



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

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★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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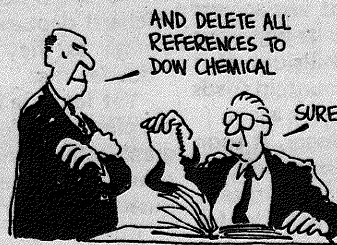
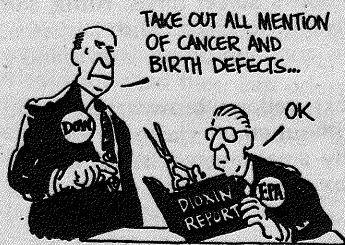
As many as 20 million American workers are exposed to chemicals on their jobs that can make them sterile or cause miscarriages and birth defects. The latest evidence shows both women and men at serious risk from such substances. But many companies continue to "solve" the problem by excluding fertile women from such jobs, at least those jobs traditionally held by men and also more highly paid. Meanwhile, women continue to hold down low-paying traditionally women's jobs like hospital work, even though they are exposed to anesthetic gas, X-rays, infectious diseases such as German measles, and a variety of chemical agents, all of which can be reproductively hazardous.

In one example, in the early '70s Carol Doerr was transferred from her job at B. F. Goodrich because of the company's protective policy against female exposure to vinyl chloride. This may look well enough on the surface, but as Doerr pointed out in her lawsuit against the company, the policy limited women's chances for promotion in the company as well as failing to protect men equally, since vinyl chloride is linked with male reproductive problems. A few years later, however, long-term exposure to vinyl chloride was linked to a rare liver cancer, angiosarcoma. As cancer didn't discriminate by sex, B. F. Goodrich limited all workers' exposure to the chemical and developed a new system to improve safety.

It was not until 1977, however, when men working with the pesticide dibromochloropropane (DBCP) found themselves sterile, that scientists took a more sex-neutral approach to the problem. Not even the revelation that Agent Orange, the mutagenic chemical used as a herbicide in Vietnam, could cause birth defects in children fathered by men who had been exposed to it years earlier could shake the widespread impression that only women need to be concerned with reproductive health problems.

"The more we study, the more we see how males are vulnerable to the same chemicals as females," pointed out Marvin Legator, professor of genetic toxicology at the University of Texas Medical Branch. "So now the real kick should be to protect everybody from them."

The emerging policy from a number of the larger corporations has been to exclude fertile women from certain jobs, allegedly to protect the lives of the unborn, even if the women must transfer to lower-paying jobs—or get sterilized to retain the jobs they have. One might wonder at these companies' greater concern for the well-being of unconceived fetuses than for that of the potential parents, until one examined current regulations regarding suits for



job-related injury. The rights of employees to sue their employers are limited, but the rights of any future children of those employees to sue their parents' employers aren't. By excluding women from certain job classifications which involve working with potentially-hazardous materials, companies hope to protect themselves from such suits.

To date, Connecticut is the only state to pass a law barring occupational health policies that discriminate on the basis of sex. That law was passed after a woman applying for a job at a plant store was asked about her ability to have children. In other states, companies can bar fertile women with relative impunity. It is only if a woman is supported by her union—or has the time, inclination, support, and money to sue—that such policies are challenged.

But the trend in business and government is to make it more difficult for even militant and concerned workers to protect themselves from reproductively-hazardous chemicals on the job. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), never a strong staff for workers to lean on, has bowed to industry pressure to reconsider the lead-exposure standards passed in the last days of the Carter Administration. OSHA spokesperson Jim Foster conceded that there's no new scientific evidence to justify reconsidering the lead standards. There's just a feeling among agency officials that "no standard should be carved in stone".

Equally disturbing, OSHA has proposed revisions that would limit employees' rights to see medical records kept by their employers. The present Administration has also tried to dilute existing rules to label toxic substances so that workers can identify them on the job. These two actions alone could make it much more difficult for workers to find out what substances they are exposed to at work, and whether these substances are health risks. Now, employers alone decide what to tell workers.

A study conducted by the Conference Board, a cor-

porate think tank, found that many corporate medical directors feel that "employees are too unsophisticated to understand their own health measurements and records". Many companies also feel that if divulged, medical records could wind up in union hands—"a worry felt especially in firms where unions have made occupational health a major issue", according to the Conference Board.

May the coming years bring such firms ever more to worry about.

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CONVENTION
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The Crime of Punishment

"We lock up twice as many people per capita as Canada, and four times as many as West Germany. In fact only two industrialized countries lock up more people than we do: The Soviet Union and South Africa." So writes Loren Siegel in *Civil Liberties*.

The crowding of jails has led to suits against 39 states by prisoners, and the adoption of "forced release" first in Illinois and then in other states to comply with court restrictions on overcrowding.

In 1981 the number of people sent to prison was five times the number that came out. There are now over 400,000 in state and federal prisons, up 13% from a year ago.

The growth in prison population comes in part from the circumstance that unemployment leads to crimes that would not be committed if those who commit them had jobs. But the crowding of prisons comes even more from the wave of mandatory-sentencing laws enacted in the last few years by politicians in 32 states who promised that this would curb crime.

"The public perception of the rising volume of crime is even greater than the volume itself, and fear of crime has transformed many urban dwellers into recluses reluctant to leave the relative safety of their homes"—one of the circumstances to which Siegel attributes the mandatory-sentence wave. Elderly folk in any city can recall that in the '40s and '50s young folks did not hesitate to bicycle in parks up to bedtime, while now most people hesitate to go even in daylight hours. The years and wars

between then and now have been followed by a great growth in our lack of concern for one another, and in rape and other forms of assault.

In Indiana, since its mandatory sentencing act was passed in 1978, the prison population has been growing 15 times as fast as it grew before that change, and "40% of the new population is made up of persons convicted of minor, non-violent crimes, such as shoplifting".

As prison crowding led to forced release, and prisoners got out ahead of their time, some of them committed crimes they would not have had a chance to commit if they had been kept in prison, so there is a demand to build more jails. Some speak of this as though the authorities were taking these prisoners out of the oven before they were done, and that's why they commit crimes again. Illinois Corrections Department Director Michael P. Lane informs the world: "Forced-release prisoners commit crimes at no greater or lesser rate than inmates who leave prison after serving their full sentence." All of which is about as startling as the statement that the number of eggs robins lay seems to be uninfluenced by the price of gasoline; but it does cast doubt on the notion that if criminals are put into prisons for the proper dosage of time to be served, they will come out non-criminals, and depression-proof.

Some reason that if longer sentences didn't stop crime, hanging might. There are now at least 1150 American prisoners under sentence of death. A statistical analysis would indicate that they are there because of skin color. "In

Texas," reports Siegel, "black killers with white victims are 87 times more likely to be sentenced to death than those with black victims; among killers of whites, black offenders are six times more likely than white offenders to be sentenced to death...."

In jails awaiting trial are a host of poor people, not convicted of any crime, most of them eventually released without being convicted. They are there for being too poor to bail themselves out. A government study concluded that "only 1.9% of all defendants released before trial are convicted of serious crimes during their pre-trial liberty". Federal Judge Harold Green says: "If we could have trials in six weeks or two months, the entire problem of crimes while on bail would disappear."

It costs an average of \$70,000 per cell to build a maximum-security prison. Yearly operating costs run between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per cell. It must be that the contractors who build them have a lot of influence: Illinois, with overcrowded prisons and forced-release prisoners, has had to shut down some facilities because it can't pay the guards, but is still building more jails.

If you feel a bit nervous walking down a dark street alone at night, you have reason to feel nervous. But which is the most effective way to cope with that problem: more prisons, longer terms, or changes in our economic life so we would all feel that there are better ways to make a living than stealing, and that our fellow human beings are our natural friends, not our enemies or rivals?



Neighborhood Unity

Lennox grows on you, like a well-worn, down-at-heel shoe. You're familiar with its squeak, its lopped-over arch that allows your foot to sag into comfortable, unhygienic posture.

Lennox is an unincorporated slice of Los Angeles County territory, 1.2 miles in area, sandwiched between Big Brother LA and a couple of suburbs which nibble at its borders. Its 18,601 working-class population is as varied as a patchwork quilt. Long-established residents have watched, silent and often dismayed, the shifts and turns and crunches of ethnic change over the last 15 years. But the elderly Anglo population, dwindling to 39%, hasn't launched any protest as workers with Spanish surnames (42%) nudged blacks (16%), Indians (1%), and Orientals and Polynesians (2%).

Each group represents a tight little self-sufficient sub-culture. After all, there isn't much Jose can say to Rufus. Tortillas and soul food are an indigestible combination. Rufus could not dance to Jose's dulcet tunes. Rufus and Richard deplore Jose's aversion to the English language. As far as they ever get in communication is a friendly "Buenas dias."

Yet let it be noted: Blacks, yellows, browns, pinks, and purples live side by side without ethnic clash. We are geographically if not culturally amalgamated. Whatever our other shortcomings, Lennox residents don't need school busses to integrate us.

Busses?

They were the last maneuver the liberals tried in order to integrate blacks and whites, remember? Yet somehow integration wasn't accomplished that way. Analyzed in depth, what went wrong with the bus ride?

We patronized the black community by insisting that "good" education could be obtained only in the presence

of "whitey". We spotlighted blacks as educational problems, as special cases in the glare of ballyhooed publicity. We squandered millions on a program repugnant to about 50% of both whites and blacks. And we failed to score our main point: superior learning.

