



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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## JOB SHARKS SHUT DOWN

The Vancouver Job Mart Employment Agency is no more, thanks to the persistence and well-organized efforts of Vancouver Wobs. The struggle against Job Mart has been a focus of IWW activity since soon after the Vancouver IWW revived in February. Operating through the Vancouver Unemployment Action Centre, established by the District Labor Council at Fisherman's Hall, Wobs have been active in a picket and publicity campaign against Job Mart. The agency had been charging job seekers a 50-dollar fee for access to lists of jobs which were already listed in newspapers or with the province's Manpower, and were in many cases already filled. Such a fee is in violation of the 1980 BC Employment Standards Act, which states that no one looking for work may be charged a fee for information about available jobs.

Steve Watters of the Vancouver IWW alerted the Unemployed Action Centre to the workings of the Job Mart organization. Soon afterward a leaflet was prepared on the role of business and government in creating unemployment, BC Ministry of Labour complaint forms were distributed which would expedite refunds to those who paid Job Mart, and picketing began on March 2nd.

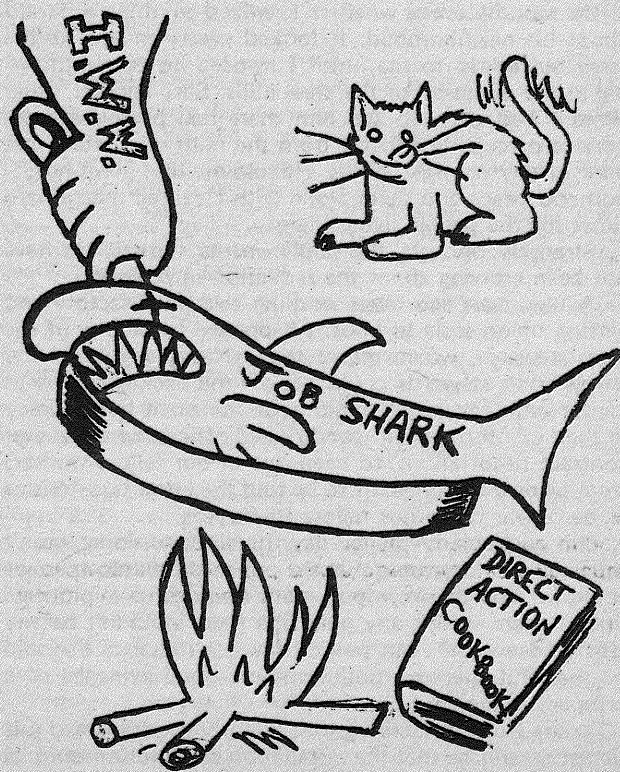
Legal proceedings against Job Mart were plagued with postponements and delays, but UAC and Wob efforts at education continued with monthly updates appearing in the *Solidarity Bulletin*, a Vancouver IWW publication.

The BC Ministry of Labour at long last set May 31st

for a show-cause hearing where Job Mart had to convince the City Council that they shouldn't lose their license to operate. Following this hearing on their status by the BC Ministry's Employment Standards Branch, the Job Mart office disconnected their phone, closed their premises, and referred those from whom they had illegally taken a 50-dollar fee to a post-office box in Ontario. Fearing that Job Mart was about to skip town without paying back the money to job seekers, the UAC sent a letter to the industrial-relations officer conducting the case for the Government. The letter requested an immediate freeze of Job Mart's financial assets.

The Board duly ruled on June 3rd that Job Mart was in violation of the Act. By this time the Press was on to Job Mart as a story, helped by publicity originating from the Action Centre which revealed the Agency's evident intention to skip town with the loot, as well as their links with earlier scams concerning rental accommodation fees.

As we go to press, it isn't clear whether Job Mart has gotten away scot-free. All 26 persons who filed complaint forms against Job Mart before the May 31st hearing got their money back, according to the Employment Standards Branch, which has continued to ask people to file complaint forms. Vancouver Wobs are now focusing their activity on publicizing this request and pursuing the issue of Job Mart's assets.



## International Actions Hit Nukes

San Diego, California: Demonstrations took place in Canada, Europe, Japan, and the United States June 20th as part of International Disarmament Day. Nearly 1500 demonstrators were arrested across the US, while tens of thousands participated in various protest actions.

