is officially called "maintenance mechanic", as the joint being worked at has no union for janitors. But at least there is compensation in the dignified title. After all, man does not live by bread alone.... I know, because whenever I pay (through the nose) a visit to docko, I have to go without any bread with my filly mignon, or vice-versa.

Shocking news department: The other day the daily blurb had two interesting photos: one showing an eight-year-old boy sitting on a stool and wincing in pain, and the other showing a man with a microphone in one hand and an electrical switch in the other with a look of mesianic devotion on his face. He is an instructor at a vacation bible school in Michigan, and he sits his students on stools equipped with batteries and metal screens so that whenever he presses the switch in his hand, a twelve-volt shock passes through the occupants of the stools. This good Baptist reverend sees nothing wrong with using electrical shocks to jolt the students into "learning about God". He further explains that "Sometimes God talks to you and calls you, and you just don't listen." The State Department had better make sure he stays right here in Freedom Land before he becomes a missionary to other countries, or it will be the Roman Empire all over again.

Personally, I liked old Franz Joseph Haydn's method of catching lagging attentions. He was another example of a very talented individual who had to keep himself in kar-tofel salad by composing chamber music and symphonies for the gatherings of the rich bitches of his day. He didn't feel complimented at all when these richies would doze off during his recitals, so for these types he composed a very special symphony: the one with the long pleasant and dreamy passage that is interrupted by a crashing crescendo and has come down through posterity known as the "Surprise Symphony". Whenever I hear it I imagine the look on old Franz Joseph's face as he watched some well-fed baron fall out of his chair.

Here in Freedom Land, we are known for our great emphasis on equality. It was Anatole France who pointed out that the law in its majestic impartiality frowns upon rich and poor alike for stealing loaves of bread or sleeping under bridges.

Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH said that the cutting off of a lot of welfare and other economic programs for poor people will affect upper-middle-class professionals. The welfare recipient and the welfare caseworker, he says, eat out of the same public trough. It's a cinch you can't have generals unless you have an army of privates.

Of course all these welfare recipients could volunteer for the Army, and the caseworkers could get commissions as second lieutenants, and there would be no need to re-institute the draft act. Thus Freedom Land could maintain its non-militaristic image, and what could be a better deterrent to conscientious objection than the prospect of going hungry?

More disturbing is the assertion from some quarters that within ten years the Social Security Fund is going bankrupt. Where the Hell has all the wealth that we working stiffs have been producing all these years gone to? Not to mention the bite that has been taken out of our paychecks all these years. Until recently, yours truly had been entertaining fond expectations that within this coming decade he could measure out his rocking chair; but he is now faced with the grim prospect that he may have to keep on pushing his janitor's broom until the gentleman downstairs hands him his coal shovel. You young pups better start making that revolution us old goats never got around to doing.

Cheer up: January is coming back!

C. C. Redcloud

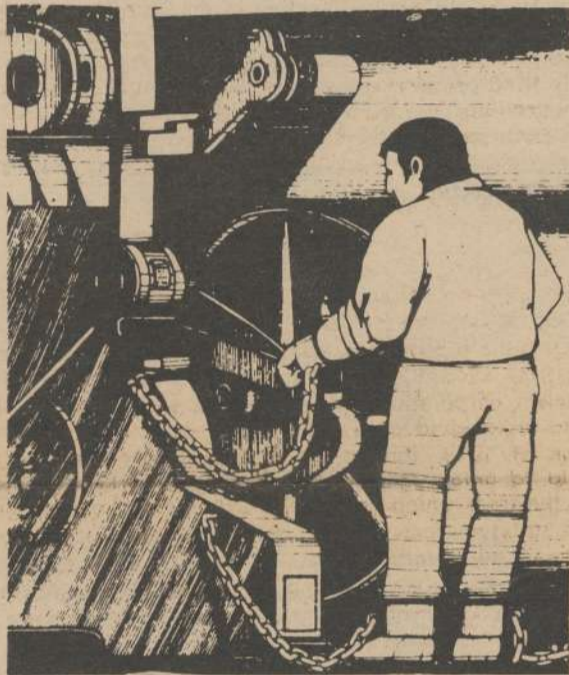
## EDITORIAL: PEACE IS UP TO US

We grown-ups do not merit the trust of children if we do not rescue this planet from the warmakers.

For many years mankind has had the capacity to wreck this planet with nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare. As this capacity mushrooms, the avoidance of disaster becomes less likely and less possible. We should wake up each morning surprised that we are still here and happy to have yet one more chance to talk to our neighbors and fellow workers and enlist their support for the survival of humankind and our fellow creatures.

Peace is up to us people *not* in government. The people in government are so limited by the roles in which they are cast that it is folly to leave peace to them. Those roles were developed in days when shaking fists and carrying a chip on one's shoulder won statesmen eminence and elections. Rulers head social structures (nations) designed for war. We can pray and beg for them to act more rationally, and we hope they will shake off brinkmanship and the other occupational disorders of those in power. But can we look children in the eye and leave world peace to the statesmen?

### ORGANIZE the UNORGANIZED



#### 1981 CONVENTION; GEB MEETS

The 1981 General Convention of the IWW will be held in Chicago over the Labor Day weekend.

For specifics see the June General Organization Bulletin. This issue of the Bulletin is enlarged and was delayed to be run off on the IWW's recently-acquired new mimeograph equipment.

Members of the General Executive Board (except the member in Guam) met in Chicago over the weekend of June 20th, and their session is reported to the members in that Bulletin.

#### ATTENTION, IWW CONVENTIONEERS

The Helena, Montana chapter would like to communicate with those IWW delegates and conventioneers passing through Montana en route to the Labor Day convention in Chicago. Our purpose is to locate a ride and/or traveling companions for our delegate, and to share expenses to and from the convention. Please write or telephone: Box 689, Helena, Montana 59624, (406) 443-7857 or 443-4182.

#### 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.

Members are entitled to the *Industrial Worker* free.

This is not a world in which the good guys are arming against the bad guys. It is a misorganized world in which those in government everywhere—good, bad, or indifferent—are propelled by the way society is organized to arm against each other. Given the current technology for war, this cannot go on much longer without disaster. A few hours of World War III and the survivors, the doctors say, will wish they were dead too.

Under these circumstances, our hope has to hang on the re-direction of human affairs by those not saddled with the responsibilities of government. And outstanding among our limited hopes must be the labor movements of the world, awakened to extend the hand of fellowship to each other, and consequently to withdraw their support from the warmakers while they confer on the common good and on how by re-directing our labor we can achieve that instead of disaster.

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### Want a Robot?

In the Letterbox in the UAW's magazine *Solidarity*, 9½-year-old Shannon McNamara reports that in school the teachers asked him and his classmates to write what they would do with a robot if they had one. They had been studying how Japanese use robots to build trucks. Most of the kids would have used them to do their chores, but Shannon wrote:

"If I could have a robot, I would make it stop the making of all the other robots so that my dad and a whole lot of other people wouldn't have to be on strike or laid off permanently...."

A robot to pick up the junk in a kid's bedroom does have possibilities, and suggests the more mature consideration that if an organized working class ran industry for the common good, we too would welcome robots. Make the world safe for people, and it will be safe for robots too.