One immediate result of this spurious, mechanical righteousness was the watering down of education. Somehow during all this friendly driving around in the little yellow bus, Johnnie's reading score dropped. Not because he sat beside black Rufus and brown Adriana, but because the natural rhythm of his (and their) learning schedule was badly disrupted. Undue publicity flares into delinquency among the immature.

So what did the bus ride accomplish? We cultivated a shallow virtue among liberal activists pushing bussing. ("See how broad-minded we are! We bus our kids into an integrated school for a few hours a day, then let them come home to a nice middle-class Anglo neighborhood where their living *really* counts. Give us A for altruism.")

Integration is in fact the wave of the future. Unself-conscious, authentic integration. *At the neighborhood level.* School and job integration will fall naturally and logically into line when we open our neighborhoods to minorities; when we Anglos stay put; when we refrain from panic selling when blacks and browns move to our block.

All right, so nothing's perfect. Before the bumps are smoothed out, this authentic neighborhood integration can give us a rough ride. Rougher than you'll get in the pretty little yellow school bus.

Anglo liberals, are you ready to re-invest your humanism in your own back yard?

Dorice McDaniels



Let's Live!

There's a growing expectation that mankind's ascendancy on this planet is likely to end soon in a rash of nuclear blasts survived by cockroaches and fleas—and perhaps by a few big shots who have hidden themselves in deep bunkers or taken off in satellites.

This is not because we human beings are an inherently cantankerous lot. When we crowd on beaches or at band concerts where admission is free, we behave quite well toward one another despite a bit of trampling and sand in our sandwiches. Yet dozens of wars are going on now, with bigger ones looming. This is not because folks hate those on the other side of their boundaries. In fact at all boundaries young people keep on marrying each other. It is because we are ordered and manipulated into war, and into the hatreds that accompany war, by a handful who sense that they can stay on our backs only by keeping us hating each other, afraid of each other, and ready to kill each other.

In the long history of the human race, war developed only as society developed an upper crust that got the loot but avoided the fighting. To deal effectively with war, we need to deal with that upper crust.

Look through some world history books whose maps show how boundary lines have changed through the centuries, and it becomes plain that nations are not bodies of kindred people, but simply those who happen to be under the heel of the same government, on tap for mutual murder. Lift your eyes from the map and look at a building under construction: It takes the walls dividing each level to hold up the level above it. It is only a split-up world of producers that can be kept in hand by the parasites who rule them. If those who do the world's work organize to do it for their collective benefit, this threat of nuclear holocaust will end.

The worldwide employing class, organized in transnational corporations, in cartels, through family ties and sundry business deals, govern the worldwide working class on the ancient maxim "Divide and conquer." In peace and in war, they pit workers against each other—down the street, across the state, across the ocean. They hypnotize us into believing that the way to prosper is to grab jobs away from each other, to give up our wage demands so they can perhaps give us steadier employment. And they get away with this in a world where our capacity to produce is so far ahead of our standard of living that with all the wastes of war and armament, with all the production of trash and setting us to sell stuff to each other, with all the ostentation of the rich and all the famines that plague mankind, they still can't use up what we produce and have to lay us off.

If we drift and leave things to the ruling class, we will cap the idiocy of these economic arrangements with the idiocy of nuclear devastation. They are tied together. Life is sweet. It is good to eat and drink and make love and watch children chase squirrels. It is good to work and make things of which we can be proud. The labor movements of this globe can organize joint economic research and plan how to do the world's work for our collective good, and then do it. Let's live!

ft

Battle Mountain, Nevada is not much different from other such towns in the American West, right on down to the motels and fast-food rows. As in many other towns that have a mountain or some foothills for a backdrop, the initials of the local high school are emblazoned on the side of a hill, a practice that seems to be indigenous to Anglo-American cultures. So high above the ramparts of Battle Mountain, Nevada are the boldly-emblazoned letters "BM". One cannot avoid a humorous chuckle upon being immediately reminded that "BM" is also polite conversation for after-meals regularity while observing the Nevada grass taking root along the highway shoulder.

Modern "civilization" must wage constant war against the natural forces of the Earth to make sure its highways do not again become grasslands or forested hillsides. If it weren't for the platoons of bulldozers, the mountain roads would soon become unspoiled mountain scenery again.

You all know that when you cut your finger, it soon returns to normal through the process of blood clotting. And those of you Fellow Workers who, through culturally acquired vanity, pierce your ears, know that in order for those ears to remain pierced something must always be left in those apertures, or they will soon close up again. It is the natural way of any living organism to protect itself; and therefore the greatest of all living organisms, Mother Earth, is forever healing her scars. That is how whole civilizations have been covered up and absorbed by the underbrush. The spring flooding and landslides that have been plaguing the American West this season may very well be a gentle warning from the Earth Mother that we lesser mortals had better take some serious stock of how we are respecting this World of ours.

While we humans are larger in stature than the cockroaches, as far as the Earth herself is concerned the two species are equally puny and are subject to the same laws of survival. Whereas the cockroach has been around since before the dinosaur and now threatens to outlast Homo sapiens, it has survived this long only by living within the basic pattern of Nature. Never mind that the cockroach seems to be a pain in the chops to one particular species. The cockroach has never violated the harmony of Nature, which is more than can be said for the species to whom he is a pain in the chops.

An Indian spiritual leader once told a group of people not to worry about Mother Earth, as she can take care of herself, but to worry about their own kind. Your correspondent cannot help but think of these words when looking out at a fuzzy gray sky where a few years ago there were mountains to be seen. Even if humans don't take the trouble to remove the smog from those mountains themselves, the mountains will eventually be seen again. But will there be any humans around to enjoy the view? Never mind the glowing pro-environment commercials you see on the stupid box courtesy of Commonstealth Edison. You'd better depend on someone other than those who buy boob-tube time to watch out for your environment!

For those of you far-flung Fellow Workers who do not happen to reside Stateside, the month of July is the celebration of the United States' Declaration of Independence, an event that was supposed to have been unique in the annals of human civilization. Our history books somehow gloss over the fact that none of the founders of this new country ever worked for their own living, and that many of them were slave owners. Thomas Jefferson, whose glowing declarations of god-given rights were accompanied by slanderous lies about "savage Indians", was a prominent slaveholder who like his colleague George Washington apparently did not have too much confidence in slaves' ability to reproduce themselves, judging by the preponderance of those two surnames among black Americans.

Supposedly this new country was founded for all divisions of the Human Race. But despite the fact that at that time there were more non-English speakers among the European inhabitants than English speakers, all the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were English, and English became the language of the new country. It was also quite obvious that when they were talking about all men being created equal, they were not referring to the Indians who were being driven off their own land or the kidnapped Africans doing involuntary servitude, and that when they were referring to "men", there was no inclusion of women.

Ironically, Canada, which had decided to remain under British tyranny, became the haven for escaped slaves from Freedom Land, as the British tyrants had somehow decided that the owning of some people by other people was reprehensible quite a few years prior to Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation". Since then most of the World's exploiters have found out that wage slavery is a much cheaper and more efficient means of exploitation than slavery or feudalism, under which the only thing the masters have to possess is the slave's chance to make a living.

C. C. Redcloud

IWW on Detroit PBS

Detroit's Public Broadcasting Station has scheduled a live "Late Night" show on the IWW Tuesday, July 26th. Wayne State University promises visual material to go along with a presentation on what the IWW has been up against and what it wants to do. The format of the show provides for call-in comments and questions as well as for a presentation of union aims.

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

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HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ORGANIZE

One undocumented household worker in San Francisco has been paying an agency a fee of \$40 a week for more than four years. Household Workers Rights, determined to fight against this kind of extortion, has organized its own employment referral service. The wages a woman earns through this service will be hers, with only a small one-time fee to help keep the program going.

There are an estimated 200,000 household workers in the State of California, 75% of them working at or below the minimum wage. Low pay, long hours, and language and immigration problems have kept these workers isolated and exploited. The present situation is shocking. Many undocumented "illegals" are virtual prisoners in the homes where they are employed. One woman told us she fled the house in the middle of the night because her employer assaulted her at gunpoint—but the worker's complaint was that the agency did not return the fee she paid for her job! Another worker said she had not had a holiday in the five years of her employment.

Existing "employment agencies" defraud these women, mainly minorities, taking as much as half their pay in fees. One such agency charges the client \$31 for four hours but only pays the workers \$16 to start. It maintains the fiction that the worker is an "independent contractor" and does not even pay Social Security. Of course there are no vacations, health insurance, sick leave, holidays—nothing. Though it is against the law to have the worker pay for damages unless they were willful or dishonest, some agencies demand that workers pay for all damage. In one instance, a woman was asked to pay \$2,000 because she accidentally knocked over a valuable glass collection. All this leaves the worker totally vulnerable and the agency parasitically rich. Undocumented workers are afraid to complain of wretched conditions for fear of deportation.

PROBLEMS AND HISTORY

Since the washerwomen of Jackson, Mississippi founded the first labor union in that state in 1866, household workers have been organizing to get better pay and conditions. But a serious organizing problem has been how to get workers together. Unlike those who enjoy workplace solidarity in the factory or office, these women usually work alone. It is difficult to hold meetings because of the long hours, often extending into evenings and weekends. A worker-controlled employment service will not only mean more money for the people who do the work, but will also bring isolated women together in a sisterhood of mutual support.