The largest demonstration in North America took place at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of two research labs operated by the University of California which have developed every nuclear warhead in the US arsenal. Some 2500 demonstrators gathered at the Laboratory (near San Francisco), and 944 were arrested while blockading the facility.

Other blockades took place at the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Connecticut (which builds Trident submarines); Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque; the GTE plant in Westboro, Massachusetts (which manufactures M-X missile parts); the Northrop Corporation Defense Systems Division plant in Rolling Meadows, Illinois; the Ballast Point Submarine Base in San Diego; and six other sites throughout the country.

Demonstrations also took place in Japan, where thousands marched in Tokyo June 19th protesting tightened US-Japan military ties and the scheduled basing of two US submarines carrying nuclear weapons at a US base in Japan; in West Germany, where demonstrators gathered outside the Carl Schurz Kaserne US military camp near Wedderwarden June 20th; and in France, where a peace march from Paris to Geneva began that week.

### OPPOSITION MASSIVE BUT WEAK

These actions confirm once again the massive opposition that has developed in the United States and abroad to nuclear weapons in general and the massive US buildup in particular, and the willingness of tens of thousands of people (if not more) to take action to bring the arms race to a halt. At the same time, they illustrate many of the weaknesses of the anti-war movement—weaknesses that have to date rendered the movement incapable of seriously affecting—let alone stopping—the course of US military policy.

While the decision of many activists to progress from nuclear-freeze referendums to blockades of nuclear bases is heartening (even if many other activists have chosen to throw their energy behind mind-numbing, energy-draining, pointless efforts to elect liberal Democrats to Congress), it is not enough. Indicative of the shortcomings of the peace movement in the US was the June 20th demonstration at the Ballast Point Submarine Base in San Diego.

Typical of most of the demonstrations throughout the US, the Ballast Point action was in many ways a resounding success. About 400 demonstrators turned out at 6 am in San Diego, a military town economically dependent on the Navy, and a bastion of right-wing politics. It was the first civil-disobedience action in San Diego protesting nu-

clear arms, and media coverage was sympathetic. Organizers succeeded in focusing attention on the role of the Ballast Point Base, home port for 24 nuclear-powered fast-attack submarines armed with nuclear-tipped SUBROC missiles. And the 34 blockaders (all of whom were arrested) succeeded in disrupting, though not stopping, business as usual for one hour. Traffic was backed up for more than a mile as police dealt with the five waves of blockaders.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the demonstration was the way it brought diverse elements of the anti-war movement together in a common action. The first blockader to be arrested was non-indicted public draft resister Michael Marsh. The first wave of blockaders was composed primarily of activists from the San Diego chapter of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft. Picket signs addressed issues such as US intervention in Central America, the draft, and economic conversion, as well as the immediate issue of nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the demonstration was largely passive. No real effort was made to shut down the base. With

a little more imagination and effort, demonstrators could easily have blocked the gate for hours, instead of for the one hour it was actually blocked. Strict separation of blockaders and demonstrators was enforced by marshals from local peace groups, who kept the two picket lines on either side of the street about 80 yards from the gate where the blockade took place. Those demonstrators who wanted to cluster near the blockade site (where there were already several legal and media observers) were prevented from doing so, even though police expressed no opposition to people being in those areas. (In fact, after the last of the blockaders had been arrested, marshals moved the entire picket line down into the area from which they had earlier excluded demonstrators.)

No chants were allowed. Instead, a song sheet containing words to a few pacifist songs were handed out, and the demonstration passed with songs like "All We Are Saying Is Give Peace a Chance". People were clearly ready for a little more militance, and sang the one song with a hint of militancy ("No Cruise Missiles, No Cruise Missiles, No Cruise Missiles Over Me; Before I'll Be Oppressed, I Will Stand Up for the Rest...") much louder and with much more enthusiasm than the passive refrains.

The entire demonstration was characterized by total co-operation with the police. Organizers briefed police six weeks before the action on their plans, and police were well pleased with the actual demonstration. According to the next day's *Los Angeles Times*, "Police and demonstrators complimented each other on the mutual co-operation that characterized the two-hour, early-morning demonstration." This mutual co-operation, which ensured that no serious threat to "business as usual" would be allowed to develop, is unfortunately typical of such demonstrations. Actions in this country and in Europe, however, have shown that much more can be accomplished without such co-operation.

