



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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MAY DAY: Let's Not Kill Each Other!

On March 30th, thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Argentina demanding "peace, bread, and land". At least a thousand people were reported arrested, dozens injured, and six shot in the clash with riot police. On April 3rd the Argentine Government announced its invasion of the Falkland Islands, and the Argentinians were dancing in the streets. Argentina has such a repressive government that not many countries will sell it military hardware, although last year Great Britain sold it \$22 million worth.

The sons of British workers sailed for the Falkland Islands last month to face armaments sold to Argentina by British arms makers.

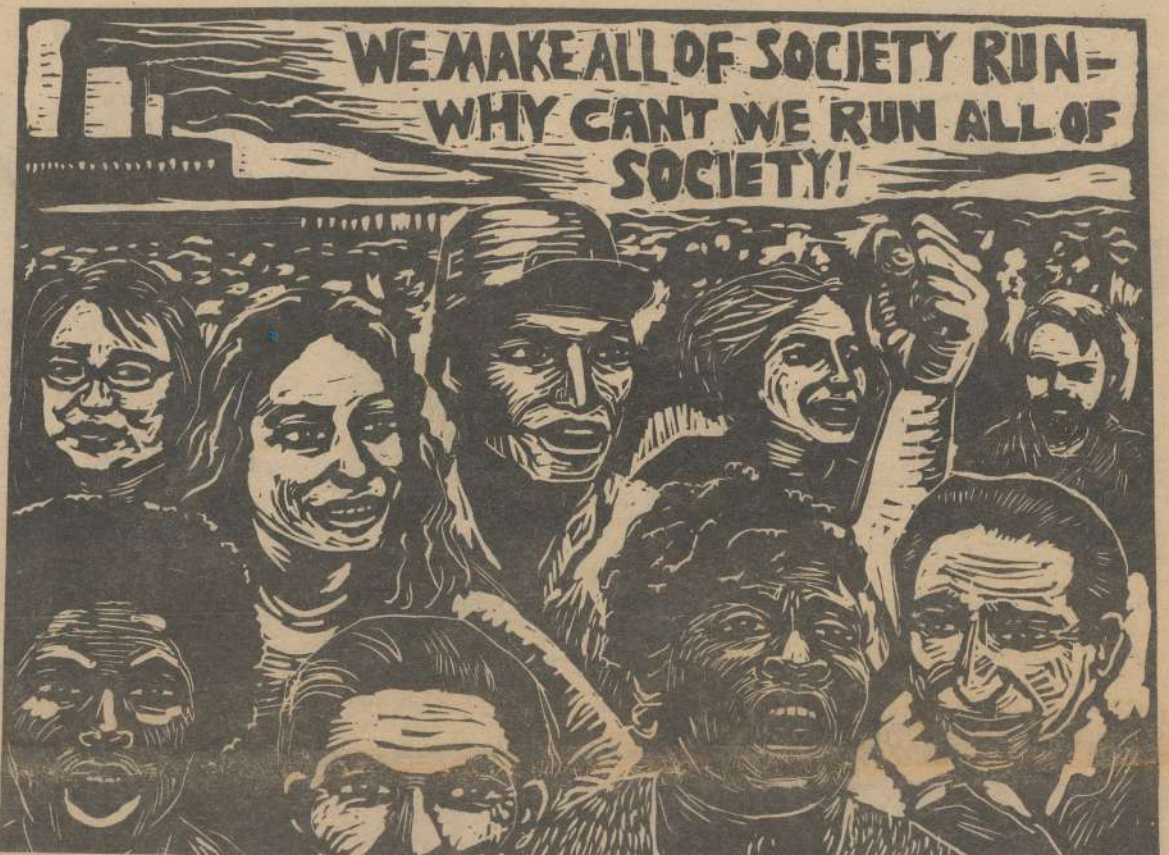
There had been that handful of radicals who had argued that neither Britain nor anyone else should ship arms anywhere, least of all to dictators who fed trade unionists to fishes. They had pointed out that when you ship arms you can't be sure at whom they will get pointed later on.

But these objectors had been called impractical, since an order for arms is money coming in. So those lads have been sent out to face the arms their uncles and fathers helped make. A job's a job?

Union folk in Germany and other countries have been debating whether they should make and sell all the arms they do to the oppressive regimes they equip. Argentina was a good customer of Germany, Russia, and the US.

Our January issue carried the plea of the Central Organization of Swedish Workers (SAC) that workers abstain at least from making the neutron bomb. They're radical. Now a Catholic order, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is raising funds to help tide over the families of workers whose conscience makes them quit arms-making jobs. Very likely less-conscientious workers will replace them, but at least in the mornings when they look in the mirror to shave they'll find that easier than the arms-making uncles of those lads sailing toward the Falkland Islands.

Our unions need to go a step or two beyond that: to figure out what work needs to be done for the good of the human race, reach an understanding with fellow unionists in other lands, and get set to do this beneficial work and nothing else.



San Francisco Poster Brigade '78

Signs Of Prosperity:

The President asks us to give his program a little time to show results. Already we can see the following signs: Dentists are busier. They report that though people are

eating fewer sweets, they are grinding their teeth more and wearing them down.

In the subway stations more people—especially young men—gather near the turnstiles until they hear a train approaching, then jump over the stiles and board the train before the police can stop them. As a result construction workers expect to get jobs building taller barricades that they can't jump over.

Though there are fewer paying customers on the subways, an increase has been noted in the number of old ladies with shopping bags who patronize the subways more and more and for longer periods, and can't jump over those turnstiles.

More people now have dogs to keep robbers away, and so the dog-food business should be booming. Also some senior citizens are trying out the dog food too and saying it is very economical.

Thermwood Corporation, an American robot maker, says it expects its 1982 business to double its 1981 orders, and to be twelve times as big by 1985.

Sheriffs in many cities are expected to hire extra help to evict more people who haven't been paying their rent. That should get the economy moving with an early spin-off in the used-furniture business.

Keep looking at the bright side. Smile.

CIA: Divide & Conquer

Photostats have been circulating of a National Security Council study of American interests in Africa dated March 17th, 1978 and marked "secret". The document proposes disruption of black movements in America to assure access to resources in Africa. To quote it:

"If black African states assume attitudes hostile to the US national interest, our policy toward the white regimes, which is a key element in our relations with the black states, may be subjected by the latter to great pressure

for fundamental change. Thus the West may face a real danger of being deprived of access to the enormous raw-material resources of Southern Africa, which are vital to our defense needs, as well as losing control over the Cape sea route, by which approximately 65% of Middle Eastern oil is supplied to Western Europe. Moreover, such a development may bring about internal political difficulties by intensifying the activity of the black movement in the United States itself."

The study's recommendations include:

"(1) Specific steps should be taken with the help of appropriate government agencies to inhibit co-ordinated activity of the black movement in the United States.

"(2) Special clandestine operations should be launched by the CIA to generate mistrust and hostility in American and world opinion against joint activity of the two forces, and to cause division among black African radical national groups and leaders."