### Farewell, Fellow Worker

Fellow Worker Leon Worley, known to some as Leon Lowrey, died at age 79 in the hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas on June 17th. He is survived by his wife, Blondell Worley, known to some of our few remaining old-timers for participation in IWW social activities in the West Madison hall in Chicago in the '20s and '30s, when Leon was active in organizing efforts. He is also survived by his brother, daughter, and grandchildren, for whom he tried to make this a better world.

William C. McDougal, a long-time supporter of IWW ideas, died in Glasgow, Scotland June 21st. He was active on behalf of the CNT during the Spanish Civil War, and earlier in the free-speech fight for Glasgow Green, and he was active in kindred causes to the end.

An Injury to One is an Injury to All One Union One Label One Enemy  
 **Industrial Worker**  
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Carlos Cortez, Leslie Fish  
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Mary Frohman, Business Manager

# US LABOR CONDITION

## IN THE COURTS

The Supreme Court has decided 7-to-2 that companies do not have to bargain with their workers over partial closing of plants unless union contracts require notification of such plans. On two industrial hazards—the brown lung of the cotton industry and the lead poisoning of workers in lead smelters—the top court decided 5-to-3 that Congress should expect to impose costs on employers when “necessary to create a safe and healthful working environment”. Cost is no defense. In 1978 OSHA had set a critical level for lead content in a worker’s blood, requiring companies to shift workers to less-hazardous jobs if their lead content rose above this level. The lead industry fought the decision through the courts, and even after this final ruling the Assistant Secretary of Labor ordered a 21-day delay in enforcement.

The Supreme Court also decided that women must not be paid less than men simply because they work on jobs customarily done by women. The strike in San Jose is the first union application of the Court doctrine, enunciated in the case of Alberta Gunther, a matron at Washington County Jail in Oregon, who contended that she drew less pay than male guards at the same joint for work which, though obviously different, was according to her of equal worth. The 5-to-4 decision for the matron is based on a finding of intentional sex discrimination.

The United Transportation Union is asking the top court to leave Long Island Railroad employees under the Railway Labor Act, which permits strikes, and not put them under the New York Taylor Law, which does not. Ever since their six-day strike in 1979, the argument over this has continued.

## UNION WAGES

The *American Federationist*, citing a Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of a wage survey made in May 1977, reports that then blue-collar union rates averaged \$266 a week, or \$72 above non-union rates for the same work, while in the service trades the differential was \$212 versus \$135. On an industry basis, union rates averaged \$262 versus \$221 for non-union rates, with the biggest differential in the building trades, where union contract pay ran 45% above non-union.

The *Federationist* also cites a study by economists Brown and Medoff showing that workers in union establishments are 22% more productive than workers in unorganized jobs. As explanations they pointed to the decreased turnover in organized plants, and the greater willingness old-timers have to show good procedures to newcomers when they feel their seniority is safe.

Other studies point toward a two-tier economy involving (a) jobs where the investment is mostly in equipment and material, and where consequently a wage boost raises costs only slightly, while job dissatisfaction can raise them greatly; and (b) jobs where the investment is mostly in

the weekly payroll, and where consequently pay is low, jobs are unorganized, and turnover is high.

## PARALLEL PRODUCTION

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft is plainly an “upper-tier” undertaking, but it is promoting “parallel production” to keep the unions hesitant. It was induced by tax concessions to convert a large supermarket warehouse located in North Berwick, Maine into a plant to make jet engines, and so far that plant is non-union. There Pratt & Whitney has taken on 1200 employees, while laying off 1400 in the Connecticut plant where it made the same engine. The company is so pleased with this “parallel production” that it plans more of it. (Transnationals plan parallel production across oceans.)

American shoe workers, suffering 15% unemployment, resent the termination of a four-year import restriction on footwear from Korea and Taiwan. Despite the restriction, during the four years in question imports rose from 47% of the US footwear market to 53%.

## JOB SAFETY

The Council on Economic Priorities has issued a 140-page study of OSHA inspection in the '70s. It concludes, for one example, that OSHA inspections among chemical workers cut illness and injury by 23%, and at a cost of only \$140 per worker per year. Only a third of these inspections resulted from accidents and complaints. The inspections initiated by OSHA, to which employers have been objecting strenuously, do reduce hazards before accidents happen.

## BE KIND TO SCABS

Brown & Root is suing the Building Trades Councils of the Sabine area and the Houston Gulf Coast, as well as three trade-union locals and seven individual union members, for \$240,000. The suit was filed by this remorse-stricken corporation on behalf of its scabs, who it says were intimidated by a thousand union members back in June of 1979, forcing the kind-hearted company “to yield to union demands and hire only workers selected by the trade-union locals”. The company says it is filing this suit two years later to prevent union workers from taking similar action at the American Oil construction site in Texas City—and no doubt hoping that by the time the suit gets through all the courts, there will be Reagan appointees on the top court.

## TEAMSTER PROBE

Government solicitude for honesty in the Teamsters continues, and now comes up with 2500 reels of tape gathered in a probe of conversations between Senator Cannon of Nevada and new Teamster president Roy Will-

iams, pension-fund trustees, Lombardo of the syndicate, and Dorfman, who handles Teamster pension arrangements. They were to sell land to Cannon at a bargain if trucking de-regulation fell through. It didn't, no land sale occurred, and the Senator was not indicted but the Teamster people were. The union faces a loss in membership as a result of de-regulation of the trucking industry—and picket lines at many a factory gate that gets stuff in and out by truck may not figure that weakening the Teamsters union helps them either, but probably figure that establishing more rank-and-file control in it will.

## CIVIL LIBERTIES

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has won \$3.15 million in damages to 1250 persons arrested in Washington DC on May Day ten years ago. Over 900 of those arrested were seized on the Capitol steps while listening to speeches by members of Congress.

The ACLU remains vigilant and apprehensive. On June 19th there were demonstrations in a dozen cities to protect the First Amendment against the new crop of witch-hunters. In Chicago, where the ACLU joined this nationwide expression of concern with a banquet, *Nation* editor Victor Navasky pointed out that today's Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism is only a change in vocabulary from the McCarthy daze.

This spring the FBI agreed to refrain from investigation of activities that are lawful exercises of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Now the ACLU notes that “in a pending case in New York, the FBI argues that there is no constitutional bar to its investigation of lawful First Amendment activities.”

Meanwhile, the ACLU gets attacked by William A. Wilson, Reagan's personal representative to the Vatican, on the ground that it promotes legislation that interferes with government spying on people—so he is sure it must be lined up with the lawbreakers.

## SAN DIEGO CONVICTION

The conviction in June of three workers at the National Steel & Shipbuilding Yard in San Diego for conspiracy with an FBI stooge to firebomb the company office is the latest FBI victory over labor. FBI agent Ramon Barton did it all with a tape recording of his urging that it be done, and erasures of the parts where his victims tell him it's foolish. So Mark Loo, a shop steward for the Machinists, and Dave Boyd and Rodney Johnson of the Iron Workers, face sentences possibly running to as much as 35 years. Along with others they had been active for more job safety, and the three had evidently been picked out because their membership in the Communist Workers Party might help convict them. Meanwhile their local union, which backed them, was taken over by its International.