The idea of an employment service as a key to organizing has roots in Local 113 of the Industrial Workers of the World. This Denver union, organized in 1916 by Jane Street, based its strength on an employment service which drove the "sharks" out of business and a union boarding house which acted as a center. The goal of the employment office was to build a card file of all the jobs for domestic workers in Denver, and to make the information available to anyone looking for work. Within six months the list grew from 300 to 6,000 jobs.

As the union got stronger, it was attacked by a coalition of the rich women of Denver, the YWCA, and the employment agencies whose business had been damaged. The union office was broken into one night, and the valuable card file of information about employers was destroyed. Jane Street, anticipating something like this, slept with a pistol under her pillow and a lead pipe within reach, but she had gone to the washroom when the break-in occurred.

LIVE-IN WORKERS, HIDDEN WORKERS

There have been many attempts to organize household workers, most of them short-lived. But today the picture is changing, because the women themselves are changing. There is a growing need for household workers, since so many wives are working and so many single women are heads of households. The services they depend on for child care and care for the elderly and invalid have been cut back. Since housework is available, new workers are entering the field. Some are students, and others are professional women who have been laid off.

It is difficult to draw a statistical portrait of these workers because so much of paid housework is hidden. The "independent contractors" do not, as a rule, report their income, and their earnings are so low it doesn't pay the IRS to track them down. This gives workers a tax break, but at the cost of losing any kind of legislative benefits. They are invisible workers; the number of women in household occupations may easily be twice the number reported in official statistics.

According to the most recent figures available, over a million people work in private households. More than half of them live in the South, though the greatest concentration in any part of the world is in Southern California, where Beverly Hills has four full-time household workers to each employer. About 97% of these workers are women, and 53% are black women. A great many Latino women are also working in the field, but since so many are undocumented, no statistics are available.

About 166,000 workers are heads of families, and half the family heads have minor children; 25% report four minor children. Another surprising statistical category is age: 60% are over 45, 38% over 50, and 13% over 65 and still working. Their average cash income is under \$4,000 a year.

The "live-in" worker is getting to be a rarity. Nationally, about 6% of workers live in, though in California it is 11% (that Beverly Hills influence again). These women have many severe problems. "Live-in workers", one woman told me, "cook, clean, chauffeur, iron, and substitute for psychiatrists, often for six days a week, for poor little rich women who really belong in a mental institution, but can afford a live-in worker instead." Another was asked to sleep with the Saint Bernard. "I must have looked startled. 'Well,' said my boss, 'the other maid always slept with the dog. He's an old dog and has to be taken out in the middle of the night. We don't want to get up.'"

One great advantage of live-in work is supposed to be "free" room and board. This makes it possible to save money so you can live it up on your time off—if you ever get any. One employer complained: "Whenever I make any plans, you tell me it is supposed to be your day off." "Well," her worker replied, "I keep hoping. I've been with you a month and still haven't had a day off."

The advantages of room and board are exaggerated. One employer, whenever she dines in an expensive restaurant, asks for a doggie bag "for the maid". The worker may be given a room in an attic or basement, and one millionaire employer recently air-conditioned every room in his house except the "maid's room" under the roof.

Official "labor" has generally considered the organization of household workers impossible. Farm workers and clerical workers were once on the impossible list too. But the scene is changing.

The National Committee on Household Employment, originally founded in the 1960s, now has 50 affiliates. It is not a union, but works for improvements via legislation and seeks to establish a set of standards, or worker-employer contracts, covering wages, hours, vacations, and the like.

Laws covering household workers have slowly been improving. They became eligible for Social Security in 1954, and in 1974 came under the federal minimum wage. In California, the Industrial Welfare Commission incorporated some major breakthroughs covering household employment with Wage Order Number 15: rest and meal periods, reporting-time pay, provision of uniforms, and overtime pay—including live-ins.

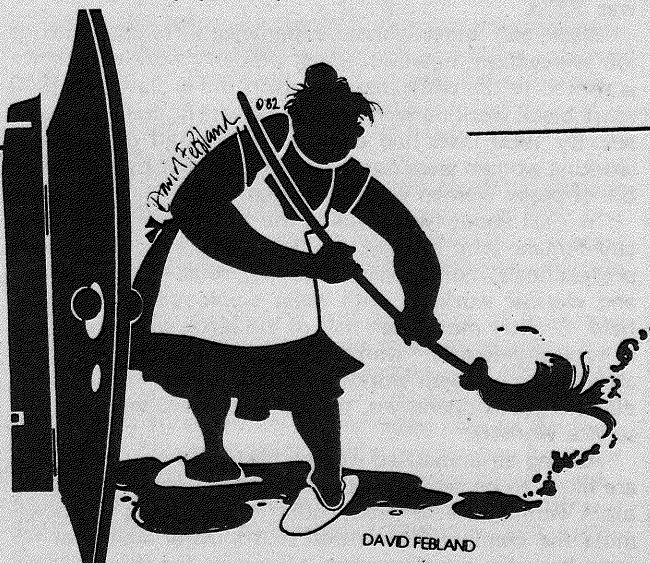
The United Domestic Workers of America was founded in San Diego in 1979, and today has about 5,000 workers under union contract. At this time they are focusing on "home care" workers, who are employed by the counties to care for the elderly and disabled on Welfare. This work is often contracted out by the counties to private agencies, which makes it possible for the union to negotiate with the agency. The UDW recently affiliated with the Service Employees International Union (SEIU). A few months ago, in New York City, the SEIU signed a contract covering 14,000 home-care workers, raising wages a little above the minimum and providing for sick leave, vacations, holidays, and a health plan.

In Canada the Committee for the Advancement of the Rights of Domestic Workers was created in 1981, and in South Africa a Domestic Workers Project is trying to organize. They hold prayer meetings.

In the Bay Area, Household Workers' Rights began as a special project of Union WAGE for the purpose of publicizing and seeking enforcement of the new laws covering household workers. This is still a priority, but their activities have expanded to include helping workers file claims with the Labor Commission (one woman got \$1500 in back overtime pay); educational outreach, such as publishing bilingual brochures and a newsletter; and community conferences. They are currently circulating a survey on health and safety for workers in the home, and taking the first steps to set up their employment referral service.

The project hopes to build this service by convincing women's organizations, professional women, and union people that household workers too need liberation. Household work must be upgraded and given the recognition it deserves. Women who cook, clean, and care for children are performing a valuable service and are entitled to decent working conditions, a living wage, and dignity on the job.

(The above article, by Joyce Maupin, is reprinted from the April 1983 issue of *Plexus*, a San Francisco Bay Area women's newspaper. dt)



HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' RIGHTS

Household Workers' Rights is a monthly newsletter published by a solidarity group of the same name in the San Francisco area. They are trying to supply outreach to household workers on their legal rights, and are also concerned with other on-the-job issues like health and safety and immigration laws. No matter where you live, if you're a household worker, these folks would be a good contact for you. The office is staffed by two women in their spare time from housework. Write to Household Workers, 330 Ellis, Room 501, San Francisco, California 94102.

AMERICAN LABOR ROUNDUP

LABOR IN NORTH AMERICA

From Virginia to Louisiana unions and the Red Cross have arranged to ready a large number of union halls to function as disaster-relief centers. The unions have provided the halls for free, and the phone companies will contribute emergency generators and communications equipment.

The United Mine Workers is soliciting voluntary payroll deductions from its employed members to help take care of its unemployed, through food banks and the like. It has set up local committees to postpone collection of mortgage, rent, utility, and medical bills.

The recession is forcing a re-consideration of health care. Infant mortality is increasing for the first time since World War Two, and is rising fastest in the most hard-hit areas. Congress dallies with plans to tax unemployment benefits to help pay for health care for the unemployed. In the Minneapolis area unions arranged for SHARE to have one weekly free clinic for those unemployed for half a year without health coverage or Welfare.

In July the AFL-CIO will launch its first venture in scheduled TV programs on commercial stations. Each half-hour program will focus on solutions to some current problem, presenting opposing viewpoints.

In California, Service Employees has succeeded in getting legislation to protect hospital workers against being fired for reporting infractions of the state health code by employers. It reports that "over 11,000 complaints filed against nursing homes last year involved insufficient food, inadequate heating, shortage of clean bedding, poor supervision, and numerous cases of patient abuse". It has also stopped hospitals from dropping out of Social Security without letting the hands know.

Union victories at the NLRB: Equitable Life has been ordered to bargain with the 83 claims processors, mostly women, in its Syracuse office who organized in "925". Penntech Papers and its paper mill in Kennebec, Maine have been ordered to come up with back pay for the union members it laid off in March 1977 with no advance notice or bargaining over the shutdown.

Unions in education: Teachers organized in the American Federation of Teachers and in the National Education Association have been spending a lot of money to fight each other, especially in Florida. Last fall the AFT defeated NEA efforts to replace it in Dade County, and this spring it won the right to replace the NEA in Sarasota and Broward Counties. The AFSCME, after several years' campaigning, hopes to win a June election to represent the 44,000 clerical, technical, and service employees of California state universities. UAW 65 won election for clerical workers at Columbia University, predominantly women getting around \$200 a week. When District 65 affiliated with the UAW late in the '70s it had 30,000 members; now it has 38,000 working in such varied places as Hermán's (sporting goods), Revlon (cosmetics), Planters Peanuts, and various museums (as curators), and recently won a 10-year fight with Hartz (pet food), getting an award of \$64,000 for the members that Hartz had fired.