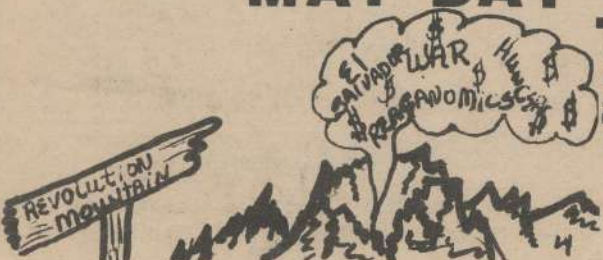
Half the black youth in America lack job experience, job training, or the opportunity to make a living. One can therefore expect any collective effort to remedy that situation to be disrupted by "the appropriate government agencies".

See It Now

On May 7th TV Public Broadcasting will offer *With Babes and Banners*. This film dramatizes the story of the Women's Emergency Brigade in Flint, Michigan and how they backed up their men who had taken over Fisher Body in that historic sitdown of January 1937.

MAY DAY GREETINGS!

Tacoma-Olympia IWW
2115 S. Sheridan Ave.
Tacoma, Washington
98405



They Were Right

A task force set up early in the Professional Air Controllers' strike has come up with a \$600,000 149-page report which acknowledges that administrative disregard for safe practices and working conditions for air-traffic controllers produced the tensions that led to the strike. It recommends reduction of peak traffic flow—a change that was forced by the strike and that has enabled scabs to operate without major mishaps.

Use It!

Dial (800) 368-5744 for AFL-CIO comment and labor news. This service is toll-free.

Workers and War

STRIKE AGAINST THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

My first strike was against the Military. In 1937, at the age of 17, in the company of 200 other teenagers, we struck against the army officers headed by one Gerald Davis, Captain of Cavalry, commanding Company 719 of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Brimson in the Cloquet Valley Forest of Minnesota.

We struck against the requirement that we work out of doors regardless of the weather. We did this for health and safety reasons. We demanded exemption from outdoor work in temperatures lower than 30 below.

We had the "old man" by his tail. He dared not let his own superiors at Fort Snelling know that a band of mere teenagers had ventured to mutiny against him, nor did he want the word to spread to other CCC camps, for fear the impulse to follow suit would spread with the word. So we won.

The ruling class is united in both parts of its military-industrial complex, so we workers must resist it in both parts of that complex. Industrial strikes and strikes against the military are identical in essence; they are both of the essence of the revolution. Refusal to do military service is a strike, just as refusal to do industrial service is; but refusal to do military service, as in the recent and honorable case of James Bergeron, an American soldier in West Germany, should be a flat refusal—without regard to pay or conditions, but completely on moral grounds. We who urge this action must face reprisal along with those we urge to implement it.

Peace cannot be brought about by any ruling-class agency any more than prosperity can be, for no such agency has any such power, and war cannot be waged nor poverty imposed unless the working class is willing to submit. Peace can be brought about only by those who would otherwise fight wars, and that means we who engage in industrial production, which is often war production. We alone can bring about either peace or prosperity, and we can do this only through the taking, holding, and operating of all natural resources and implements of production throughout earth and space through the union of all

humanity.

This pan-anthropocentric union cannot be a racially or sexually segregated "union", for to segregate is to separate. Separation is obviously the opposite of unity, and is the destruction of unity. There is reason to believe that the sexual segregation of the present peace movement is one thing, among many others, which has emboldened capitalism's US Government to move all the faster toward a war, the armed forces for which are now *integrating*, both racially and sexually.

Today's crises call for a *united* strike by a united proletariat against the capitalist class, which is united in both the military and the industrial segments of its complex.

George La Forest
World War II veteran
Auto worker of 30 years

IF WORKERS PLANNED WAR

Once again the Beast has its tentacles extended. A war in El Salvador might save our archaic, malfunctioning anti-human economic system. War has worked, temporarily, before. Workers have to fight wars. Workers always lose wars—through immediate loss of life and resources and through subsequent robbery by inflation. We are still paying for Vietnam. In order for workers to win this war the following steps are necessary:

(1) Workers must democratically choose the enemy. We suspect that the Reagan Administration would qualify as more of an economic threat than unknown hordes of former banana-plantation slaves.

(2) Workers must choose the rules for this war. If we decide not to attack unless attacked, we'll have to wait for them to conquer Tijuana and move on San Diego. There we might hire them on instead of take them on in battle.

(3) Workers must choose their own strategies. This can best be done at regular union meetings. Warmongers are discouraged by this activity far more than by marches

the observations of this amateur historian, it seems that the societies where the women have a lot to say are less likely to be aggressive and militaristic, and by the same token are far more likely to be libertarian than their patriarchal counterparts.

But the US Military administrators who happen to be the protectors of these islands have declared the Belau Constitution null and void. The Brass had sent to Chicago for a slick lawyer with whom they pooled their resources and found six Belauans who were willing to agree with them, with the result that the people of Belau have a government and constitution that the round eyes are happy with. Of course this should come as no surprise, since that is the same policy the US has pursued in dealing with the Native Indian Nations back at Stateside. All they have to do is find a few Uncle Toms who will do anything for a new tin roof or a few pints of firewater, and presto—you have an officially-recognized native congress.

But Uncle Samsky, despite his apparent callousness toward Indians and Micronesians, shows sudden compassion for the Miskito people who live in the eastern half of Nicaragua. It seems the Miskito are having more of the same difficulty in being recognized as a sovereign nation under the new revolutionary Sandinista Government that they had under the long regime of Somoza and his predecessors. Because of this situation, the big boys of Freedom Land have recruited a few Miskito into the pro-Somocista counter-revolutionary forces that are stationed across the border in Honduras for the purpose of "destabilizing" the Sandinista Government. Destabilization appears to be the latest word substitute for invasion, but it's the same old thing that the boys of Freedom Land have been doing ever since the Pilgrims. The Sandinista Government, however, insist that their own record on human rights is impeccable, but sternly admonish that Nicaragua "is one country, and the only language is Spanish".

Akwesane Notes, the Indian periodical, says in its latest issue that while it supports the Nicaraguan people against US imperialism as well as against any other type of colonialism, it is deeply concerned about the Government's disregard for the rights and cultural integrity of the aboriginal people who apparently have merely had a change in colonial masters. The paper goes on to say that it is not a matter that can be written off in revolutionary or counter-revolutionary terms, but one that will profoundly affect the future of revolutionary struggles in this hemisphere.

With all the ballyhoo the US has been making about the Solidarnosc Movement in Poland, twisting things to make us gullible ones over here think it is a pro-capitalist movement while sending their "advisors" to prop up corrupt dictatorships in this hemisphere, your scribe wonders why they were so quiet 15 years ago when the same thing was taking place in China—despite the fact that they were still not on speaking terms with China at that time. All we were fed by the press over here were accounts of wild-eyed fanatics roving the streets and waving Mao's little

and votes.

(4) Workers must choose their own goals. Left to ourselves, who wouldn't choose prosperity, peace, and an economic system that is pro-life instead of pro-wealth?

(5) Workers must choose a language by which we can all communicate. All of our current language can be manipulated against us. (Police action = war, and so forth.) Take an objective look at TV commercials and keep count of the language violations.

(6) Workers must choose the most-convenient location for a war. Since the people who start wars are the same ones who own factories, it makes sense to meet them on the industrial front and battle them over control of the running of those factories. Then there would be no more wars, no more poverty, no more artificial restraints on personal freedom. But the TV commercials would probably continue.

(7) The only thing left for working people to figure out is what to produce, who does the producing, and how we distribute these products. In such a world, discussion of war would be laughed at.