## Pioneer Victory On Equal Worth

**SAN JOSE CLERICAL WORKERS**, organized in Local 101 of the County, State, and Municipal Employees, went on strike over the July 4th weekend to demand equal pay for work of equal value. The US Supreme Court decision that jail matron Gunther up in Oregon should get the same pay as male jail guards reinforced long-standing recognition in San Jose that the customary division of jobs into men's jobs and women's jobs perpetuated wage differences for work of equal value. City Manager Sally Reid believed it; the City Council (seven women and five men) believed it; and Hay Associates, a personnel consulting firm they had retained to evaluate job classifications, believed it too. But when Local 101 asked them to put their money where their mouths were, they said they couldn't afford to. So after all the evidence, a strike.

**SAN JOSE'S FEMALE EMPLOYEES** celebrated Bastille Day with a partial victory in the fight for equal pay for work of equal worth. Special raises—7½% this year and 8% next year on 288 job classifications for work usually done by women—will lessen the inequality. This is viewed as a pioneer settlement in the wide area where custom in assigning certain work to women perpetuates wage sex discrimination.



## Boss's Warmobile

There's a brisk, booming business of selling “warmobiles” to businessmen and industrialists who've become fidgety about their personal safety. Here are a few features of this armor-plated vehicle: front and rear machine guns, tear gas and foam ejectors, smoke screens, strobe blinders, and sonic decapacitors. The dashboard looks like a Boeing 747 control panel, and there's an 820 horsepower engine that can carry the boss better than 150 miles per hour. To prevent anyone from taking liberties with the car's paint job, the body is electrified to deliver a 7,000 volt charge to the paint molester. If the boss is afraid of crowds he can turn on his “pain field generator” which will cause headaches, nausea, and dizziness to anyone coming within 15 yards of the car. Price? In addition to the basic Chevrolet ticket, the warmobile's fringe benefits add up to exactly \$365,000.

—International Woodworkers

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# Multinational Unionism

The 1981 Congress of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) in Munich once more shows how much more international is the thinking of union men and women when they gather as world bodies and shed a bit of their nationalism. Their Bulletin lists as the four main themes of the Congress:

"The increasing importance of the transnationals in the international economic system, the need to fight hunger in the world, the need to preserve peace and work for disarmament, and the need to defend workers' and trade-union rights, which are closely linked to democratic rights in general."

## ACHILLES HEEL

Realizing that their employers are substantially transnationals, these delegates from food-producing industries around the world reckoned on both traditional union and other ways to cope. These include: pressure on governments to agree to legally-binding international regulations limiting the power of these transnational companies, especially in their labor dealings; greater worker and public control over these companies; such traditional means as strikes and boycotts to build bargaining power; and perhaps most important, development of a mechanism for hitting these transnationals at the points where organized labor has a good advantage and the transnationals a sensitive pressure spot. The Bulletin report notes that "This should be done in close co-ordination with the secretariat and under the guidance of IUF governing bodies, whose ultimate authority over any international deal was confirmed."

Where workers gather on a global basis, the international is seen as the enemy. The ordinarily mild-spoken Douglas Fraser of the UAW told the International Metal Workers Federation that these "multinational corporations think of the world as their factory, of workers as their chattels, and of governments as their foremen". But they all do have spots where they are very sensitive and very vulnerable, and the more global they are, the more likely they are to have such spots where an organized working class does have an advantage. Developing a strat-

## LEGAL MURDER

More American workers were killed in the workplace in the four years before the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 than in the Vietnam War that was being waged at the same time. During that period a total of 58,000 workers died as a result of accidents in the workplace, and as many as 400,000 are believed to have died of occupational diseases caused by exposure to toxic chemicals. What prevents these 400,000 deaths from being legally classified as murder is what the lawyers call the Year-and-a-Day Rule. If the defendant pollutes his victim's water supply or exposes his lungs to cotton dust or buries radioactive waste in his community, and the victim does not die within the stipulated time period, then no one can be held criminally responsible for any deaths that occur later.

## SOUND OF A DISTANT DRUM

Oliver Cromwell stood high in his saddle and cried: "I love a russet-coated captain who knows what he fights for and fights for what he knows." Then he ordered his Roundhead cavalry to ride down and cut down the Levellers and the dissenters within his own ranks.

Those in authority love the man or woman who will fight and die around the slogan on the battle flag, but hate the man or woman—yes, even unto the sword—who demands that the word be made manifest. For this is the nature of authority, comrades—that it cannot honor the public pledges without weakening that authority.

Here within Britain and its European offshore land mass, there has been a sweep to the neo-radical left; yet the people in London and in Paris do not believe that they are the first great wave of the revolution. We will wait to see how many of the great promised reforms go down the drain, and read the reasons why this or that had to be abandoned; for it was ever so.

It is not because the men and women who seek and attain political power are evil, but rather because they allow themselves to become victims of the bureaucratic political and economic forces they feel hopeless to combat when in office. Ask the Carters; ask the Kennedys. All that the worker seated in the cold bus at seven in the morning a few months from now can expect is a few mild social or economic reforms; and that, comrades, is what at this moment in time is the unifying link between the workers of London, Paris, and Warsaw. But let no one speaking from a full stomach, a warm bed, and a firm roof mock the laboring part of the working class or deny them

egy based on these facts might save some long strikes and boycotts.

The IUF delegates represent all phases of production, from meat and vegetable raising through milling, brewing, and baking to setting it all out on a restaurant table. They are directly concerned with the massive hunger that weakens a third of the human race. Swedish workers are proposing arousing greater concern for peace with workplace periods of "silence for peace". The Congress "protested against any attempts to find military solutions to national and social conflicts".

Of course the Congress endorsed equal rights for wom-

en, and the secretary noted that in Munich 14 of the 200 delegates were women, two more than at the last conference, and that at that rate it would take "only 140 more years before women were represented in Congress in proportion to their membership in the organization".

With wrenches and screwdrivers there is an obvious relation between structure and function. The international assemblages of trade unionists have been more decorative than substantial, but they regularly do re-demonstrate that relation: We can look at world problems as a worldwide working class—and it is the constructive way to look at them in these 1980s.

## AROUND THE WORLD

US corporations are increasingly looking overseas for places to dispose of unwanted hazardous wastes as domestic restrictions on such disposal tighten. While there are thousands of different hazardous wastes being generated by US industry, only two—polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxin, one of the deadliest artificial compounds—require approval for export. Several cases have come to light, however, of companies that have shipped these compounds to other countries for dumping.

The current troubles in Northern Ireland have provided one burgeoning growth industry in Ulster—employment in the prison service. The ratio of prison-service employees to the total population is 1:38, compared to 1:2078 for doctors. Not including the administration, catering, or maintenance staff, the employment in prison security is 25,664 out of a total population of a million and a half, one third of which is Catholic. Despite the IRA's attacks on prison warders since the hunger strike in the H Block of Maze Prison started (18 warders have since been killed), people still come forward to replace the dead warders for the high pay and the absence of any other work.

They also come forward to join the people who kill them—the IRA. The social conditions of Northern Ireland see to that. Ulster spends 80 million pounds a year on unemployment benefits, and has the lowest industrial wages in the United Kingdom, the highest rate of immigration, double the UK prison population per thousand, the poorest housing standards, the highest rate of infant mortality, and the lowest life expectancy, male or female, in the UK.