When GM closed its plants in Fremont and South Gate, California, those with 10 years' seniority had the choice of giving up supplemental unemployment benefits, or giving up their homes and moving to Oklahoma City for jobs on the night shift with no transferred seniority, subject to layoff any day. Awfully generous of them....

Bargaining: IBEW members who make Hoover vacuum cleaners have a new three-year agreement covering 3,000 and providing 96¢ an hour in wage boosts over three years. Their current average is about \$10 an hour. The ACTW's new three-year pact with Xerox trades stricter rules on discipline and absenteeism for three years' guaranteed employment. The concessions were said to be necessary to meet foreign competition, and include no raise the first year, 1% the second, and 2% the third. Their present average is \$11.80. The UAW pact with John Deere covering 11 plants in Illinois and Iowa parallels the Caterpillar agreement and wage freeze (28,500 employed, 11,000 laid off); but requires Deere to give six months' notice before closing a plant, and to extend insurance coverage if that happens.

SHUTTING OUT THE DISABLED

PHYSICAL DISABILITY AND PUBLIC POLICY

In the last 15 years or so there has been a major change in US policy regarding citizens with disabilities. Between 1968 and 1980 Congress passed a series of laws aimed at enhancing the quality of life for disabled Americans via various measures, including removal of architectural barriers, improvement of educational opportunities for disabled children, and encouragement of self-help organizations for people with disabilities. The common thread linking all these measures was the concept of access—access to education, to employment, to public facilities and services, to transportation, to housing, and to other resources needed by disabled people to more fully realize their right to participate in society. The current Administration, however, has been reluctant to enforce these laws, and has balked at the cost of making the built environment more accessible to people with disabilities.

Much of what is known about disability in the United States comes from the Health Interview Survey (HIS), a continuing nationwide study sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. According to the Health Interview Survey for 1979 (the latest year for which fully-tabulated results are available), some 31.5 million Americans, or 14.6% of the non-institutionalized population, are limited in some way by a chronic health condition. Disability increases significantly with age: 46% of those 65 or older have a chronic activity-limiting disability, and 16.9% are unable to carry on a major activity. Blacks are more likely to be disabled than whites. Poorer and worse-educated persons are more likely to have disabilities than richer and better-educated persons, raising questions of cause and effect.

Health surveys reveal large increases in the prevalence of disability. The results of HIS show that the number of Americans with a chronic activity limitation increased by 8.2 million, or 37.3%, from 1966 to 1976, while the general population increased by only 10%. More-recent data from HIS show that by 1979 the prevalence rate of severe disability had increased to 365 people per 10,000: a rise of 71.4% over the 1966 rate of 213 people per 10,000. At least part of this increase is the result of changes in the size and age of the US population, while part is the result of new medical interventions that are now saving lives at the price of longer-term and more-severe residual disabilities. In addition, new interventions are in some cases significantly extending the lives of those already disabled.

Despite all these statistics, little is known about the size of the disabled population that is affected by the problems of physical access (or lack of it) to the environment outside one's personal dwelling. The Social Security Administration's 1978 Survey of Disability and Work

among people in the 18-to-64 age group found 907,000 people using wheelchairs, with no age breakdown given.

In spite of the growing number of people with severe physical disabilities, the total number remains small compared to the rest of the population. Moreover, the needs of such people are varied and often highly specialized, making it difficult to form an effective constituency representing these needs. Meanwhile, this segment of the population depends on the limited awareness of the larger public.

THE INDEPENDENT-LIVING MOVEMENT

One response by the disabled has been the formation of the independent-living movement. This movement, which began in the early '70s, has changed the way disabled people view themselves and the way they wish to be viewed: no longer as passive victims deserving of charitable intervention, but as self-directed individuals seeking to remove environmental and attitudinal barriers that prevent their full participation in society. Today about 100 independent-living centers across the US provide or arrange for a variety of services such as housing referral, transportation, attendant care, peer support, and legal advocacy.

The leaders of the independent-living movement have also been active on the political front: in promoting the passage of disability legislation, in seeking to make local transit systems more accessible, in removing architectural barriers ("barrier-free design"), and in improving the awareness of political leaders and other decision makers of their particular needs.

According to representatives of the movement, the problems of disability are not only problems of physical impairment, but also problems of unnecessary dependence on relatives and professionals, of architectural barriers, and of unprotected rights. In this view the pathology is not in the individual, as the medical model would suggest, but rather in the physical, social, political, and economic environment that has up to now limited the choices available to people with disabilities. The solution to these problems is not more professional intervention, but more self-help initiatives leading to the removal of barriers and to the full participation of disabled people in society.

POLICY, ENFORCEMENT, AND COST-BENEFIT

The legal machinery to address the problem of architectural barriers was strengthened in 1977 when regulations regarding the Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board were issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The regulations required that programs receiving Federal financial assistance be

made accessible to and usable by disabled people so as to provide them with effective services. The regulations also specified that new facilities constructed after June 3rd, 1977 would have to meet accessibility standards, and that existing facilities would have to be made accessible by June 2nd, 1980.

The architects hired to design these new facilities and to remove existing ones were often caught between the clients' requirements and the demands of disabled people. In the past most clients knew or cared little about barrier-free design. Most doubted that there was even a serious demand for accessible facilities. For their part, most architects were able-bodied and brought to the design process all the able-bodied attitudes and assumptions that have shaped design concepts in Western culture. Moreover, architects, like most other people, were accustomed to the social segregation of disabled people in the environment. Thus advocacy groups on behalf of disabled people were often assumed to be making unreasonable demands.

Following the Federal lead, all 50 states enacted laws requiring that certain facilities be made physically accessible to disabled people, with varying criteria as to what this meant. Also many US cities have their own building codes, which may conflict with Federal and state regulations.

Into this confusion jumped the Reagan Administration. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's minimum guidelines were characterized by Vice-President Bush's Regulatory Review Task Force as overzealous and an example of unnecessary government regulation. The Compliance Board soon found itself targeted for extinction by the Office of Management and Budget. The Board survived, but the minimum guidelines were cut back to eliminate the most-costly provisions, on the grounds that the overall costs outweighed the anticipated benefits.

The increasing preoccupation with cost-benefit ratio betrays the degree to which the employing class refuses to make financial outlays on behalf of disabled people, a disproportionate number of whom are poor, black, elderly, and/or uneducated. What would it benefit the rich to pay the cost of providing the means by which disabled people would be able to participate in the life of the community? A society that needed and valued the contributions of all its members would be willing to expend the money needed to build structures with such walkways, parking places, ramps, stairs, floor surfaces, restrooms, mirrors, water fountains, public telephones, and warning signals as would permit fuller participation of disabled people.

plp



"Fetters' Slave Mart.... chief slave speaking!"

WOMEN AT WORK

During the '70s the US work force was increased by 9,000,000 men and 13,000,000 women, bringing the number of women at work to 47,000,000.

As of March 1982, 25% of women at work were single, 15% were separated or divorced, 5% were widowed, and 21% were married to husbands earning under \$15,000 a year. The remaining third must have had husbands earning more than that.

The average number of years of school was the same for both men and women workers, 12.7 years, but the average pay for women workers was only 59% of the average for males, down from 64% in 1955.

These working women aren't all in offices and factories. The Fifth National Conference of Women Coal Miners will meet in Dawson, Pennsylvania June 24th through 26th to discuss "Double Jeopardy: Facing Sexism and Racism in the Mines" or "Using Your Union to Protect Yourself", and "Different But Equal: Special Hygiene Problems of Women in the Mines".

BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN IN THE JOB MARKET

The most marked change in the US labor force in the last 20 years has been the increase in the labor-force participation of women—especially white women. In 1960 only a third of all white women were in the labor force (meaning they were either working or looking for work). By January 1983 52% were in the labor force: a proportional increase of over 15%.

Black women, on the other hand, have always been more likely to work than white women. Nearly half of all black women (48%) worked in 1960, and this rose to 57% by January 1983: an increase of 18%. So while black women's participation in the labor force has not risen as rapidly as white women's, it still continues to exceed the participation of white women.

Occupational segregation is a fact of the work world for both black and white women. Some 30% of all women work in jobs that are over 90% female, and 60% work in jobs that are more than 70% female. The "women's jobs" of course pay much less than the "men's jobs": The median weekly pay for a clerical worker was \$201 in 1989, while the median weekly pay for a skilled crafts worker was \$333.

Black and white women experience different kinds of job segregation, however. Black women's work experience is rooted in the work their ancestors did as slaves. In 1940 most black working women were private household workers. By 1960 little had changed: Fully half of all black working women were domestic workers. But by 1981 only 6% of black women worked in that field.

In 1981 about two thirds of the white women in typically-female jobs worked at "white-collar" jobs: health professionals, non-college teachers, retail-sales workers, and clerical workers, with most employed in the latter field. Slightly more than half of the black women worked at typically-female "white-collar" jobs, with proportionately more of them working at "blue-collar" jobs: non-durable goods operatives, private-household workers, and service workers.

Among all unmarried women over 65 almost two fifths are likely to be poor. But three fifths of unmarried elderly black women are officially poor, which tends to undermine the common contention that a major source of female poverty is interruption of careers for child rearing.

Because black women have been working outside the home and raising children at the same time ever since blacks first came to this country.