T. Dennis

SWP MEMBERS FIRED

Members of the Socialist Workers Party have been fired from jobs in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries as a result of snooping by the Defense Investigative Service, a Pentagon spy agency. Union activity and party membership resulted in the firing of two workers at McDonnell Douglas in Saint Louis; fifteen at Lockheed in Marietta, Georgia; and one at Teneco Shipyards in Newport News, Virginia. There was no accusation that any of these workers had committed any crime, and their work did not involve classified information. Here "security" was used to intimidate workers who opposed Government policy on defense and social issues.



LEFT SIDE

C. C. Redcloud

Well, those of you old-timers who remember the soup kitchens of a couple of generations back can now bask in a nostalgia trip of your own. Here in the great city of Chicago, the old-time soup kitchens and free-meal emporiums are making a comeback. In some of them, like the one run by the Starvation Army, you have to sing a few hymns before you get your free chuck. Others, like the one run by the *Catholic Worker*, feed you without asking any questions, leaving you to decide on your spiritual salvation on your own good-natured time. Yours truly recently attended such a banquet held under the auspices of the latter, and found he was in quite a lot of company.

By no means were all of the dinner companions ragged tramps or skid-road denizens. Quite a few of them had been erstwhile well-paid working stiff whose economy had recently taken a turn for the worse; and according to one of the volunteers, the line-ups before mealtime are getting longer. Free flophouses are also coming back into vogue, though they are running out of funds; but fortunately the weather is getting warmer. Where else but in America could you have it so good?

Out in the sunny Pacific, the idyllic islanders have their problems too. As you historians know, Uncle Sham inherited a number of islands from Japan after the conclusion of World War II, and now administers those islands in much the same way as he administers the Indian reservations here at Stateside; so you know what the idyllic islanders are up against. It was Henry da Kiss who uttered the famous words "There are only 90,000 Micronesians. Who gives a damn?" It seems that the Micronesians give a damn, because they, quite logically, are in the forefront of the agitation for a nuclear-free Pacific.

A case in point is the island of Belau, whose inhabitants have voted themselves a nuclear-free constitution. This is not surprising, since aside from the fact that it is on their ocean that the big boys would like to blow off their firecrackers, the natives of this island also live in a matrilineal society—which means that the women have a strong voice in what goes on in that society. According to

book of quotations, while nothing was said about large industrial centers like Shanghai where the workers took over the factories and ousted the party bureaucrats to form their own communes. (Now that things are back to normal and the bureaucrats are safely back in the saddle, the present regime is "respectable" and the FatCats over here are investing their ill-gotten money over there.)

You historians should remember the Paris Commune of the last century, when the workers took over Paris and the French Fat Cats called upon their long-standing enemies the German military to help them crush the Communards.

Meanwhile, the rapers of the rain forests on this globe are turning erstwhile sylvan nature into barren wasteland, and each year their saws and bulldozers are gobbling up an area larger than the state of Florida!

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AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

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Carlos Cortez, Leslie Fish,
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THE FINAL DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS
THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN LABOR ROUNDUP



The Florida Steel Corporation is unwillingly dishing out \$1.3 million in back pay to 637 workers at its Indian-town, Florida steel mill. This is the partial outcome of an eight-year legal battle by the United Steel Workers. Back in 1974 the company had withheld pay boosts at plants where workers voted to join a union. A similar situation at its Charlotte, North Carolina plant should cost the company another three or four million.

The Hospital Corporation of America owns or manages over 350 hospitals with an annual revenue of over a billion dollars. It is now reaching into the nursing-home field. The *Service Union Reporter* notes that where it goes "it allows the contract to run its course, and upon expiration stands firm in forbidding union security rights, binding arbitration, etc. . . . HCA's size allows it to withstand the longest strike until, as demonstrated in the past, it merely sells the hospital for a profit, and writes off any financial loss from the strike."

Electrical Workers have won their dispute at Station KTVI-TV in Saint Louis, reported in a preceding issue. Pressure on advertisers and "over 50,000 phone calls" helped win the strike.

Federal courts have upheld the NLRB decision that the employer of illegal aliens returned to Mexico to discourage

unionism will owe them reinstatement and back pay if they manage to enter the US legally in the next four years.

Steel Workers have asked the Supreme Court to allow a ban on outsider contributions to candidates in campaigns for union office. In 1978 the union changed its constitution to forbid such contributions, following contributions by Jane Fonda and others to support a progressive, Ed Sadlowski, for union president. Sadlowski won court rulings against this constitutional change, which the union now seeks to overturn.

The UAW's agreements with both Ford and GM give up the annual 3% automatic pay raises and two weeks' time off with pay, and defer for 18 months the three cost-of-living raises due this year, but provide no changes in hourly rates. United Electrical terms with GM are similar. Ford and GM agree to avoid plant closings for two years. GM agreed to give workers with 15 years' seniority half their pay to age 65 or to retirement if they get laid off.

The International Woodworkers' convention, noting plants that closed despite wage secessions, voted to bar give-backs this year. One delegate doubted whether working for free would create even a single job, if people can't afford to build homes.

The Clothing and Textile Workers have negotiated a \$1.05-an-hour increase over 38 months for the 70,000 employees of the 600 firms in the men's and boys' tailored-clothing field. COLA continues, and health and pension provisions have been improved.

Last winter the workers at McLouth Steel rescued it with concessions. In March bankers threatened to wipe it out. A rally in Detroit got unions to consider withdrawing pension funds from bankers who acted that way. The bankers gave McLouth a three-month stay of execution. This high-technology steel plant in a Detroit suburb sells mostly to auto makers.

Machinists have reached a two-year agreement with United Airlines, the first in a series it will negotiate with airlines this year. It provides for no cost-of-living adjustments, but does raise the base rate to \$14.71 now and \$15.71 in November. The contract covers 14,000 employees, including ramp service workers and others. This is 4,600 fewer jobs than three years ago at the end of its 55-day strike.

Boycott Update

For four years union brewery workers have been boycotting Coors Beer for its union-busting policy. In February Coors brought suit against a California Coors Boycott Committee on the ground that the Committee does not have the same exemptions as labor unions to the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

The United Farm Workers have called for a boycott of all Dole products (pineapple and the like) to back up a dispute it has had with Dole's mushroom operation in California since November.

Steel Workers plan to take their boycott of Procter and Gamble to major institutional investors—a plan which worked well in the Textile Workers' boycott of J.P. Stephens. Steel Workers won bargaining rights at P&G's Kansas City plant in May 1980, but numerous bargaining sessions got them nowhere. The union has advised financial analysts and others that P&G has taken on a "liability" that can bring its stock down. Meanwhile, working people are asked to boycott Bold, Camay, Cheer, Dawn, Ivory, Joy, Oxydol, Tide, and Zest.

Death in Haiti

The following information is abridged from the report of an address by Father Antoine Adrian, a Haitian priest, in the February 1982 issue of the *Catholic Worker*.

Because of the poverty, oppression, and impossibility of making a living, a lot of people are leaving Haiti. At the American Embassy there is a crowd outside by five in the morning each day, and the line gets longer and longer. But to make it that way is possible for only a very very few. More poor Haitians try to escape in boats, often flimsy and leaky. They face jail in Florida, New York, and elsewhere. But the US is not the first or most important area to which the Haitians try to flee. They are fleeing all over the Caribbean, especially to the Dominican Republic, where there is no sugar-cane harvest without them. In fact they are sold like cattle by the Haitian Government. The World Council of Churches describes this in a booklet actually entitled *Sold Like Cattle*. After deduction for necessary food, the cutter may have \$1.69 for a week's work, all under brutal guards.