On August 22nd, 1980, almost the entire leadership of the Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Electricidad de la Central Electrica del Rio Lempa (STECEL: the union of the electricity workers at the Rio Lempa power station) in El Salvador were arrested and detained by the military after a 24-hour strike by the union. In June 1981 Amnesty International received reports that some members of STECEL were still being held in Santa Tecla Prison, among them Josa Arnulfo Grande, Jose Alberto Hernan, Alfonso Hernandez Represa, Jorge Hernandez, Arcadio Rauda, and Hector Bernabe Recinos.

In Amsterdam, Netherlands, workers occupied the Ford motor plant for the second time in two months to protest the proposed layoff of 1,325 assembly-line workers. A union spokesperson said that production was continuing during the occupation, but that the assembled vehicles would be kept on the premises.

The US Government maintains 105 military bases in England with 27,000 armed-forces personnel. These include 21 air bases in use or in reserve, 17 weapons dumps or stores, 7 nuclear-weapons stores, 38 communications facilities, 10 intelligence bases, and 3 radar and surveillance bases. The US National Security Agency (NSA) has been allowed to establish computerized facilities at Menwith Hill near Harrogate that let it tap more than 20,000 trans-Atlantic telephones on a "key word" recognition basis. This gives the NSA, in the name of US military security, the power to listen in on virtually any telephone call coming into Britain. As retired US Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque once said: "We fought World War I in Europe, we fought World War II in Europe, and if you dummies will let us, we'll fight World War III in Europe." In other words, a tactical nuclear bomb is one that explodes in Germany.

The Australian aborigines were the victims of "systematic genocide", according to the director of the World Council of Churches' program to combat racism. The Council's investigating team has been studying urban aboriginal groups in Sydney and Melbourne. So far its activities have caused Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, Prime Minister of Queensland, and Charles Court, Prime Minister of Western Australia, to refuse to meet the team on the grounds that it is leftist-inspired.

Rioting has spread across London and 11 other English cities into Scotland, as police used CS gas for the first time in England. In Manchester, Chief Constable James Anderton said of the rioting: "It was well co-ordinated. We believe a kind of military strategy was used with look-outs, people taking observation and using CB radio. I can only say that what happened was close to anarchy."

these small tained mercies; for the skilled, well-paid artisan is to a greater or lesser degree part of the parasitical organism that lives off the laboring working class.

We the people of London now have a radical left-wing administration, but I doubt that they are russet-coated captains. I do not impugn their revolutionary zeal; only their willingness to draw sword and cut and cut again into the body politic.

A few weeks ago I sat in a small room with about fifteen other people, behind a decayed facade and windows smashed by passing nazi thugs. We sat and spoke and agreed and disagreed on principles relevant to the issues of our day, and I made my point that we are in the process of seeing a radical administration of one of the world's great cities losing its political nerve when it has office.

There within that small room, with its fifteen or so people, Dave Wetzel rose to answer me. He is tough, intelligent, sincere, and at this moment in time a dedicated socialist. But what concerns us, comrades, is that Dave Wetzel, whom I like as a person and admire as a man, was but a few years ago a London bus worker like all the other working stiffs, such as myself, who had to crawl out of bed at four-thirty on a cold morning. Then, within days of being elected a Greater London Councillor, he became head of the greatest city public-transportation system in the world. And but a week ago we sat in that small room on the old Roman road, while he told the small group assembled there that "Arthur is his usual cynical self."

What was my ideological crime? Simply that I argued,

as I have argued for half a century, that come the time when we believe that we are in a position to goose history toward a socialist society, then damn the politicians, damn the communist necessity of the political situation, damn the middle-class Fabians with their pie in the sky, and damn the indifference of the smug weekend libertarians. If this radical London administration had put into practice, as I have argued for a quarter of a century, a non-paying public-transport system, then that, comrades, would have been a blueprint for every public-transport system in every major American city.

There have been immediate rewards for the aged, in that they can travel free on London's busses and Underground trains. But the promises to the great mass of the London working people seemed to me, within that small room on the old Roman road, to have been lost somewhere in the jungle of bureaucratic economist mindbending. "A non-paying public-transport system"—but not in my lifetime, comrades. A politically promised 25% cut in fares for the workers hiving back and forth to work? Nay, comrade, that was not in the unread manifesto. Public consultation? Ah, well. A wage increase for the London Underground? We can only pay a rough parity with the London bus workers, whose union top brass settled for an 8% wage increase that is below the inflation scale—which can only mean a cut in the bus workers' living standards.

I am not a cynic. God give me the russet-coated captains of Cromwell's army. But I fear politicians in office.

Arthur Moyle, London

# BEN FLETCHER REMEMBERED

William Seraile, a specialist in Afro-American history, has dug into the life of Ben Fletcher, black IWW organizer, and published his findings in the July 1979 issue of *Pennsylvania History*, Pages 213-232.

Fletcher was a 21-year-old longshoreman on the Philadelphia docks when he joined IWW Local 57 there in 1911, two years before the IWW organized those docks. Local 57 was a mixed local of workers in various industries, and Ben soon was made corresponding secretary because of his facility with English. In August 1912 he wrote to *Solidarity* on behalf of his local, urging some arrangement such as we have now for IWW members to get the paper in partial return for their dues. He added his personal note to the Local's resolution urging the importance of the members' understanding what the union wanted to do and why.

The Philadelphia docks had been disorganized since 1898. In the spring of 1913 Fletcher and other unorganized dock workers struck for more money, and while on strike decided to join IWW Marine Transport Local 8. At that time 2,200 of the 4,200 dock workers in the port were black.

During the strike, Fletcher was sent to Baltimore to organize dock workers there and get them to act in sympathy with the Philadelphia strike. The strike boosted the Philadelphia wage from less than 25¢ an hour to 35¢. By 1916 the IWW controlled all but two of the Philadelphia docks; and in April of that year, without a strike, they negotiated another nickel on the pay and, refusing a contract, left the door open to demand further wage raises as the war in Europe raised both prices and job opportunities. By February 1917 they had wages up to 60¢ an hour.

## Let Prisoners Read!

The Michigan Correction Organization, a union for prison guards, is protesting the punishment of six guards for actions that triggered prison riots in Michigan. News reports indicate that it was the guards' brutality toward prisoners that started those riots. Now as union people, we are expected to support the complaint of the guards—but how can we? It was our fellow workers whom they brutalized.

Yet we can speak up in their defense. The whole situation arose from overcrowding. And who was it that put so many prisoners there? The prisoners didn't knock at the gate and ask to be let in, and the guards didn't go out and shanghai them. It should be easy to find the people who sent too many men to jail, for they sit on the highest seat in a large public room when they do that.

After convicting these judges, what should we do next? Gilbert and Sullivan had a little ditty about making the punishment fit the crime. What should be done to folks who send men and women into already overcrowded prisons? If we conducted a poll among prisoners, they would likely suggest that we slam the judges into the most crowded and poorly-ventilated cell tier available—but that would be cruel and unusual punishment of those already there. Whatever the decision was, Hizzoner would howl that he was being maltreated, and who could come to his defense?