(The above article was adapted from *Women of Color*, published by the Feminist Commission of the Democratic Socialists of America, 1300 West Belmont, Chicago, Illinois 60657, \$1.50.)

JULY IN LABOR HISTORY

July 5th, 1905: A total of 203 delegates representing 70 labor organizations and 51,000 workers conclude their seven-day convention in Chicago. They name the new industrial union which they have hammered together the Industrial Workers of the World. *Happy birthday, Wobbs!*

July 12th, 1917: The Bisbee, Arizona Deportations: Some 1200 miners, striking in support of fellow workers in Montana, are rounded up by a Phelps-Dodge Mining Company posse (including local police). Three IWW miners are shot and killed. The rest are loaded into boxcars and dumped in the middle of the desert at Columbus, New Mexico. After 36 hours without food or drink, the US Army rounds them up and holds them in an open stockade.

July 20th, 1934: Police attempt to break the truckers' strike in Minneapolis, and in the process shoot 67 pickets and bystanders, killing two. The strike is eventually won.

July 27th, 1934: Black and white tenant farmers form the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

July 13th, 1951: The US begins its "bracero" program with Mexico. Millions of Mexican farm workers are contracted out under beastly working conditions. (Read FW Eugene Nelson's novel *Bracero* if you can locate a copy.)

July 18th, 1968: United Farm Workers, deep into a strike with California grape growers, call for the grape boycott to begin.

July 29th, 1970: Grape growers sign a contract with the UFW, ending their five-year strike. Viva la Huelga!

Thanks to the Albuquerque, New Mexico IWW for the dates on their 1983 calendar.

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Native Americans Hit

"Today in this country there are 1,500,000 Indian people in more than 500 tribal societies which are rightly perceived by their members, though not by most Anglos, as sovereign nations. Reservation unemployment is now generally at between 80% and 90%, while urban Indian unemployment stands at 60%. The average life expectancy for an Indian is about 44 years, yet health services have been sharply cut back. Education funds on reservations have been drastically reduced, and a number of schools have been closed by Federal edict."

John R. Salter, a professor in the Department of Indian Studies at the University of North Dakota, presented these facts June 4th to a conference at Fiske University on "The Arms Race Versus Human Needs". He went on to provide some explanation:

"To some extent this attack on the Indians is part of the overall campaign against the American poor. But in the case of tribes on some western reservations, the special motivation is obviously to force these tribes, whose lands include very substantial 'energy resources', into collaboration with the oil and mining companies."

These companies, using their influence with the Department of the Interior (which contains the Bureau of Indian Affairs), have been entrenching themselves in Indian country since World War Two. One result is that "more than 150 Indian uranium workers, mostly Navajo, have now died because of both the nature of the industry" and poor safety procedures. Lung cancer, unknown among Indians until the mining began, they now call "the sore that will not heal".

IRISH NOTES

(The *Industrial Worker* wishes to welcome Ireland's L. O'Neill to our pages. Last month's issue presented his first article, and we hope to have a regular report from him on workers' news from the Emerald Isle. We don't hear much about labor developments in Ireland, even though the working class there is among the most militant and direct-actionist in the West. Hmm, maybe that's why.)

Even in the midst of Ireland's finest layoff year, with fierce competition raging between the government of the "Free State" in the south and foreign multinationals for the 1983 "Layoff Crown", there can be no question about May's leader. Within two months of its takeover of Telectron (a major Irish telecommunications company), AT&T managed to dump nearly three fourths of its Irish work force.

AT&T, of course, had no choice in the matter. The workers had refused their offer of an indefinite pay freeze, a month's cut in sick pay, total "job flexibility", and no doubt all the hay they could eat. Besides, AT&T didn't have much use for 500 workers at the main Dublin Telectron plant. I mean how many hands does it take to stamp "Guaranteed Irish" on a box of microchips passing through Ireland on its way to Europe?

The Irish Government, of course, jumped to the defense of its workers. After all, it was Irish tax money that built a fair share of Telectron in the first place, government contracts that still finance a fat chunk of current local sales, and Irish soil that gives AT&T its springboard to the European Common Market's booming electronics field. So with the full power of the Irish Government behind him, our Minister for Industry took on AT&T and blocked the Telectron layoffs. For an entire week!

So much for jobs. Today the Irish Government has moved on to bigger things—like murdering Nicky Kelly. A classic political frameup, Kelly's case would fit nicely in the annals of judicial history, right alongside those of Joe Hill, Sacco and Vanzetti, or the Haymarket Martyrs. Nicky Kelly, along with two other members of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, was convicted of a 1976 mail-train robbery in Dublin's Special Criminal Court. "Special" as in "Kangaroo". This court, which is still running full-tilt, has all the familiar features we've come to associate with Northern Irish justice: tortured confessions, no jury, even a sleeping judge. In short, just the thing for rail-roading political prisoners.

All three men were convicted solely on the basis of "confessions" which were beaten out of them. Kelly then jumped bail and fled to the US as the other two men began serving lengthy jail sentences. In 1980 Nicky's co-defendants were released when an appeals court decided that tortured confessions were not adequate ground for conviction. At this point Kelly returned to Ireland to clear his name. He's been in prison ever since, a victim of a vindictive government which refuses to pardon an embarrassingly innocent man.

Seeing no other options open to him, Nicky Kelly went on hunger strike May 1st. His case is so obvious that even major elements of the Free State establishment have called for his release—so far to no avail. (Send letters to Garret Fitzgerald, Taoiseach, Irish Free State, Leinster House, Dublin, Ireland. Let him know that the Nicky Kelly case has put his government on a par with Britain's for torturing and murdering political prisoners.)

L. O'Neill

About two thirds of the million and a half Indians in the US are from Federally-recognized tribes covered by treaties, and hold about 53 million acres of reservation land; if physically resident on their Indian lands they are eligible for some sort of services for health, education, and economic development. The other third, mostly in the East, are not "Federal Indians", receive no special services, and in most cases have no reservation land base. "Urban Indians—more than half of all US Native Americans—receive virtually no Federal Indian services (even if they are from Federally-recognized tribes) and, along with non-urban, non-recognized Indians, are financially in very serious shape.

"The IWW (its martyred Cherokee GEB member Frank Little should always be well-remembered) and Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers in the Rocky Mountains following World War Two... both committed to full rights for minorities, did have significant Indian involvement. But there really hasn't been much effort on the part of American radical organizations and, with the exception of the Quakers and Jesuits, reform groups, to do more than pay lip service to Indian rights. Too often they've failed to understand the uniqueness of the Indian aboriginal/legal situation as well as the primary commitment to tribe and tribal culture and overall Indian identity."

Professor Salter has championed the non-Indian oppressed too, significantly through his efforts on behalf of blacks recounted in his exciting book *Jackson, Mississippi*.

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A NEW HEALTH WATCHDOG

A new international organization has been launched to cope with industrial health problems. Like the International Labor Organization (ILO), it will be tri-partite—representing labor, management, and governments. It is named Collegium Ramazzini, and its headquarters will be near Bologna, Italy.

It will be concerned with the whole range of occupational and health issues, and announces itself as "the first time labor and industry leaders have agreed on a process to resolve conflicts over the interpretation of scientific data".

There can be conflicting interpretations of this news item. Will it be a labor-endorsed pressure to assure that considerations of health don't interfere with profits? Or will it be a way for a well-organized ruling class, like a good farmer, to profit by taking better care of the livestock (us)? For a historic parallel, remember how the British militarists, unhappy with the poor physical condition of their recruits, pressed for a shorter workday and more-tolerable working conditions a century and a half ago.

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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.

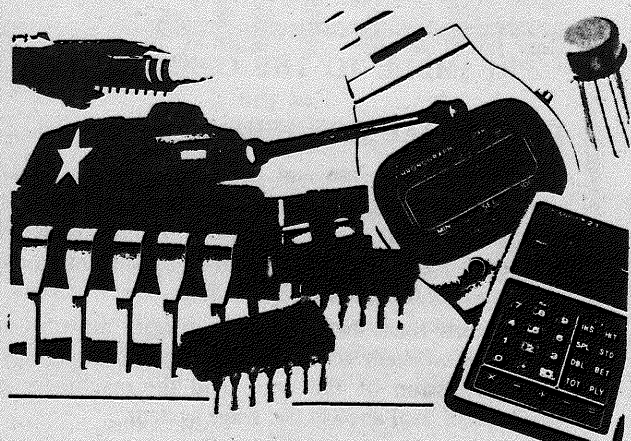
Medicine... and Money

As the cost of medical care has increased and millions of Americans have lost their medical insurance at the same time they lost their jobs, new questions are being raised about the nature of the health-care industry in this country. The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that in 1976 more than 794,000 women had some form of hysterectomy in the US, and an additional 378,000 had their ovaries and fallopian tubes removed. Hysterectomies are performed in the US three times more often than in England and four times more often than in Sweden. In both those countries medical care is paid for by the State, and doctors have less to gain financially for performing this operation.

Some theorize that the larger number of obstetrician-gynecologists in the US, faced with a 50% decline in the birth rate, are filling the gap with hysterectomies at an average cost of \$1,500 to \$2,000. Hysterectomy has been called "hip-pocket surgery", suggesting that the benefit is only to the doctor's wallet. On a national average, the number of hysterectomies performed for women with medical insurance is double that for uninsured women. Under pre-paid health plans such as those run by unions, where peer review systems actively discourage unjustified surgery, many fewer hysterectomies are performed.