Last year the World Bank released a report on Haiti saying that 83% of the children under five years old are suffering from malnutrition, and 17% are suffering from third-degree malnutrition—meaning there is no possibility for recovery.

Haitians are dying by the thousands—we will never know how many. They are risking their lives in flimsy, leaky boats. If you live in a Haitian community, you will notice how often people will say: "My brother, my sister, my cousin left Haiti, and I have no news."

Jean-Claude Duvalier is Haiti's President-for-Life. He is surrounded by military men and by the para-military Ton Ton Macoutes, who, under the grade of officer, are not paid. They are given a gun and have to make their living with it, operating mostly at night and even less accountable for their actions than are the regular police.

The Duvalier family have taken over the sugar production, and the Bennetts (his wife is a Bennett) have taken over the coffee and cocoa trade. By a pact with the Holy See, Duvalier even appoints his own bishops. American Coast Guard cutters and Navy vessels stand by to preserve the status quo. Why? Father Adrian answers: "In Port au Prince, Haiti, you can find all the major banks of the US, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany. . . . name them; they have a branch in Port au Prince. . . . You can bring one billion dollars into Haiti and take out three billion. Nobody will question you. Haiti is the laundry place for dirty money."

There are over 300 factories in Port au Prince, the world's number-one producer of baseballs, television sets, electronic components, and confections, making unbelievable amounts of money out of cheap labor (two dollars a day); and the production is thus for export.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION 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.

Home Sweet Home

The number of households in the USA is growing faster than the number of people, for households are growing smaller—and also a bit less conventional. The latest nose count is being digested by sundry demographers and sociologists, and ten of their books, by way of a review in the March 18th *New York Review*, provide the data for these rough outlines:

Close to six million people live in "group quarters" like barracks and prisons. The census people think all the rest live in 79 million households—skipping the bag ladies who sleep on the subways and the folks who curl up in a cardboard box under a trestle somewhere. Ten years earlier the average household had 3.14 people in it; now it has only 2.75.

The 79 million households include 58 million family ones and 21 million non-family ones. A decade ago there were only 12 million of these non-family households. The rapid growth came about because seven million more people live alone now than lived that way in 1970. Some of these are young folks moving into their own apartments, but far more are widows and widowers who are less likely to live with grown-up children now than in earlier times.

Also, almost three million non-family households consisted of unrelated persons sharing the same living quarters. In a fourth of these two men lived together, in a fifth two women. In a third of the households where men and women lived together there were some children, usually born of a previous marriage. The non-family households have been growing faster than the family ones, but a depression may consolidate many of them, as in the '30s.

In March 1980 half of all wives were found to be in the labor force, including those not currently employed and those who worked even an hour a month outside the home—thus exaggerating the total slightly. In 1979 the median income of all working wives was \$6,336, adding 26.9% to family incomes. Demographers trace the rapid rise in the number of working wives to two concurrent trends: the expanding notion of what a self-respecting family should have, and the growth of low-paying jobs processing information (file clerks and the like) and processing people (nurses, primary teachers, and the like). This is the situation behind the present drive toward greater equality of pay.

If the women do close that earnings gap, the men had better be a bit less cussed, for statistics show that the greater the wife's annual income, the greater the probability that the family will separate. More than half of all divorces occur before the sixth year of marriage, and close to half do not involve children. When divorces occur after age 30, the man is more likely to remarry than the woman and is likely to take a younger bride. Perhaps that's why the women are outliving the men.

During the '70s the US population grew by 23 million, 14 million of which came from the excess of births over deaths, and nine million of which came from immigration.

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IWW TAKES ON MOBILE HOME MAGNATES IN ARKANSAS

Castle Industries, located in the heart of Arkansas, is a mini-conglomerate made up of mobile home manufacturers and the scene of the IWW's latest organizing drive.

The campaign was kicked off in early February by Fellow Worker William Vogler, an employee of King Homes — one of the six manufacturing plants that, together, make up Castle Industries and employ from 250 to 300 workers (See chart below.).

Coordinating the union's organizing drive is Fellow Worker Dan Pless, a 10-year resident of Arkansas who served the union in 1981 as a member of its General Executive Board.

Since February, the organizing campaign has escalated and broadened in scope beyond the King plant to all of the Castle plants.

The company has responded to the union's presence at its doorsteps by engaging in a wide range of illegal activity designed to discourage its workers from joining the union.

Assisting management of Castle Industries in depriving workers their legal right to join the union is the high-priced law firm of Friday, Eldridge, and Clark. Mr. Friday was recommended by ex-President Nixon as a candidate for the Supreme Court during Nixon's term in office.

Workers at Castle Industries initially became interested in the union for many of the same reasons other workers do. That is, they came to realize that if there is to be any improvement in their wages, working conditions, job security, and human dignity on the job, they have to organize in order to get them.

Congress guaranteed workers this right to join unions and bargain collectively with their employers to improve the terms and conditions under which they will work. Congress made it perfectly clear that it is illegal for an employer to interfere, intimidate, coerce, or restrain workers from exercising their rights.

Castle management, by threatening and intimidating their employees at "captive audience" meetings, has essentially told Congress, "to hell with the law."

Unlike management, the union cannot call workers together during working hours



At a plant site in Conway, Arkansas, IWW organizers Dan Pless and Rochelle Semel discuss the Castle Industries organizing drive.

to give their side of the story. In contrast, the union depends entirely on reaching workers on a catch-as-catch-can basis through its organizing committees within the plants, or distributing leaflets at the plant gates. Union meetings are held during off-time hours which adds an additional burden on workers and their families.

The Castle bosses responded to the IWW in the same fashion that most union-busting companies do with other unions. The IWW will, however, satisfy its commitment to the Castle Workers who invited our union in to assist them.

In the final analysis, the Castle Industries union organizing drive will be an educational one. Fellow Worker Dan Pless stated that, "Our success in the end will be determined by how quickly the workers involved come to realize that the bosses are not concerned about the welfare of the employees but rather their own interests. And only by banding together, in solidarity as a union shop can workers protect their interests."

Pless maintains that Castle workers need only examine the financial affairs of the

company's bosses to see who has benefitted most and at whose expense.

For example, according to Arkansas State Employment Security Division, workers in the same industrial classification as Castle workers were earning, as of December 1981, \$5.71 an hour. Some Castle workers, however, earn barely above minimum wage and none, as far as we could determine, earn \$5.71 an hour.

The irony is that few, if any Castle workers could afford to purchase the product they make on the wages they earn.

By comparison, Mr. John Allison, the company's president, who takes \$161,000 plus from Castle Industries, manages to support himself and his family in a lifestyle that would be the envy of most any oil baron. His employees, however, find it difficult to adequately feed, clothe, educate, or provide sufficient health care for themselves and their families on wages that place them smack at the poverty level by both state and national standards.

Every indicator points toward Castle management digging in for a long-term anti-union campaign, using a wide variety

of smear and slander tactics to discredit the union in the eyes of Castle workers.

The Industrial Workers of The World are prepared to meet the challenge.