Well, almost anyone who recognizes that there are almost no uncaused consequences. The judges and guards are doing the absurd job assigned to them by a badly-misorganized society. We have let a handful of con artists tangle up the simple routine of producing what we need so they can have things they won't let the rest of us have. This snafu requires that some of us be kept out of the game and get no money when folks without money can't eat regularly or have much fun. And if we insist on having fun too, they slam us in the hoosegow. That gives some folks jobs as judges, some folks jobs building jails, and some folks—not natural bleeding hearts—jobs as jailers.

Now it is technically possible to grow wheat, make bread and eat it, weave textiles, make clothes and wear them, grow grapes, make wine and drink it, all without this capitalistic nonsense. But so long as we insist on keeping these con artists buzzing in our ears, driving us to misery, driving us to war, we will have to have jails and jailers too.

So who is guilty? Perhaps we should build a prison wall around all of us. Or have we done that already? Or is it that we are all on probation, pending mass mutual execution if we don't organize our lives differently?

Meanwhile we have a notice from Left Bank Books, 92 Pike Street, Seattle, Washington 98101, that it operates a "Books to Prisoners" project which will send any book in print in the USA to prisoners at cost (usually about a third off retail price) and pay all postage costs. "Books to Prisoners" is funded in part by the MacKenzie River Project. They say "Prisoners may order direct from us, or friends may write and arrange to have the books sent in." So why not throw the book at them?

Early in 1917 Fletcher was in Boston, where he focused attention on coal trimmers and on coastal longshoremen whom the ILA would not allow to work deepwater ships. By the time the US went to war, he was able to report from Boston that "The IWW controls 40 ships out of this port, and is sailing on twice as many besides."

Seraile has dug up these details by combing the records of the big Chicago IWW trial of 1918 in which Ben Fletcher was one of the defendants; for 75 of his letters were introduced as evidence, all except one about rather routine matters. That one exception was to return a day's pay to Bill Haywood with the explanation that this was for the day he had gotten married—a day on which, he explained, he did no organizing. Seraile has also dug into the files of IWW papers, *The Messenger*, and oral-history tapes of interviews with old-timers for his material.

In September of 1917 Fletcher was indicted with 165 others. He was arrested while at work on the Philadelphia docks on February 10th, 1918, and was released on bail. He did not testify during the trial, but the story of the Philadelphia docks was given there by Walter Nef, John Walsh, and Edward Doree. They emphasized that the IWW was concerned with working conditions and safety on the docks. They pointed out that though the cargo was 80% explosives and other war material, no accidents had happened on the Philadelphia docks, and that there was "not a ship on the Atlantic without IWWs in the fire room or on deck or in the galley as a cook."

Fletcher drew ten years and a \$30,000 fine, but on October 5th, 1921, ten grand was knocked off when the Appeals Court threw out one count of the indictment. Friends of Fletcher both inside and outside the IWW, such

as A. Phillip Randolph and Chandler of *The Messenger*, urged amnesty. The files show that on April 8th, 1921, the Government lawyer in charge of turning down pardons, James A. Finch, wrote the forerunner of the FBI: "We are having considerable trouble in ascertaining just what the Philadelphia defendants did that constituted the offense of which they are convicted." But in December 1921 the Justice Department advised against amnesty for Fletcher, describing him as "a Negro who had great influence with the colored stevedores and dock workers, firemen and sailors, and materially assisted in building up the Marine Transport Workers Union, which at the time of his indictment had become so strong that it practically controlled all shipping on the Atlantic Coast." That is what he was guilty of.

In Leavenworth, Fletcher taught school part of the time. He came out on a conditional pardon on Halloween 1922, and headed for Philadelphia to help the IWW in a dock strike for the 44-hour week. Soon he found his union bludgeoned by both the ILA and the Communist Party—the latter because they had decided that left-wing unionism must die, so rebels would bore from within. They accused the IWW of loading munitions for reactionary intervention in Russia, and Fletcher wrote a denial of the charge.

Fletcher stayed with the IWW till his death in 1949, though his longshore union left the IWW in the mid-'20s to join the ILA. Why? In the early '30s "Polly" Baker, the ILA business-agent who had stayed at the helm of old IWW MTW Local 8 when it left for the ILA, explained to me that docking facilities had been built close to Philadelphia, and the shippers and the ILA had told the Philadelphia longshoremen that if they didn't come into the ILA, most of the shipping would go to three other ports. They talked it over and decided to act as a unit and take what they could of IWW spirit along with them when they went.

One can find more of the Philadelphia story in *The Black Worker*, by Spero and Harris, in M. R. Brown's dissertation "The IWW and the Negro Worker", in Irwin Marcus's account in the *Negro History Bulletin* of October 1972, in Philip Foner's piece in the *Journal of Negro History* of January 1970, in *The Messenger* magazine of the period, and of course in the IWW's own weekly papers.

Fred Thompson

## A White-Collar Slave Speaks

For 32 years I was a white-collar worker for one of the big three auto manufacturers, namely Ford. I started at the bottom of the ladder, and after various in-plant and outside university educational programs I was promoted to the position of buyer.

During the course of my working days I bought such items as stationery, medical supplies, office furniture, material-handling equipment, fasteners (nuts, bolts, and the like, of which there were huge quantities), graphic-arts items such as brochures, sales-promotion items (of which there were many), and heavy sheet-metal parts like deck lids, hoods, and fenders which were past-model service items. On the latter, the markups were enormous. The dealer's then, of course, marked up these parts so the cost to the ultimate car owner was staggering.

A program was inaugurated to emphasize the importance of making a profit for the company through diligent effort, the beating down of suppliers' prices, substitution of materials such as fiberglass for some metal parts, and ingenuity on the part of the buyer. The program was called FODOP, or Ford Operations Profit. This program was ulcer-producing, and I myself suffered two attacks.

Each buyer was requested to establish an objective as to how much money he could save the company, and the objective had to be approved by the department head. A slide was prepared for each buyer, and this slide would be shown on the screen at quarterly meetings. The slide portrayed graphically the progress the buyer had made toward his objective. The buyer would, of course, present the savings he had made to management, and the savings would be carefully screened to ascertain whether they were within set parameters. If approved, the slide would be prepared to show the resultant savings. If the buyer had made a substantial savings during the first quarter, you could be sure that his yearly objective would be bumped up. (Factory slaves, I knew, had the same sort of experience on piecework.)

Top management people came to these meetings, and questions were asked—especially if the slide showed poor performance. Buyers were supposed to learn from others so that they could institute like procedures in their own departments. If a slide showed poor performance, the undercurrent was apparent. There were many eager beavers in the wings waiting to become buyers, and you had to burn the midnight oil to keep the job.

A yearly Performance Review was also given. Promotions and merit increases in pay were in direct proportion to a good review. It was supposed to be an innocent procedure, but your job hung in the balance.

Archie Brown



### 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.



# From the Bookcase



*The Polish August: Documents from the Beginnings of the Polish Workers' Rebellion, Gdansk, August 1980.*  
Ztangi Press, 55 Sutter Street, Suite 832, San Francisco, California 94104, \$6.

In this paperback of some 176 pages is a complete documentation of the events surrounding the strike activity in Poland in the late summer of 1980 that forced the Polish Government to recognize the independent union Solidarity. Included in this volume are the complete translations of the independent union bulletin *Solidarnosc*, published during those hectic days when the Government in collusion with the employers, was broadcasting slanderous innuendoes about the validity of the strikes and the strikers.