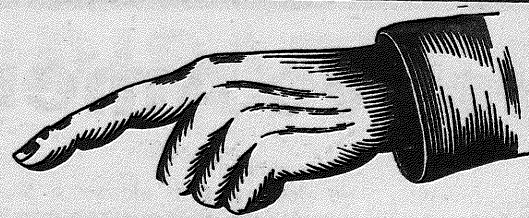
But the bias for high-technology, high-cost medicine is built into the US system of health care—a bias toward dramatic, specialized surgery and away from preventive medicine. The recent death of artificial-heart recipient Barney Clark has raised more questions than it answers, a situation not uncommon when advanced technology is applied to human problems. Who will decide who is to get an artificial heart? What quality of life will an artificial heart give people? How can the high cost of developing something that might benefit only a few be justified when millions of poor and unemployed people are not receiving adequate medical care?

pp



IWW Directory

NORTH AMERICA



SIGNS of the TIMES

America's outgoing Presidents do rather well for themselves. Until 1964, it was up to the outgoing President to truck his belongings home. But when John F. Kennedy was assassinated, Congress appropriated money to defray the cost of his funeral. This mushroomed into a costly tradition known as "transition", now funded at a million dollars. And there's more. Between the \$70,000-a-year pensions for the last three ex-Presidents, \$32,000-a-year travel allowances, upkeep of their Presidential libraries, office space (today Nixon's New York office costs the taxpayers \$73,000 a year), free health care, and other assorted perks, the Government will pay more than \$27 million this year—a 40-fold increase since 1965 and more than it costs to maintain the White House operation.

Meanwhile ...

There are between 12,000 and 25,000 homeless people in Chicago, an estimated 6,000 to 10,000 of them women. Homeless women face all the problems of homeless men and more, having to contend with sexual assault and police stereotyping of them as either nuts or whores.

And ...

Inmates at the Federal prison in Danbury, Connecticut are making electronic cable assemblies for guided-missile launches. Via the Federal Prison Industries Incorporated, the prison received \$20.3 million in contracts in 1982 from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency. Federal Prison Industries operates 75 plants in almost all of the 43 Federal prisons, and 1981's total gross sales (to Federal agencies only) came to \$128 million. Prisoners got paid from 42¢ to \$1.05 an hour.

And ...

There were 10,000 people lined up at the Anaconda American Brass plant in Buffalo, New York early in April, applying for 46 job openings. Hundreds camped outside the employment office overnight, warming themselves by bonfires. Buffalo's unemployment rate exceeds 14%.

WHY NOT?

The IWW wants you—to join the 1% Club. Donate 1% of your income for operating expenses. Buy press stamps! Give to the Sustaining Fund! Help the *Industrial Worker*! When did your branch last cuss/discuss an article in the *Industrial Worker*? Leave an extra copy of the *Industrial Worker* in the laundromat!

SUSTAINING FUND

(Received May 11th Through June 8th)

Frank and Jennie Cedervall and Victoria Anekite, Cleveland, Ohio	30.00
New York City IWW (Happy Birthday, Fred)	200.00
A. L. Nurse, Thompson Falls, Montana	125.00
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Bob Markholt, Seattle, Washington	10.00
V. T. Lee, Rosendale, New York	1.00
David Planedin, Nelson, British Columbia	5.00
TOTAL	460.30

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.

(Editor's note: A Sustaining Fund contribution received from J. B. McAndrew of Vancouver last February was inadvertently omitted from the listing for that month. Our most sincere apologies to Fellow Worker McAndrew.)

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

ARIZONA: Stan Jaroszinski, IWW Distributor, 719 South 4th Avenue (5), Barrio Hacienda, Tucson, Arizona 85701.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW Group, Box 34334, Station D, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 4P3 or phone (604) 430-6605.

CALIFORNIA: San Diego IWW, Sandra Dutky, Delegate, 4472 Georgia, San Diego, California 92116, Phone (619) 296-9966.
San Francisco Bay Area General Membership Branch, Branch Secretary, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140; Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland, California 94609, Phone (415) 658-0293.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: IWW, PO Box 53243, Washington, DC 20007

GEORGIA: Elton Manzione, delegate, 726 Pulaski, Athens, Georgia 30601, phone (404) 353-1218.

IDAHO: IWW Delegate, Route 1, Box 137, Potlatch, Idaho 83855.

INDIANA: IWW Delegate, 520 West Smith, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585

ILLINOIS: IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Chicago, Illinois 60657, Phone (312) 549-5045. Members meet first Sunday at one of members' homes. For information call hall or Fred Thompson at 227-3630.
Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820

KANSAS: IWW Delegate, PO Box 522, Wichita, Kansas 67201.

KENTUCKY: Louisville IWW Group, c/o Long, 1841 Sherwood Ave., Apt. 2, Louisville, KY 40205

MARYLAND: J. K. Spitzberg, Delegate, 13042 Open Hearth Way, Germantown, Maryland 20874

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, Steve Kellerman, Branch Secretary, PO Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month. Phone 522-7090 or 524-0529.

MICHIGAN: IWW Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506.

Ann Arbor/Detroit General Membership Branch, 400 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.
U-Cellar IU 660 Job Branch, 341 East Liberty, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107.

People's Warehouse, IU 660 Branch, 727 West Ellsworth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.
Ann Arbor Printers' Co-op, IU 450, 4435 Liberty Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103.
Copper Country IWW: Robin Oye, Delegate, 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock, Michigan 49930

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/St. Paul IWW, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1621 Marshall Avenue (3), St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

MONTANA: A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, Montana 59874, 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 St., 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, New York 13224; Georgene McKown, Delegate, 117 Edgemere Road, Syracuse, New York 13208

New York Regional Membership Branch, PO Box 183, New York, New York 10028. Delegates: Rochelle Semel, 788 Columbus Ave., New York, New York 10025, Phone (212) 662-8801;

Pete Posthumus, 35 Williams Drive, West Paterson, New Jersey 07424; Branch Secretary: Jim Jahn, 252 West 91st St., New York, New York 10024, Phone (212) 496-8913

Mid-Hudson Region IWW Group, 1 Northern Blvd., Albany, New York 12210, Phone (518) 465-4234, Dr. Avraham Qanai, Delegate

OHIO: IWW Delegate, PO Box 47, Dayton, Ohio 45402

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PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Tom Hill, delegate, 5023 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143

SOUTH CAROLINA: Merll Truesdale, Delegate, Harbinger Publications, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, Phone (803) 254-9398

TEXAS: Austin: IWW, 915 East 48½ Street, Austin, Texas 78751, phone (512) 452-3722. Houston: Gilbert Mers, 7031 Kernel, Houston, Texas 77087, phone (713) 921-0877.

WASHINGTON: Seattle General Membership Branch, 3238 33rd Ave. 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, Otilie Markholt, Branch Secretary, 2115 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Washington 98405, Phone (206) 272-8119

WEST VIRGINIA: Michelle Wolford, 440 Pennsylvania Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505.

WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 9, Richard Linster, Acting Secretary, 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703

EUROPE

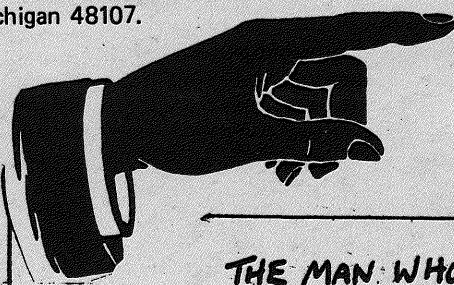
GREAT BRITAIN: British Section IWW, Paul Shellard, Section Secretary, PO Box 48, Oldham, Lancashire OL1 2JQ, England; Elaine Godina, Delegate, Phone 061-633-5405

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

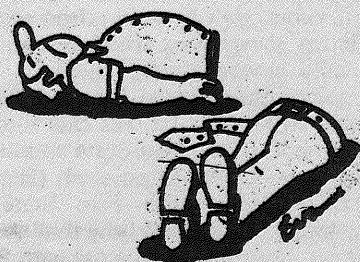
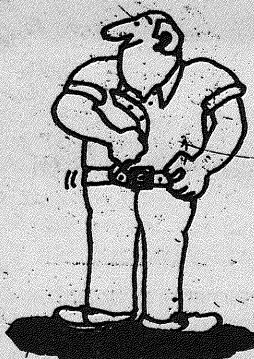
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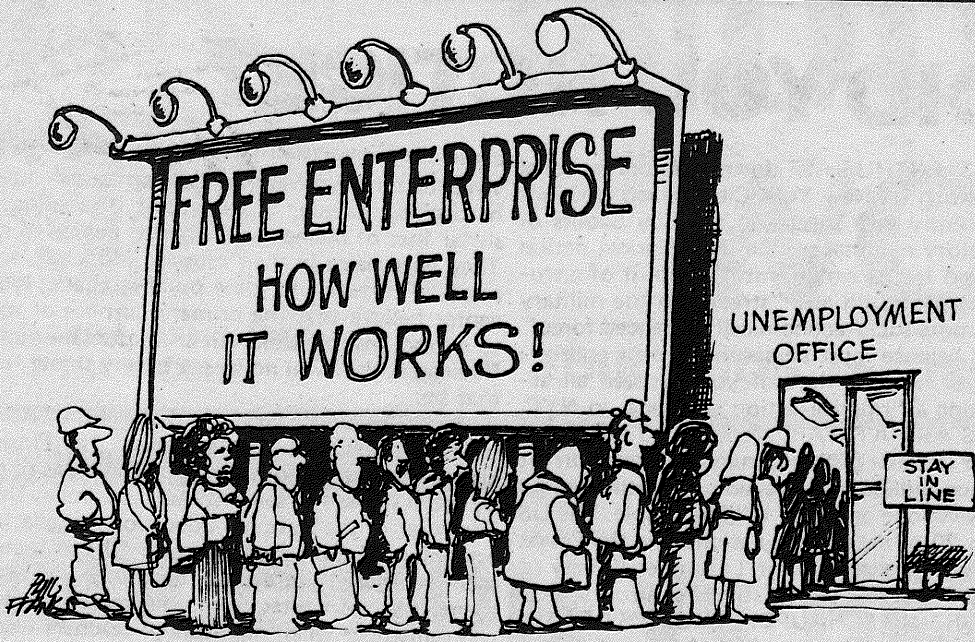
GUAM: Guam IWW Group, Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910

AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King St., 1st Floor, Newtown, Sydney, Australia



THE MAN WHO THOUGHT IT WOULD HELP THE COUNTRY IF HE TIGHTENED HIS BELT...