—By Paul Poulos

Feb. 10, 1982: meeting in Houston, Arkansas, four employees of King Homes join IWW and set up Organizing Committee.

Feb. 12, 1982: employer receives notice from D. Pless that IWW intends to organize King Homes; employer calls in the Committee and sends them home for the rest of the day.

Feb. 17, 1982: employer has first captive audience meeting — tells employees that due to 'economics' the plant will close one day per week and perhaps close altogether.

Feb. 18, 1982: leaflet King Homes for meeting. Only the Committee and company spy show from King Homes. Employees come from Castle Truss and sign authorization cards.

Feb. 19, 1982: employer has second captive audience meeting at King Homes with Homer Brazil, his attorney in attendance. Tells the employees that the IWW is Communist, that IWW has strikes where people are killed and other boss-type lies.

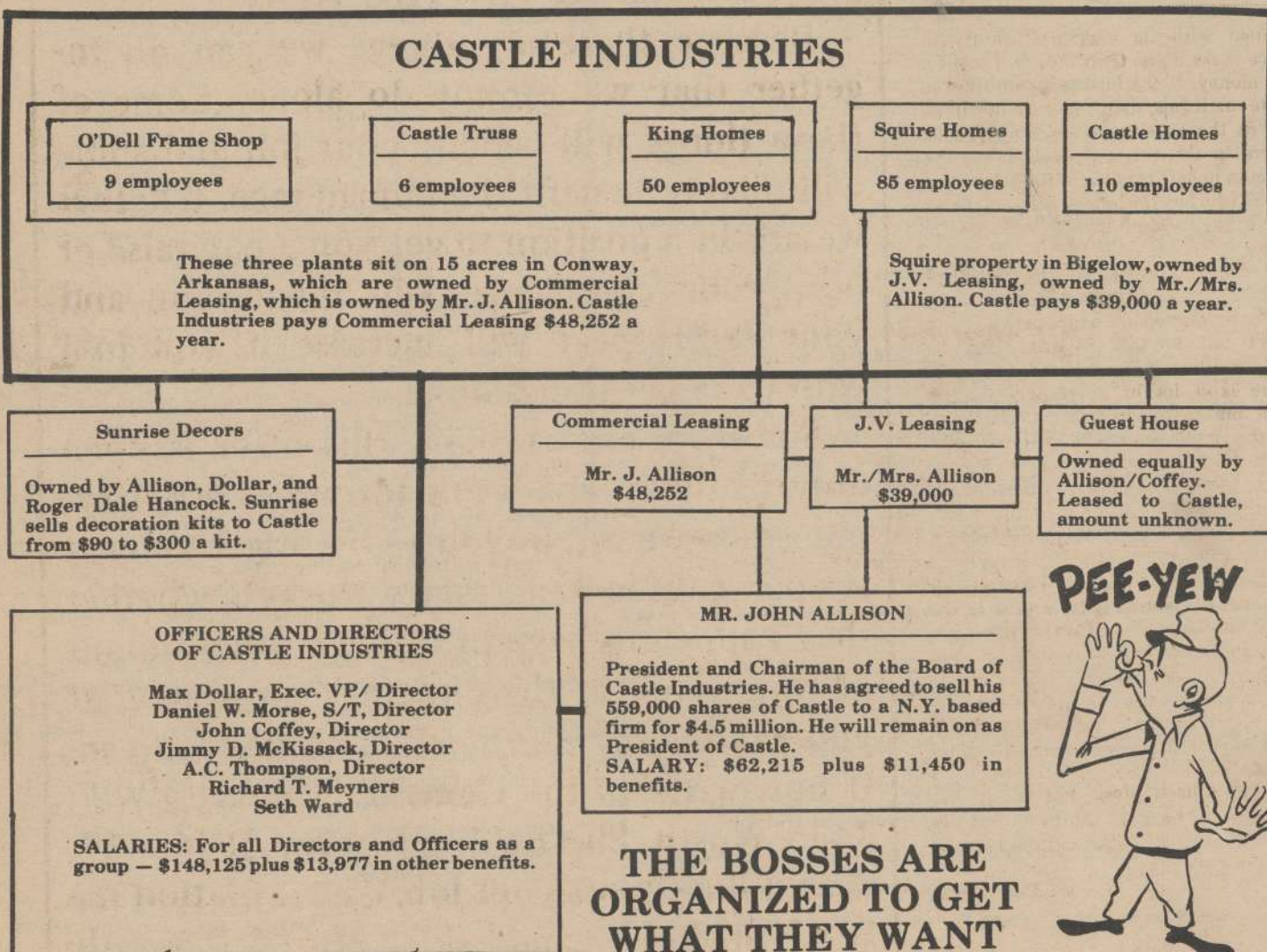
Feb. 23, 1982: majority of employees at Castle Truss join the IWW. Decision is made to demand recognition from employer.

Feb. 26, 1982: employer receives demand for recognition from IWW. Sam Pool, manager of Castle Truss, tells Wanda Hargrove, Union Representative, that he had spoken with the president of Castle Industries and that she should get hold of "her Union" to begin bargaining as soon as possible.

March 1, 1982: contacted by organizers, Sam Pool denies he said what he said. Says that he meant to tell us to contact their lawyer, Oscar Davis of the anti-union firm of Friday, Eldridge and Clark.

March, 1982: begin leafletting all of the plants owned by Castle Industries and making contacts. Leafletting corporate offices of Ocilla Corporation in NYC and planning to begin drive at Ocilla Plant in Georgia.

WHY CASTLE WORKERS WANT TO BUILD



In the mid-1970s, a group of local businessmen took over a bankrupt mobile home manufacturer which they renamed Castle Industries. In the last few years it has done well, grossing nearly 20 million dollars in 1980.

Johnny Allison was the majority shareholder, chairman of the board and president of the company. Much of the credit and blame for what the company has done belongs to him.

The company owns five plants — Castle Homes, Castle Truss, Squire Homes, King Homes and Odell Frame Shop. The property upon which Castle Truss, King Homes and Odell Frame Shop are situated is owned by Johnny Allison, purchased, in large part, with money advanced to him by Castle Industries. He then rents this property back to the company for \$48,000 per year. Mr Allison and another member of the board of directors own the property that Squire is situated on, which they rent back to the company for \$39,000 per year.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Coffey, another member of the board of directors, own another property called Guest House. This is a house situated on the Arkansas River. Guest House is leased to Castle Industries and is used by Mr. Allison and his business associates as a place to give parties.

Mr. Allison and another member of the board of directors are part owners of another business called Sunrise Decor. Sunrise Decor sells decorator kits to Castle Industries for each mobile home, costing between \$90 and \$300 per mobile home.

The Union has heard numerous complaints from employees of Castle Industries about the quality of the materials



IWW organizer Dan Pless describes the Castle Industries network to members of the King and Castle Truss organizing committee.



Allison's estate across from the golf course. He earns about \$200,000 per year; his employees are lucky if they earn \$10,000.



"Guest House" on the Arkansas River, owned by Allison and Board member Coffee. Allison and friends lease it to Castle and use it to party.

"Our Boss Says We Don't Need A Union; -We Think He's Wrong"



Clockwise from top left: Wanda, William, Clint, and Greg.

BETTER HOMES:

that they work with. When they get shoddy materials, it makes their jobs more difficult. It is not difficult to see that Mr. Allison can keep profits higher if he purchases lower cost supplies.