The World press at that time usually came forth with one or another distorted view of the situation. The Communist press denounced the strikers as anti-socialist elements, while the Capitalist press hailed them as workers wanting to return to the liberties of the "free enterprise" system. This book affords the reader the opportunity of personally seeing what the Polish workers involved were

really looking for.

The two extremes of the World press actually were in agreement in their distortions. Far from being the backward, church-oriented peasantry depicted in the Communist press, this book divulges how both industrial workers and rural peasants were not fighting socialism, but trying to bring about a socialism that would serve them, and not one that would benefit only the elite echelon of the Party bureaucracy.

It is also brought to light that these events did not just come about as a result of the rising price of meat or the increasing scarcity, but that there had for years been a sub-rosa agitation carried on by some of the same activists whose names are now well-associated with the present Solidarnosc movement.

The most enlightening reading comes from the translated pages of *Solidarnosc* itself. There is given a day-by-day account of the strike and of the harassment and interference on the part of the Government and the Party bureaucracy. Telephone lines were cut to prevent communication between strikers in different areas, and there was continuous harassment of individual workers, including frameups of those who'd had previous run-ins with the law. There was no trick too low for those in power to stoop to. Despite the Government's claim that the strikes were led by a small minority of reactionary agitators and the total news blackout imposed on the outside press, the strike not only held on but also spread to other cities and the countryside of Poland, bringing about a situation the bureaucrats could no longer ignore.

The October 3rd strike dramatically pointed out that the Polish workers are far from being out of the woods. But the fact that so far there has not been a repetition of what happened in Hungary and Czechoslovakia shows to the World that concentrated workers' action at the point of production can only be of benefit to the working class. The Polish workers, while remaining avowedly socialist, have no illusions about the present communist governments. In fact, they realize that it will be a long time before real industrial freedom will be a reality. The most important lesson they have learned, and now tell to workers all over the World, is that unions have to be truly independent, and cannot be tied to any government or political party. This is a fact of life known to the CNT in Spain, the SAC in Sweden, and our own IWW here in Freedom Land, and for that reason this book is a most important one to read.

When organizations of workers abandon the policy of serving the interests of their political leaders and begin thinking in terms of other workers throughout the World and realizing their own power at the point of production, will there be such a thing as real unions?

Punapilvi

## 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
- ( ) Union 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

### MISCELLANEOUS

- ( ) General Defense Button ..... 35¢

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### AVAILABLE FOR 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.

### BOOK REVIEW:

#### PROTEST WITHOUT ILLUSIONS

by Vernon Richards  
Freedom Press, 84b Whitechapel High St., London E.1.  
Illustrated, paper, 168 pp., £2 sterling.

Centuries hence if a being from outer space probes this bomb-wrecked planet and finds a copy of this book, it will help him understand what happened. He will likely conclude that it wasn't just hydrogen bombs, poison gas and bacteriological warfare that did us in, but the social arrangements that turned scientific research to such malign ends, and the massive obedience that allowed it.

The book is a collection of reports and comments in the anarchist periodical *Freedom* on the peace marches and protests in Britain 1955-1964, with a 1981 afterword. The theme running through it is given on the title page as a quotation from what Bertrand Russell had to say in the House of Lords in 1959 in favor of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

"It is not enough to ban nuclear weapons. If you ban nuclear weapons completely, and even destroy all the existing stock, they will be manufactured if war breaks out. We must work toward some system which will prevent war. It requires a different imagination, a different outlook, and a different way of viewing all the affairs of men from any that has been in the world before."

Aldermaston, where Britain builds its bombs, is 50 miles from London. On Easter weeks, starting in 1955, thousands have marched those miles, rain or shine, to demand that Britain quit making the damned things whether others do or not. It has become an annual pilgrimage, with many planning their vacations to have time for it. The press has kidded the marchers, praising their steadfastness in bad weather, and reminding them that though they have thousands, larger numbers go to horse races and football games.

Other issues intervene. In 1959 it was the botulinus toxin—a teaspoonful can kill a million, and obligingly, like our new neutron bombs, do no damage to things, and leave no residual bad effects after a few hours except all the corpses to get rid of. (It's a very uncomfortable way to die though.) In 1960 it was the hope of getting the Labour Party to endorse unilateral nuclear disarmament, and though a majority at Scarborough favored that, a majority was not enough—and it was the Labour Party under Atlee that set Britain to building its first atomic bombs so that it would not be dependent on the USA. In 1961 protest extended to civil disobedience; four thousand engaged in a sitdown at the Defence Ministry, and this "greatest mass arrest of the century" gave the courts more than they could handle.

Richards marched without any belief that marching would change government policy. A march into the Aldermaston facilities to convert the scientists there or stop them would have enthused him more. He believed it was an illusion to think "we can make the government follow and the public lead." He felt that while they were "skirmishes in the struggle against authority," they were also "a method of letting off steam without upsetting the status quo." He distrusted the CND's "blinker approach... treating revolutionary proposals as if they could be dealt with like the decision to tax lollipops."

From here on out a few people can destroy all man's achievements, all man's hopes. If we are to live, we have to arrange to live with that. As Russell says, it requires "a different way of viewing all the affairs of men." Making brinkmanship profitable to either businessmen or politicians is not consistent with your grandchildren's well-being. Arrangements among unions to organize production for the common good would give us a new way of viewing all mankind's affairs. —F. T.

## Your Health!

Dr. Peter Infante, Director of the Office of Carcinogen Classification at OSHA (the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) was fired for "insubordination" when he concurred with the position of NIOSH (the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) that formaldehyde should be handled as a "potent occupational carcinogen". NIOSH had found that rats and mice exposed to high levels of formaldehyde developed nasal cancers—but OSHA heads didn't want industrial workers alarmed about this.

The huge Du Pont Company has been designated by a private research organization as the chemical corporation with the worst record of occupational safety and health violations since the advent of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration laws. The rate of violations of OSHA laws per inspection in the chemical industry is nearly three times the national average, and the severity of violations ranks second only to the mining industry. American Cyanamid has the best safety and health record of the large US chemical companies.

The auto and other industries howled that the Environmental Protection Agency was about to put them out of business with demands for pollution-control equipment that would cost far more than the Government said it would. The auto industry now finds that the EPA estimates—such as \$215 per car for emission control—were surprisingly accurate.

### ★★★ 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 workmen" 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 in 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.

# AFL BIRTHDAY?

This year the AFL-CIO is celebrating its hundredth birthday. But isn't that pushing the date ahead a few years as old folks are sometimes inclined to do? A study of the documents by Glen Gildemeister in the Spring 1981 *Labor History* raises doubts.

The official AFL-CIO seal gives its founding as Nov. 15, 1881. That is the date when the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada (FOTLU) was founded in Pittsburgh, Samuel Gompers presiding. The American Federation of Labor is the name adopted by a body of trade unionists meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1886. But this body, Dr. Gildemeister shows, was not Gompers and his FOTLU associates. Instead it was a group of trade unionists within the Knights of Labor who had unsuccessfully tried to get the Knights to protect their trade union interests, had met for that purpose in Philadelphia in May 1886, and, after defeat of their program at the Richmond convention of the Knights that year, had issued a call for this Columbus meeting on November 10, referring to it as "an annual trades conference," and listing as fifth among its purposes "an American Federation of Labor or Alliance of all National and International Trade Unions."