LET THE CHICKEN BUYER BEWARE

The United Food and Commercial Workers Union has issued a general warning to potential buyers of Tyson Chicken Products concerning sanitary conditions at this company's various packaging and food-processing plants around the country. Keep an eye out for the Tyson label when buying chickens. Tyson has plants in Nashville, North Little Rock, Rogers, and Springdale, Arkansas as well as in Cumming, Georgia and Springhill, Louisiana.

The UFCW listed only the "blatant examples" of unsanitary conditions, including live and dead cockroaches and other insects in the food-storage areas as well as on

the food itself, sour water and maggots, foul water and cigarette butts, mouldy products in coolers, food covers covered with dead flies, bad odors in the microwaves and coolers, bathroom stalls falling into the floor, and Russian roaches drinking from the water fountain to add a note of cold-war subversiveness.

These are all from daily sanitation reports filed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and as previously stated are only the more "blatant" examples. Those of you who have worked in food-processing plants are well aware of the Capitalist System's regard for the safety of its workers and consumers in a society where profits take precedence over everything else.

WOBS IN THE NEWS

WOW-WOBBLIES!

A May 1st Associated Press feature with an Ogden, Utah dateline, published in the Anchorage, Alaska Times among other places, makes the following comment on the term "Wobbly":

"The IWW—which detractors said stood for 'I Won't Work'—tried to recruit Chinese laborers on the West Coast, and some say the Chinese coined the name Wobbly by mispronouncing the initials as I Wobbly Wobbly, according to linguist and social historian Stuart Berg Flexner. But Flexner says in his book *Listening to America* that a more likely origin was the IWW's other abbreviation, WOW, Workers of the World, which somehow became 'Wobbly'."

The earliest known use of the term "Wobbly" in print is in connection with the Wheatland hop strike of 1913, during which the press quoted a telegram sent by Herman Suhr asking for all footloose Wobblies to come there—evidence that the term was previously in oral use if not in print.

The common story among old IWWs is that the term came from mispronunciation of IWW by British Columbia Chinese restaurant keepers during the time of IWW strikes on railroad construction work there in 1912. Linguists may insist that "Wobbly" is not what a Chinese would say, but that is not the point: Is it the way a worker of European ancestry would speak about the troubles a recent Chinese immigrant had with the initials IWW? Anyway, the August 1st, 1914 issue of *Solidarity* carried

a song to the tune of "The Wearin' of the Green" with the repeated line: "I knew he was a Wobbly by the button that he wore."

Another guess: Could the term somehow be a "one big union" of the two sets of initials IWW and OBU?

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS WOB MARCHES WITH WORKERS TO CAPITOL

On May 25th, workers converged on the capitol at Springfield, Illinois to serve notice to Governor Thompson that they wanted not handouts, but jobs. In response to cuts in Welfare and the total elimination of the General Assistance program vital for the survival of inner-city inhabitants, many organizations arrived representing labor, farm workers, the unemployed, Senior Citizens, and youth.

At 11 am, at Douglas Park, the marchers started their trek to the capitol two miles away under a warm, sunny sky. Local Wobbly Pete Fox arrived early and talked with Chicago delegates from the All Peoples Congress. The IWW was represented to all under the sign "Capitalism Is Organized Crime.—Industrial Workers of the World". During the march FW Fox heard an elderly woman from East Saint Louis comment on how true this slogan was.

Also during the march Chuck Speta, a free-lance photographer and friend of the IWW, walked along with Fox taking pictures of the event, and talked to other workers who had come for the day from Chicago, Peoria, East Saint Louis, and the Quad Cities. The marchers converged on the capitol to listen to speeches by the many sponsoring groups, and later entered the capitol to lobby for jobs, equality, and human rights. An estimated 4,000 attended.

Literature

theoretical:

- IWW Organizing Manual \$.75
- Collective Bargaining Manual75
- IWW Preamble and Constitution30
- Inflation: Cause and Cure25
- General Strike for Industrial Freedom50
- One Big Union 1.00
- Unions and Racism 1.00
- Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job50

musical:

- IWW Songbook \$1.00
- The Rebel Girl (sheet music)50
- Workers of the World Awaken (sheet music)50

historical:

- The IWW's First 70 years (hardbound) \$15.00
- The IWW's First 70 years (paperback) 4.95
- History of the IWW in Canada50
- Lucy Parsons: American Revolutionary 4.50
- Pullman Strike 2.95
- Autobiography of Mother Jones 4.95
- The Right To Be Lazy 1.25
- Joe Hill: IWW Songwriter 1.00
- Eugene V. Debs: Spokesman for Labor and Socialism 5.95

- Founding Convention of the IWW \$15.00

posters (printed)

- Organize! \$.50
- One Big Union50
- One Anti-War Poster50

posters (lino-graphics):

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

Note: It costs about 80¢ to mail a poster or a sheet of music in a tube, so please do not send orders for music or posters of less than \$2.

miscellaneous:

- General Defense Button \$.35

LITERATURE DISCOUNT POLICY

Bulk orders of five or more of any item on the IWW literature list may be ordered at a 40% discount if orders are pre-paid. We offer a 30% discount on similar orders which we must invoice. Postage will be added to all orders that are not prepaid. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

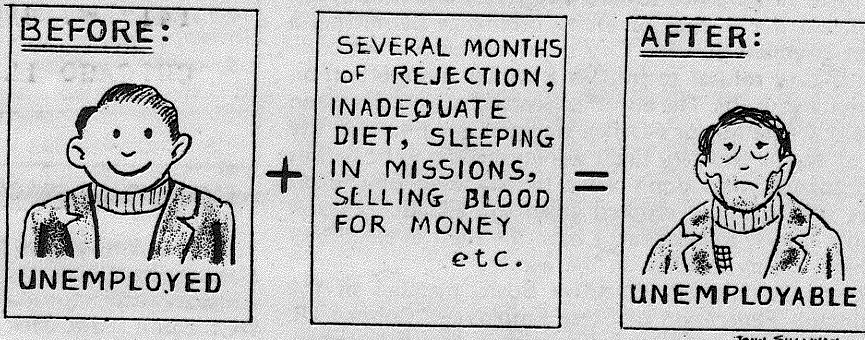
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Available from Local Groups and Branches:

Available from New York IWW:
 A Worker's Guide to Direct Action, 50¢
 PO Box 183, New York, New York 10028

Available from the Tacoma-Olympia Branch, 2115 S. Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405: *Fellow Union Member*, 10¢ each; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ each; 15 to 499, 3¢ each; 500 or more, 2¢ each.

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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 U.S., and dues are \$5 a month.



DID YOU NOTICE?

THE LATEST ENTHUSIAST for mandatory national service, Mayor Koch of New York City, waxed eloquent in its behalf recently in a speech to the Boy Scouts of America. Mandatory national service (in a Marxist nation he'd call it forced labor) would instill a "spirit of altruism" in the nation's youth and "strengthen the military by producing a more socio-economically balanced force". Socio-economic balance must be another recent enthusiasm of the Mayor, who in days of yore resisted all attempts at imposing affirmative-action guidelines in NYC.

45 NATIONS ARE AT WAR, according to the report of the Center for Defense (sic) Information. These current wars involve four million soldiers and are estimated to have killed between one and four million people. The US supplies arms to 20 of the warring nations, and the Soviet Union to 13. Says Center Director LaRoque: "Many of the conflicts could lead to a direct US-SU confrontation."

WHEN REPORTING SCHAUFELBERGER'S DEATH, at least one newspaper didn't say "US Advisor Killed in Salvador". No indeed: It was "First US Advisor Killed in Salvador". The day after Schaufelberger's death, reports came in of the US Government's preparations to open a base in Honduras to train El Salvadoran quick-strike anti-insurgent troops.

OPPOSITION TO PINOCHET surfaces as Chile's failing economy creaks along with 20% unemployment and a 12% decline in real salaries since 1981. Two people were killed and more than 300 were arrested during widespread union-organized demonstrations May 11th against the military government that has misruled the country since 1973. A few days after the demonstrations, troops swept through two blue-collar neighborhoods in Santiago and rounded up 2,000 people in a reported hunt for armed dissidents. But while 200 arrests were made during the roundup, only six guns were found. Undeterred, labor leaders claiming to represent most union members in Chile have formed a National Command to work for the "re-establishment of democracy and free exercise of labor rights". More than 60 unions are considering a call for another "day of national protest".