There is on file with the Arkansas Mobile Home Commission a foot high file of complaints from working and retired people who purchase their new homes and are confronted with problems. In many cases, the walls have separated, the floor is not level, and they are being poisoned by formaldehyde leaching from the building materials...

Castle Industries has managed to maintain a 13 per cent profit for the last three years.

In early 1982, Johnny Allison sold his controlling interest in Castle Industries to Ocilla of New York City. Ocilla owns a mobile home manufacturer in Georgia. The combination of the two companies doubled the sales market and created what is probably the second largest manufacturer of mobile homes in the United States.

Ocilla also owns several financial type companies, all located in New York City. Ocilla appears to be well-capitalized and has the ability to buy even more mobile home manufacturers.

Due to the economic mess in the United States, working people find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible to buy new homes. Mobile homes are less expensive and more affordable in a society where owning your own home is a major goal for most people. If Ocilla can monopolize a large portion of the mobile home market,

combined with its presumed ability to finance these units, then they will make a lot of money. If the business continues to operate as it has, then this money will be made at the expense of working people. Workers in the various plants make the product in unsafe conditions for low wages. Workers who buy the homes will sometimes get poor quality and unsafe conditions to live in.

One of the employees at Castle Industries states that they had met Johnny Allison and that he seemed like a nice person. "You couldn't tell to talk to him that he considered himself any different from us."

There is a lot of difference. Johnny Allison makes about \$200,000 per year, while the employees are lucky if they earn \$10,000.

It is in the interest of the management to make the highest possible profit, which means spending the least possible amount of money. It is only a statistic if a worker is injured, and costs less than fixing unsafe conditions. It means higher profits in the short run if material costs are low, even if it means that the company gets a bad reputation in the future — which might result in lower sales and fewer jobs. It means higher profits if the workers can be kept to work with low pay and little or no benefits.

Johnny Allison does not want his employees to have a contract but he demanded and got a contract from his new employers — Ocilla.

— By Dan Pless

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, IL 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the US, and dues are \$5 a month.

A WELCOME TO MORE ROBOTS:

The robots are coming.

There is no sense fighting them. Get ready to welcome them.

The trick is to have them work for us instead of letting them steal our bread. If we don't make them work for us, we will be out in the breadline, for they are coming. They are here.

General Motors and Fujitsu Fanuc of Japan have set up a joint venture company to produce robots for the US market. Just where they will build them has not been determined so far, but GM is a guaranteed customer.

While Japanese companies lead in the robot-building industry, it is an outgrowth of American numerically-controlled machine tools and the pioneering of Unimation Incorporated, which went to Japan to find interested customers and there leased its licenses to Kawasaki Heavy Industries.

This transnationalism of capital goes on while workers and unions try to keep jobs from disappearing over boundary lines. It would work out far better for us to put our heads together to figure out how we can all enjoy this planet, letting the robots do the repetitive lifting, positioning, painting, and welding chores that really aren't much fun anyway.

Nissan of Japan has designed its auto plant in Tennessee so that its basic "staff" will consist of 220 robots. GM isn't the only big company moving into the robot-building business: Bendix, Renault, IBM, Westinghouse, and GE are all building their own, and will build for others.

What's a robot worth? Susnjara, head of Thermwood, says: "The price of our basic robot is about \$35,000, but we have one very sophisticated machine used by Boeing and others in the aerospace industry that are selling for \$500,000."

It is ridiculous and menacing that people—the only species that invent things and make things for a living—should fear that things will displace people. It can happen only because we are so badly misorganized, disorganized, and unorganized that the only fear we have greater than the fear of losing our jobs is the fear that things we have made will devastate the cities we live in.

Despite all the languages on earth, we can communi-

cate, we can organize, we can get set to quit doing the mutually-destructive things we are told to do. We the working class, the useful people, the folks with no interest to the contrary, can agree on what to make and where to move it to insure a good life for us all. Who can stop us?

We are concerned with the here and now, with the bargaining about wages and conditions in 1982. We can assess our bargaining situation better when we look at it whole: at the place our jobs fill in a global economy, at the position of today's events with respect to long-range

developments. The greater the moral prestige of unionism from providing a solution to the problems of mankind, the better we can bargain. Our trump ace is our collective capacity to eliminate these obsolete arrangements that make us fear each other, fear the things we make, and fear the future. Let's make it good for our grandchildren. That will make it good for us.

That's what the IWW is all about. Be proud if you're in it, and get in it if you're not.

Iron Heel In Amigo-Land

Human-rights violations including murder, torture, and abduction continue in Mexico, despite the fact that the Mexican Constitution includes civil-rights guarantees for Mexican citizens. The victims of these violations include trade-unionists, students, teachers, members of opposition political parties, and members of peasant organizations.

One of the main issues of concern to peasant organizations in Mexico is land redistribution. This issue has been prominent ever since the 1910-17 revolution, which was prompted in part by a popular demand to break up the large estates that dominated Mexico's rural economy. For example in the state of Hidalgo, in the area of Huastec alone, it is estimated that some 20% of the land has been in dispute for over 30 years, and that about 20,000 peasants are involved in the conflict.

The federal security police (PFS) have arrested and tortured peasant leaders in an apparent attempt to discourage formation of independent peasant organizations. Nicolas Juarez, Atilio Hernandez, and Luis Bautista all showed marks of torture when they were released from Huejutla prison in June 1981. Three others—Cecilio Martinez Hernandez, Bartolo Martinez, and Rosalio Memdez, all from the municipality of Huejutla, Hidalgo—"disappeared" on June 25th, 1981, and are still missing to date.

Peasants protesting the Government's detention and treatment of peasant leaders and other political prisoners

have suffered brutal reprisals. Last July, 30 imprisoned peasants went on a hunger strike to demand the release of 57 political prisoners and to locate 12 who had "disappeared". Seven of them, including leader Arturo Albores, were violently moved from their cells to the prison cellar, where it is believed they were tortured.

On July 21st, in the municipality of Chicontepec in the Huasteca region of Vera Cruz, peasant members of the region's independent peasant organization demanded the release of five leaders who had been imprisoned. The group were surrounded by three truckloads of uniformed PFS members who fired into the crowd, killing 10 people, including a 10-year-old boy, and wounding at least 11.

Amnesty International has reports on individual cases and mass arrests of peasants and workers, but there are over 300 who have "disappeared" in recent years that AI is still unable to locate. It is also difficult to keep track of what happens in rural areas, where many of the peasant abductions occur.

The plight of the "disappeared", many of whom may be hidden away in secret jails or already dead, makes it difficult to know how many prisoners are being held in Mexico for political motives. What evidence there is indicates that the numbers are considerable.

adapted from *Amnesty Action*, March 1982

Mayday Greetings!



"All they think about is money..."