FOTLU had been founded by Gompers in 1881 as a federation of those trade unions that had developed national or continental jurisdictions, primarily to protect their jurisdictions. It had not fared well and so, after the trade union group within the Knights had issued their call, Gompers shifted FOTLU's sixth annual convention from St. Louis to Columbus to permit concurrent meetings. Present also was a committee from the Knights of Labor sent by Grand Master Workman Powderly to seek a good working relation with the trade union tendencies there, both those in the Knights and those outside it. This committee was unable to reach agreement and left. Three years later, at the AFL convention of 1889, a resolution from Gompers was adopted to date the AFL from 1881.

It is often said that the AFL was created to defeat the Knights of Labor program for a wider working class solidarity than the craft unions sought. From Gildemeister's data it seems plain that the 1886 AFL was created by trade unionists within the Knights and that Gompers and his FOTLU climbed aboard.

It was a time of railroad building and rapid changes in work. Manufacturers were shipping to national markets, putting workmen in various cities making similar products in competition with one another, and thus making national, rather than local unions necessary. In turn this nationwide union function created the labor bureaucrat. It was also a time when factories were replacing workshops, machines replacing hand tools, and skilled trades being broken down into simpler operations. Organized craftsmen wanted work rules to protect their trades, their jobs, their union jurisdictions.

There was a need for workers in the same community to back each other up, no matter what their trade. There was a growing need for all the occupations in the same factory to confront the employer with unity, and in a national market, to organize their entire industry, including all its occupations.

Adjustment to these needs was retarded by the inappropriate views alike of the Knights and such trade unionists as Gompers. It seems now that the AFL of 1886 was somewhat of a compromise between the unworkable craftism Gompers had sponsored in 1881 and the trade union perspective of men used to the wider solidarity of the Knights, yet all a response to a situation that had already passed.

A century later "mainstream" unions tend to consist of who got what in representative elections, and union mergers parallel conglomerates for complexity. Functioning union structures have grown out of ad hoc practice and happenstance. It is a fairly plastic situation as compared with earlier years, and does have possibilities.

## ★★★ IWW Directory

### NORTH AMERICA

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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, Synthex Press, 2590 Folsom, San Francisco, California 94110.

IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585, or Jake Edwards, (712) 283-2816.

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 87106.

NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Ekert, Buffalo, New York 14207, Phone (716) 877-6073.

Greater New York City Organizing Committee, Rochelle Semel, Delegate, 788 Columbus Avenue, 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, Otilie 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.



## SUSTAINING FUND

(Received May 15th Through July 15th)

### In Memory of Bill DeGuerre:

Maggie Shaffer	10.00
David Reed	5.00
Auna and Heimo Holm	10.00
Anna and John Shuskie	25.00

### In Memory of Tony Martin:

George Gromm	10.00
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### For Record from T. Halonen:

Virgil Vogel	25.00
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### General Contributions

Shelby Shapiro	5.00
Scott Burgwin	5.00
Rochelle Semel	10.00
Pete Posthumus	10.00
Paul Cigler	5.00
David Everest	16.00
Daniel Dal Valle	4.00
Archie Brown	5.00
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Sam Paniagua	6.25
Shelby Shapiro	5.00
Pete Posthumus	10.00
Walter Hooke	6.80

TOTAL 378.05

Many thanks, Fellow Workers, for your generous support.

### THE TRIUMPH OF POWER

Blow mad whirlwinds with a vengeance  
Crush our youth at play,  
Poisoned earth and drugs to lull them  
Dawn seems far away.

Streams were bubbling crystal clear,  
Fish were playing too.  
Nuclear waste and chemical pollution  
Now has brought their doom.

Nuclear warheads now are threatening  
Helpless lies our youth,  
Dreams of peace, of life are crumbling,  
Dare we face the truth?

Hush, the distant voices sounding  
In the breeze at dawn,  
Growing louder with the sunrise,  
Youth shall rise as one!

—Sophie Cohen

This poem was sent in as a May Day greeting, but somehow got side-tracked; it is equally appropriate for the working class declaration of independence, July, or any other time we can get around to it. If you've seen the film *The Wobblies* you've seen Sophie Cohen—remember, she didn't date cops.

### 24 LABOR FILMS

From July 18 through August 17, labor films will be shown at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by the Service Employees International Union. They will be shown Mondays and Saturdays from 12 noon to 2:00 p.m. and from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Museum of American History, two different films on each date, in the following sequence:

- 7/18 *The Willmar Eight*  
*With Babes and Banners*
- 7/20 *Salt of the Earth*  
*Moving Mountains*
- 7/25 *The Wobblies*  
noon *Can't Take No More*
- 7/27 *Children of Labor*  
*Tighten Your Belts*  
*Fight Against Black Monday*
- 8/1 *Song of the Canary*  
*A Time of Challenge*  
*Faces of a Union*
- 8/3 *Union Maids*  
*Bread and Roses, Too*  
*I Am Somebody*
- 8/8 *Talking Union*  
*Controlling Interest*  
*The Underdog*
- 8/10 *Working for Your Life*  
*The Inheritance*
- 8/15 *Harlan County, USA*  
*Solidarity*
- 8/18 *Rosie the Riveter*  
*Maria*

## DID YOU NOTICE?

Last year for the first time the construction of condominiums outstripped the construction of both single-family homes and rental apartments.

*USA Today*, a national general-interest newspaper, has been launched experimentally by the Gannett Corporation, its test issue going only to five thousand business, media, government, and sports figures. By 1982 Gannett expects to have this paper appear in many cities, its type set via satellite (as the *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal* are doing already). We'll have uniform pre-digested news to match the uniform breakfast cereals and synthetic orange juice across the nation.

Did the oil companies use their big profits to explore for more oil? A consumers group, Energy Action, finds that in 1980 the top five oil companies in the USA made more profit than the top 700 manufacturing companies combined. And they did use 18% of that take to explore for new oil or to add to production of it. But they used 37% of the take to buy up smaller competitors, and they put billions more into scattered industrial securities—buying coal mines, for example.

Of the 42,500 miles of asphalt and concrete planned 25 years ago to crisscross the lower 48 states as the Interstate Highway System, 40,253 miles were open for use by this spring, at a cost of \$79 billion. This interstate system accounts for less than 1% of US street and highway mileage, but carries a fifth of all US traffic. It wears out fast and probably won't last as long as the roads the Roman imperialists left us.

As a result of rising crime rates and declining college attendance, it has been proposed to turn the Whitewater Campus of the University of Wisconsin into a prison.

The latest nuclear-powered attack submarine has been christened *Corpus Christi*—Body of Christ!

US real spendable earnings were down 2% in May from a year earlier, while gross average hourly earnings rose to \$7.16 in May from \$7.13 in April and \$6.57 the previous year. Gross average weekly earnings rose to \$252.03 last month from \$250.98 in April (up from \$229.95 in May of 1980).