MOTHERS IN PRISON: Between 70 and 75% of the women in US prisons have children, which translates into 200,000 to 250,000 children who have to be without one or both parents. When a mother is arrested or imprisoned, she may as well have dropped off the face of the earth as far as her children's welfare is concerned. Unless she has a strong support network of family and friends, she is likely to lose her child to the State. In effect, the penalty for shoplifting (most crimes committed by women are for economic reasons) may be the loss of a child or children. This is a "double punishment" less likely to be inflicted on imprisoned men, who are more likely to have a spouse who will raise the children and make the necessary sacrifices to keep the family intact.

TORTURE: A GROWTH INDUSTRY: According to Amnesty International, there are currently over a million political prisoners in the world, and most of them are exposed to torture. In conjunction with AI, a group of Danes have founded the world's first center for the rehabilitation of torture victims at Copenhagen University Hospital. In the last two and a half years, 32 torture victims, most of whom come from Africa, Asia, or Latin America (victims from Europe usually go to Israel or the USA), have been treated. Most of the victims the Danish center sees are men, as women are more likely to hide their ordeals be-

cause they involved sexual abuse. People who have survived torture typically suffer from recurrent nightmares, headaches, fatigue, anxiety, and depression, and many suffer loss of memory and loss of ability to concentrate. They have pains in their muscles and joints, some a direct result of torture and some psychosomatic. Workers at the center believe that the primary purpose of torture is not to extract information, but to shatter the victims so that, if released, they will no longer be any threat to the powers that be.

REAGAN'S REMEDIES FOR EDUCATION: platitudes, prayers, and private schools. The President's criticism of teacher unions for opposing ideas to pay teachers by merit instead of seniority was roasted by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Education Association, the largest union of US schoolteachers: "I can remember when men [teachers] were paid more than women. I can remember when whites were paid more than blacks, and I can remember when high-school teachers were paid more than elementary teachers."

REAGAN'S BULLISH ON BUGGING: In 1982, the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration installed 129 wiretaps and electronic-surveillance bugs, up from 106 in 1981. These figures do not include the hundreds of bugs involved in national-security cases. Thus in its first two years the Reagan Administration authorized an average of 118 taps and bugs annually—45% more than the 81 per year authorized during Carter's Administration. Although, because of reporting lags, the Reagan figures are not precise, the trend is clearly upward. If it continues, this Administration will soon be wiretapping and bugging on a scale approaching that of the Nixon years. (In 1971, 281 taps and bugs were installed under Attorney General Mitchell—the all-time high.)

FOR COMBINING SEXISM AND RACISM, few can beat Bob Jones III. This reverend didn't exactly turn the other cheek when the US Supreme Court ruled that the IRS could rescind the tax exemptions of private schools that discriminate on the basis of race, including Jones's own in Greenville, South Carolina (which, by the way, is the institution that awarded the honorary doctorate to Northern Ireland's Ian Paisley. In 1967, Jones officiated at the cornerstone ceremony for Paisley's new church in Belfast.) Jones opined: "We're in a bad fix in America when eight evil old men and one vain and foolish woman can speak a verdict on American liberties."

ONE IN EVERY THREE PERSONS involuntarily committed to Virginia's state psychiatric hospitals may be confined illegally, without sufficient evidence to justify their detention, according to a recent survey made by the Department of Mental Health and Retardation. Patients are often committed merely because relatives are frustrated by their behavior. And Virginia jails about 4,000 juveniles a year, more than most other states in the US.

WRONG ARM OF THE LAW: In York, England, a school-crossing "lollipop lady" who has guided children across a busy main road for six years without an accident has been forced to leave her job because she held her warning sign, or "lollipop", in the wrong hand. The dismissal came after a series of warnings to hold the sign in her right hand, as stipulated in the Health and Safety Work Act. "She was excellent," the county road-safety officer said, "but we cannot have people breaking the rules."

UPDATE ON HARASSMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WORKER DISTRIBUTOR

(Stan Jaroszinski, our *Industrial Worker* distributor in Tucson, Arizona, sends us the following update on his continued harassment for selling this paper on the street and carrying signs saying "Jobs, Not War" and the like. See the April and May issues for more background.)

Fellow Workers:

As of this writing (May 31st), I have been arrested and/or cited and/or handcuffed and jailed a total of seven times, all in violation of my Constitutional rights.

Five of the charges have been dismissed. I have pleaded not guilty to a traffic violation and not guilty to a misdemeanor: "pedestrian in roadway". I have argued, acting as my own lawyer, for postponement or dismissal on the grounds that the Tucson Police Department has confiscated or stolen evidence pertinent to my defense. A judge granted these postponements. I have been on TV and was interviewed by a radio station today. I've been selling 30 to 50 *Industrial Workers* a day and getting good response on my anti-Tucson Police campaign.

On the negative side: I was assaulted by a Tucson police officer at Police Headquarters on May 26th, and also by an unknown man who claimed his brother was a cop. I've also been visited by a representative of the National Socialist Party (Nazis) from Texas. [Presumably he was not looking for a donation.] My tricycle [an adult-size three-wheeler that Stan carries his signs and papers on] and much material was consigned to Gary's Towing by police, and my protest signs, a cart, and other materials were confiscated by police at their HQ.

The struggle for free speech continues, but I believe that official police persecution is over. The KKK and other ultra-rightists are also "interested" in me.

For OBU and free speech
Stan Jaroszinski
719 South 4th Avenue (5)
Tucson, Arizona 85701

PS: Please send me 1,000 *Industrial Workers* for July.

LABOR RALLY PROTESTS DISCRIMINATION IN SEATTLE

The seething City Light controversy over discrimination against women, people of color, and the disabled propelled 200 people to a community rally on the evening of May 10th at the ILWU Local 37 (Alaska Cannery Workers) hall in Seattle's Pioneer Square.

Co-sponsored by the Employee Committee for Equal Rights at City Light (CERCL) and the Light Brigade, the spirited rally featured chants demanding an end to discrimination at City Light, speeches from a host of labor and community activists, poetry readings, a skit satirizing City Light management, three bands playing reggae and new wave, and two folksingers. The hall was vibrant with huge bouquets of flowers and vivid signs and banners proclaiming "Protest Discrimination at City Light" and "Support Women, Minority, and Disabled Workers!"

Teri Bach, City Light's only female lineworker and only journeyman cable splicer, told the crowd that CERCL was formed "because we recognized the crying need for humane treatment and working conditions for everyone". She said the impetus for the group came from the recent Director's Complaint on sex discrimination filed by the Human Rights Department (HRD) against City Light.

"Upper management has created a little empire in which brutal, unproductive, feudalistic treatment of employees has become standard practice," she said. She presented the rally's demands, which included calls for the utility to stop prolonging the settlement of the HRD complaint and start negotiating directly with the affected employees; to implement CERCL's 10 proposals for remedying discrimination; to bring more women and minorities into the trades; and to stop retaliating against the supporters of the HRD complaint.

Said Lori Garrett, an Administrative Support Assistant: "The Employee CERCL will not be broken! With your

continued support we will forge ahead until City Light once again meets the needs of the people of Seattle and those who work there."

Carol Dobyns, leader of the Light Brigade, denounced City Light's negligence toward ratepayers and employees. She hailed the passage of a city ordinance permitting a budget payment plan for City Light customers, but condemned City refusal to impose a winter moratorium on electricity shutoffs. The audience reacted with hisses when she said: "The Mayor's Office stated at one time that the City of Seattle and City Light were not going to be patsies for deadbeats who don't want to pay their bills." But cheers and applause erupted when she added: "I don't consider myself a deadbeat; I have the right to electricity and heat for my children in the winter."

George Starkovich, Executive Board member of the Washington Federation of State Employees, Council 28, advocated debate and education within the labor movement on the need for higher-paid workers to support labor's "second-class citizens".

"I want to publicly say to Local 77 [International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers] that you may be neutral today, but you'll have to be more than that tomorrow. There can be no more sweetheart agreements. The bosses are out for all our hides, and the labor movement's best fighters are women, minorities, and other workers who have been discriminated against."

The enthusiastic rally concluded with folksinger John O'Connor leading the audience in a rousing singalong of "Solidarity Forever". In the atmosphere of mutual support that suffused the entire rally, the words of this venerable labor song had a special meaning foreshadowing a renewed battle ahead for job equality in Seattle.

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EVERETT MASSACRE RETOLD ON VIDEOTAPE

Fellow Worker Jack Miller's recollections of the Everett Massacre have been captured on videotape by Nigel Green, a history instructor at Green River Community College in Washington State. Jack was on board the steamer *Verona* that fateful November day in 1916, when deputies and citizen's "protective leaguers" opened fire on a boatload of Wobs en route to Everett to assert their right of free speech.

In addition, Nigel is preparing a teacher's guide to the role of labor in the State's history. The two-week lesson plan is aimed at high-school freshmen. It draws information in part from the IWW's own history (*The First Seventy Years*) and in part from the union's archives in the University of Michigan's Labadie Collection.

If you're interested in obtaining copies of either the tape or the lesson plan, write to Nigel Adams c/o History Department, Green River Community College, Auburn, Washington 98002. Tell him you read it in the *Industrial Worker*.