University Cellar
I.U. 660 Ann Arbor

GREETINGS ON MAY DAY



★
EDUCATION
★
ORGANIZATION
★
EMANCIPATION



Industrial Workers of the World

Boston General Membership Branch

P.O. Box 454
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

★★★ IWW Directory

NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99504.
Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate, PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824.
Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate, Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707.
ARKANSAS: Arkadelphia IWW, PO Box 371, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923.
CALIFORNIA: San Diego IWW Group, Sandra Dytke, 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.
IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585, or Jake Edwards, (712) 283-2816.
ILLINOIS: Chicago General Membership Branch, Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820.
MARYLAND: J. K. Spitzberg, Delegate, 13042 Open Hearth Way, Germantown, Maryland 20874.
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 Sunday of each month. Child care provided if arranged in advance with the Secretary. Phone 522-7090 or 524-0529.
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.
Copper Country IWW: Robin Oye, Delegate, 1101 Cottage Drive, Hancock, MI 49930.
MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/Saint Paul IWW, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1621 Marshall Avenue (3), Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104; Scott Burgwin, Delegate, 3343 15th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407.
MONTANA: A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, Montana 59873, Phone (406) 827-3238, or PO Box 8562, Missoula, Montana 59807.
NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196.
NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Eckhart, Buffalo, New York, 14207, Phone (716) 877-6073.
Central New York General Membership Branch: Branch Secretary Andrea Barker, 201 Seeley Road, Apt. 4-H, Syracuse, NY 13224
Georgene McKown, Delegate, 117 Edgemere Road, Syracuse, NY 13208.
Greater New York City Organizing Committee, Rochelle Semel, Delegate, 788 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York 10025.

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.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Elton Manzione, Delegate, Harbinger Publications, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, SC 29201, Phone (803) 254-9398.
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, Hulsache (2), San Antonio, Texas 78201.
Industrial Organizing Committee, PO Box 12831, San Antonio, Texas 78212, Phone (512) 736-6033.
VIRGINIA: Daniel del Valle, Delegate, 2994 Monticello Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042, Phone (703) 698-9293.
WASHINGTON: Seattle General Membership Branch, Charlotte Jahn, Branch Secretary, 3238 33rd Avenue South, Seattle, Washington 98144.

Bellingham GMB, PO Box 1386 Bellingham, WA, 98227 (Phone 671-9995) meets first Monday at 6:30

Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, Ottilie Markholt, Branch Secretary, 2115 South Sheridan Avenue, Tacoma, Washington 98405, Phone (206) 272-8119.
WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 9, Richard Linster, Acting Secretary, 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW Group, Al Grierson, Delegate, 4631 East Pender Street, Burnaby, British Columbia V5C, 2N2, Canada.

EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN: British Section IWW, Paul Shellard, Section Secretary, PO Box 48, Oldham, Lancashire OL1, 2JQ, England.
Elaine Godina, Delegate, Phone 061-633-5405.

SWEDEN: Stockholm IWW Group, Goran Werin, Delegate, PO Box 19104 104 32 Stockholm 19, Sweden.

PACIFIC

GUAM: Guam IWW Group, Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910.

AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King Street, 1st Floor, Newton, Sydney, Australia.

Mid-Hudson Regional IWW Group
Albany NY (518) 465-4234

SUSTAINING FUND

IW SUSTAINING FUND

(Received March 11th Through April 7th)

Gene Nelson	20.00
Anonymous	1.00
Paul Avrich	9.00
Thomas Guback	21.00
Marc Janowitz	1.00
Robert Young	10.00
Erika Stephens	5.00
Patrick McMillen	17.00
R. C. Burns	6.00
Stan McCauley	15.00
Constance Blomen	7.50
Matt Rougle	6.00
Quist	40.00
Randall McCabe	4.00
George LaForest	5.00
Dean Nolan	100.00
Penny Pixler	150.00
TOTAL	417.00

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.

Is Your Job Killing You?

"Monday-morning sickness" may be the body's response to being re-submitted to the pollution on the job - including office jobs. *Rank and File Report* cites Craig Hallowell, Director of Indoor Air Quality at Lawrence Laboratories in Berkeley, as offering this explanation: Less ventilation because of air conditioning and sealed windows, office supplies and machines, largely plastic office surroundings, and smoke may, in the opinion of those studying the situation, provide more indoor pollution than there is outdoors. Copiers, solvents, even carpets all contribute to that environment your body resents for good reasons.

Did You Notice?

According to Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the "economic recovery, the cultural and spiritual renaissance of Western Europe, Japan, the United States, has depended since 1945 on the willingness of the United States to use nuclear weapons, as necessary, against conventional attacks against vital interests". With friends like Rostow, disarmament needs no enemies.

The US unemployment rate reached a postwar high of 9% in March. The rate, up from 8.8% in February, has been matched just once since the Depression: in May of 1976. The unemployment rate for blacks in March was 18%, the highest since 1972, when statistics were first compiled by race. Nineteen states experienced double-digit unemployment during Reagan's first year in office. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that 15 of the 19 states with overall unemployment of 10% or more "were in a nearly contiguous area extending from Iowa eastward to Pennsylvania and southward to the Gulf states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama". The other states were in the Northwest: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Nine women who had abortions and two women who performed the illegal operations went on trial in Bilbao, Spain while about 500 started a demonstration outside. The prosecutor demanded 60 years' imprisonment for the alleged abortionist, Julia Garcia Navarro; 55 years for her daughter, accused of aiding in the operations; and six months for each of the nine women who allegedly had abortions.

Word processors, small business computers, check-writing machines, and telephone-answering machines are turning up alongside guns and rings in Atlanta, Georgia pawnshops as small businessmen battle tight credit and hard economic times. One pawnshop owner estimated that he made five times more loans to businessmen than he did a year ago.

Things Members Are Doing

ANN ARBOR KLANLET

Over two thousand people assembled outside City Hall by the Coalition Against the Nazis in response to the Nazis' announcement that they would rally there at one. The Coalition included labor, Jewish, and Arab groups, gays, various community organizations, and virtually the full range of the local left except the Spartacist League—who refused to join the Coalition unless they could run it, then staged their own small circus, cut wires to the Coalition's speaker, and when the Coalition marched to meet the Nazis, trashed that borrowed speaker, proving the Nazis aren't the only nuts.

The Coalition began to assemble about ten to set up its speaker system and start the day with some music. Around noon it was learned that the Nazis—all sixteen of them—had shown up at the Federal Building a few blocks away. So the Coalition forces left City Hall to the SL. They found that most of the Nazis were youths—some probably not yet in high school—with the older men huddled behind the younger recruits. The extreme youth of these misled souls made the Coalition people reluctant to press the confrontation, but many had brought well-ripened fruits and vegetables and started throwing them.

The Nazis banged on the door of the Federal Building seeking sanctuary, and the glass in one door got broken. Local police moved in to protect the Nazis, while demonstrators chanted "Nazis, Bosses, Cops, and Klan Work Together Hand in Hand." The sheriff sent a bus to take the Nazis to safety.