Are you a John Hancock policy holder? 9 to 5 asks such policy holders to get in touch with it, as they can help it win better pay and promotion opportunities "for women and minorities" employed by John Hancock. The address of 9 to 5 is 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

In 1970, the American Friends Service Committee reported that 25% of all farm labor in the US was performed by children. In 1981, the Department of Labor estimates that there are about 397,000 children aged 8 through 15 who work mostly in agriculture, compared to about 1,200,000 adults, and these figures are generally conceded to be too low. These children face as much pesticide exposure as adults, and are more vulnerable to such exposure, since children normally breathe about twice as much air as adults per unit of body weight and seem to have a higher rate of chemical absorption through their skin.

## LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

**PAYLESS PAYDAYS** in Massachusetts brought thousands of public employees away from their jobs July 10th. After four days an emergency pay package got them back on the job while the Senate and House still stalled on the budget, and essential human services continued.

**THE ILGWU** provided textbook covers for school use. These listed 68 major dates in American history, eight of these being dates important to the labor movement. The covers drew complaints from corporations that regularly peddle their propaganda via the classrooms.

**OPEIU LOCAL 2** filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Building Trades Department for refusal to bargain. Also in Washington DC, their members employed in Teamster Local 630 trust fund walked off the job, and the local president told the press "It's my understanding that when you strike you have quit your job." This union recently won the Department of Energy's clerical employees at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where the Atomic Workers walked off the job on June 19th.

**CANADIAN POSTAL CLERKS** went on strike June 30th. Letter carriers refuse to cross picket lines. Hope they win before this paper gets mailed.

**INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS** in mid-June got six employer associations in British Columbia to agree this time to joint bargaining as one unit for all its 40,000 members in that province. Three different contracts now cover these workers. In Ontario the IWA has arranged for a common expiration date—December 31st, 1982—for all its six locals of employees working for Consolidated Bathurst.

**POSTMASTER GENERAL BOLGER** says that if the postal workers here go on strike when their contracts expire July 20th he will fire them and farm out their work to the private sector. Of 200 who got fired for a strike in 1978, most have not yet been reinstated. Bolger held up bargaining for months asking the NLRB to change representation so he could bargain with them as one unit. Bargaining has started with the Postal Workers Union and the National Association of Letter Carriers; and bargaining with the Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers and with the Rural Letter Carriers is to follow.

Bolger contends that 70% of postal costs goes as wages and that the average annual pay of the system's 600,000 employees is \$19,915, up \$5,122 during the current three-year contract—but surely that comes from averaging in the higher pay of the official thumb-twiddlers. The Postal Workers Union notes that there are 74,000 fewer postal employees than in 1970 and many millions more pieces of mail to process, and that productivity went up by a third in the last ten years.

**MARITIME BARGAINING** approaches an industry-wide basis too. On June 15th contracts for the Seafarers, the National Maritime Union, and the Marine Engineers expired, and they jointly negotiated a new three-year contract with all owners of ships carrying the American flag for their combined 45,000 members. They got a 7.5% annual increase plus annual cost-of-living adjustment.

**HOLLYWOOD HAS MORE** unemployment than usual and blames it on strikes. On April 11th the Writers Guild of America walked out, and settlement was held up to get writers a share of the proceeds of pay-TV. At the end of June new three-year contracts had been reached for the Directors Guild of America, but still left the possibility of a strike over which shows require a DGA director. The Writers Guild has 8500 members and the Directors Guild 6400, and both fear getting cheated by pay-TV.

**SOLIDARITY DAY** is being arranged by the NAACP, the AFL-CIO, and other bodies for mass protest against Reaganomics September 15th in Washington DC. The Pacific Northwest Labor History Calendar reminds us that that's the anniversary of the date when in 1885 Chinese coal miners were chased out of Black Diamond, Washington by workers who had the mistaken notion that that would make life better.

**MOST COAL MINERS** got an extra \$150 bonus for reporting back to work promptly after their strike, even though the construction workers had not settled. With brotherly regard the construction workers did not put up picket lines the first day, thus enabling miners to report to work, collect their bonuses, then respect the construction workers' picket line, which went up the second day. The construction workers settled June 17th.

### NORTHEASTERN WOBBS ORGANIZE

Over the weekend of June 27th and 28 about thirty IWW members and friends from all over the Northeast met and camped out at the home of a member located near Northampton, Massachusetts.

Saturday was devoted to setting up camp, renewing old friendships, striking up new ones, and eating. On Sunday the participants held wide-ranging discussions on a number of topics including organizing prospects, the problems and possibilities of building general-membership groups, publicity, labor support work, and the monkeyshines of some members of the current IWW General Executive Board.

Participants came from Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and the Pioneer Valley area of Massachusetts.

One positive outcome of the weekend was the decision of the Wobblies of the Northampton-Amherst-Springfield area to constitute themselves as an IWW group and begin

How will you picket the local draft board if there isn't any? Plans are for its work to be done by a national computer. Selective Service is already recruiting regional draft-board members who would still be needed to give non-computer consideration to conscientious objectors and hardship cases.

Three\* of every four Americans—169.4 million in all—now live in metropolitan areas.

In the US, about \$1 of every \$11 spent on food and beverages goes for packaging. The value of beer cans and bottles totals five times the value of the food component, according to the USDA's Economic Research Service. The packaging of ready-to-mix desserts, chips, table syrups, and other prepared foods and soft drinks costs around twice as much as the raw agricultural ingredients. For breakfast cereals, soups, frozen entrees, and frozen desserts, the cost of packaging is about one and a half times the cost of the food inside. With canned fruits and vegetables, pet foods, and distilled spirits, the value of the foods about equals the value of the packaging. Bread packaging costs about half the value of the bread. Summing up, food packaging is the third-largest component of the food bill, after the farm value and the labor costs for wholesaling and retailing.

A Maryland Committee for Citizens in Education suggests that schools are not responding well to changes in family lifestyles. A fifth of the children in school today have divorced parents, and school events such as father-daughter banquets can be embarrassing. In a survey by the Committee among divorced parents, half the parents had heard school personnel use such pejorative terms as "broken homes", and 45% felt that teachers would blame any learning problem on that situation.

### LIBBY-CAMPBELL BOYCOTT

With wider labor support than in previous years, the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) is demanding that Libby-McNeil-Libby and Campbell's Soups enter into three-way negotiations with farmers and farm workers so that farm workers can make a living. For years, when the farm workers have made their demands on the farmers, the farmers have said they can pay only what their deal with the canners enables them to. So FLOC wants this integrated bargaining to end all alibis. It asks you to boycott both Campbell and Libby, all year long, until they negotiate, and that you tell these companies what you are doing and why. Their addresses are:

D. Y. Robinson, Consumer Service, Campbell's Soup Company, Camden, New Jersey 08101, and I. W. Murray, President, Libby-McNeil-Libby Corporation, 200 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FLOC, 714½ South St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio 43609, would welcome a copy of your letter and also any donation you can make to help support the striking tomato pickers.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**  
3435 N. Sheffield Avenue Second Class Postage Paid at  
Chicago, Ill. 60657, USA Chicago, Illinois 60657

TO:

holding regular meetings and spreading the One Big Union message.

Participants all agreed that the weekend was worthwhile in terms of both sociability and real accomplishment.

Steve Kellerman



Some of the Wobblies and friends who met in Western Massachusetts June 27th and 28th.  
(Wobphoto by Frank Callahan)