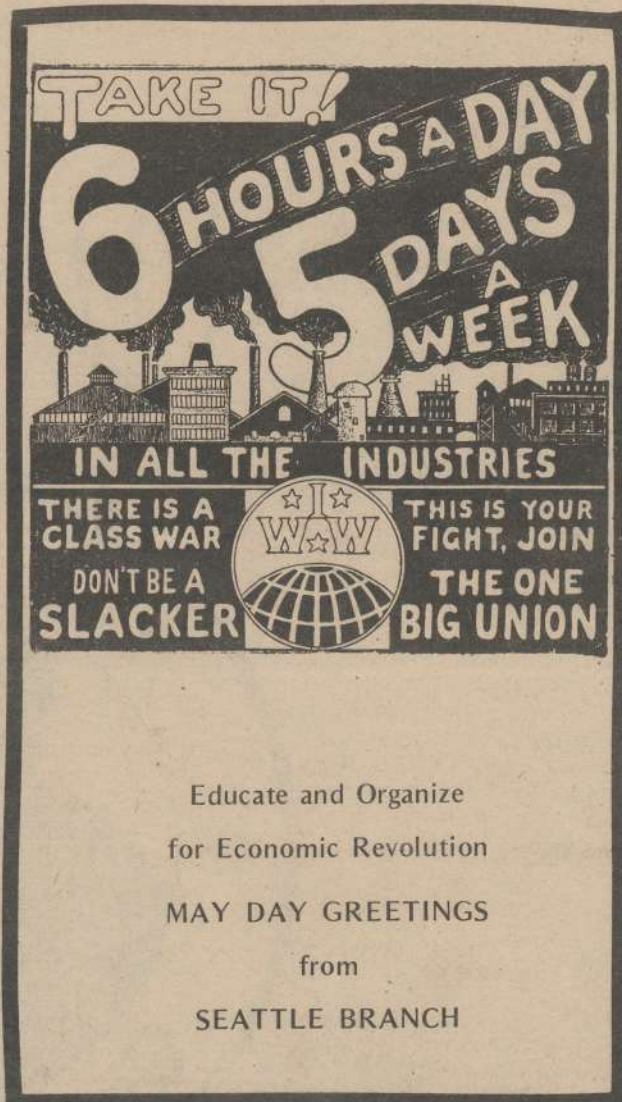
The Coalition then marched back to City Hall to find that those sole and self-appointed saviours of the working class, the Spartacist League, had overpowered the few who had stayed to keep an eye on the loudspeaker, and had seriously damaged it.

The Coalition had formed because of recognition that such groups as the Nazis and the Klan present immediate dangers, as the Greensboro massacre proves, and threaten to become nuclei of mass fascist organizations to terrorize labor, the left, and the racial minorities and eventually set up fascist regimes if the corporations should decide that's what they want. One body in the Coalition was the IWW, and as its spokesperson put it:

"These groups and ideologies were tolerated for a reason. They are composed of people—wage slaves like you and me—who see the world collapsing but who, rather than uniting, fall into the bosses' trap and blame their fellow workers for their troubles. Division is the bosses' tool. They are trying to divide us by race, by trade, by sex, by company, and by nation. But there's an answer to this division—Solidarity."

NEW YORK MAY DAY PARTY

New York members will have a May Day Party in Machinists Hall Saturday evening, May 1st.



Educate and Organize
for Economic Revolution
MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
SEATTLE BRANCH

IWW IN GLASGOW

Our fellow workers in Britain held a delegate conference in Glasgow on Saturday, April 10th. The evening began with a showing of the film *The Workers' Party* at a club (with bar) able to accommodate 120. Members from London and Oldham assisted in the presentation of what the IWW has been doing and is currently trying to do.

Our fellow workers in Leicester report that their efforts helped save the day-care facilities at the Beal Street Nursery, and "it is now open indefinitely at a 50% reduction in fees". They continue reinforcing the picket line at Evans Lift, are active in a political-prisoner aid group at the Socialist Center, and provide speakers for groups interested in the viability of industrial unionism. Members from Leicester went to Birmingham to participate in the Bloody Sunday demonstration there, and to London for the anti-apartheid march.

UTAH IN CHAMPAIGN

Fellow Worker Utah Phillips gave a highly successful concert on March 15th in a benefit for the local community radio station WEFT. The concert had been arranged with the help of Fellow Workers Mi Mi Rivera and Jeff Stein. During the concert many issues of the *Industrial Worker* were sold, as well as copies of *The Little Red Songbook*.

The Champaign fellow workers recorded an interview with Phillips which was broadcast on March 20th. It was presented on "Not Strictly Speaking", the weekly radio program produced by Rivera and Stein. The show is not an IWW production, but often presents programs on labor, feminist, and ecological issues. The local Wobs recommend that the rest of the union get involved in and support listener-supported community radio. Let's help take back the airwaves.

COLUMBIA HITS UNEMPLOYMENT

The IWW job branch at Harbinger Publications in Columbia, South Carolina have produced an eight-page pamphlet on unemployment which they are passing out at unemployment and job-service offices. The pamphlet proposes a six-hour day. Its graphics point to how much harder unemployment hits blacks than whites, and the threat to labor unity that this creates.

The group plan to follow up with educational sessions on the economics of unemployment, expecting to develop a platform to be presented to state officials on the need for a six-hour day, retooling of defense industries to produce needed goods instead of arms, and a public-works program to rebuild cities, construct day-care centers, and clean up the environment, using money that would otherwise go for military expenditures.

Corrections

In the article "Prisons for Profit" in the April issue of the *Industrial Worker*, it was stated that prison populations have doubled since 1981. This should have read since 1971. Also, in a recent issue we gave the title of CLUW's new album of songs for working women as *Bread and Roses*, when it should have read *Bread and Raises*.

Turkish Junta Tortures Unionists

When the military junta established its dictatorship in Turkey in September 1980, it confiscated the properties of DISK (the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey) and arrested 52 of its top leaders and shop stewards. The prosecution demands that the prisoners be hanged. The indictment charges that DISK was "founded against conciliatory trades unionism", has relations with the CGT and CGII—major federations in France and Italy respectively, and is affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the same international that includes the unions in the Soviet sphere. This has not stopped its competitor, the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), from protesting the attack on DISK and providing material support for the families of the 52 indicted.

Other arrests and systematic tortures of workers continue. On January 22nd Amnesty International reported that 70 political prisoners had died under torture.

According to the bulletin "Solidarity with Turkey", published at 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles in Paris, these tortures include electric shock, falaka (beating the heels while the feet are held up tied in a special mechanism), rape, the "cat torture" in which the detainee is placed in the same bag with a cat and the bag is tied and beaten with a stick, and the hanging torture in which the victim is hanged but the rope is cut before he is killed.

The taxes paid by American workers help support these sadists.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER Second Class Postage
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BELLINGHAM WA 98227

A REMEMBERED MAY DAY: MAY 1ST, 1917

The Czar had been overthrown, and a republic had replaced the Russian Empire. People of many nationalities from all over the United States had come to Seattle on their way to Vladivostok. On the morning of May 1st, 1917 they assembled with local people and marched to Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Queen Anne Hill. There they held a memorial meeting for members of the IWW who had been murdered the preceding November 5th at Everett for daring to go there to hold a union meeting.

Twenty-five of us survivors of that Everett massacre were being held in King County jail, charged with murder even though it was the sheriff's deputies who had done the shooting. The jail was in the basement of the old King County Court House on top of Profanity Hill, given that name by fat lawyers who had to climb it.

There we prisoners had held our own May Day celebration in the morning. About the middle of the afternoon we heard voices singing from down the hill. At first the sound was faint and interrupted, but it gradually became clearer until melodies, words, and songs stood out: "Hold the Fort", "The Red Flag", "Solidarity", and significantly for May 1st "The Marseillaise" and the "International" in languages I recognized as Russian, German, Italian, and English.

The marchers sang all the way up Profanity Hill, and surrounded the jail. We demanded that the jailers open the outside windows. If they had not, we would have opened them our way. The singing went on through the rest of the afternoon and into the evening: a song of support from the outside, a song of solidarity to revolutionary workers everywhere.

Jack Leonard, X330599