### DIRECT ACTION?

Organizers frequently insist on referring to actions like the Ballast Point blockade as "Direct Action", failing to realize that direct action is necessarily aimed not at convincing those in power to reform themselves (as most symbolic civil-disobedience actions implicitly demand, but at implementing the necessary changes ourselves. The anti-war movement in this country must go beyond symbolic actions like those of June 20th, and begin actions aimed at actually shutting down these facilities, even if only for a few days, if it is to become a force capable of implementing real change. The site occupations and other actions in Europe have shown not only that such a course is possible, but also that it is the only one that can succeed.



Detente

Jon Bekken





EDITORIAL:

## One Big Business Union?

An item in our "Labor in North America" column points with hope to the trend of mergers and expansion of jurisdiction within the labor movement in response to declining memberships in labor's traditional bailiwick. Now, co-ordinated bargaining and greater solidarity are to be commended; but are the business unions finally seeing the light and moving toward One Big Union in the sense that the IWW has always understood the idea?

Let's face it, the motivation behind this trend has less to do with increasing worker solidarity than with businesses moving into new product lines due to the falling rate of profit to be had from the old lines. As businesses, the UAW, the Steel Workers, the IUE, and the like see their traditional markets contracting due to competition from overseas and changes in the economic structure away from business industries toward a more service-oriented economy. Like any good businessmen, they will invest in those lines which promise to produce nice returns which will allow them to stay in business.

In short, labor power, which is the product the trade unions sell, is no longer in great demand in the steel, auto, chemical, and other basic industries. High tech and service are where the jobs are going to be in the future. The busi-

ness unions are smart enough to move into these areas by expanding their jurisdictions. They are also smart enough to reduce the competition in the labor market through mergers.

The trade unions may be moving in the direction of "One Big Union" in response to changes in the economic structure of capitalism. But given the present pro-capitalist philosophy which animates these job trusts from top to bottom, the creature that may emerge from this experiment will more likely resemble the Nazi Labor Front than the One Big Revolutionary Union the IWW has in mind.

We may not have a patent on the One Big Union idea, but we certainly encourage our fellow and sister workers currently trapped in the business unions to put that idea into practice on their jobs. However it behooves us to warn them that the labor statesmen who are heading up this latest trend in the business of selling labor power are not to be trusted to put the whole concept into practice, and are more likely to use the structures to ensure their own survival within the system rather than to abolish that system.

Mike Hargis

The public-media news flashes of late have been bragging that unemployment statistics have been going down. Such statistics have been based on the number of applications for unemployment insurance each week coupled with the number of people already receiving unemployment compensation or extension benefits. But for a lot of workers those benefits have run out, which the statisticians haven't as yet made any public disclosure about.

Last summer I went to visit a colleague on the south end of town in the steel-mill district. Upon meeting me at the stop he asked whether I noticed anything different about his neighborhood. It looked pretty much like the same old barrio to me, until I noticed his eyes motioning in the direction of the steel mills. Sure enough, other times I had been to see him there had been the ever-present percussion concert from the mills no matter what hour of day or night it was. He told me that in his neighborhood peace and quiet along with clean air means hard times for the people living there.

Strangely enough, the public-media statisticians have not been crowing about the reduction in pollution.

A few years ago I was working in a small factory and getting union scale to boot. I happened to be one of the shop stewards, which meant that occasionally I and my fellow shop stewards could get off the packaging line to confer with the lesser minions of the plant bureaucracy in their comfortable air-conditioned offices, whether over contract negotiations, to keep one of our fellow workers from being disciplined, or to be told the latest boosterisms to be passed on to our fellow employees.

One particularly-muggy day the air conditioner wasn't working, so I suggested that they open the windows so we could breathe the fresh pollution. I was sternly informed that if there wasn't any pollution there wouldn't be any jobs, and even though pollution was a nuisance I should be thankful, because pollution was good evidence of a prosperous society.

Yours truly, not taking that lying down, informed this august personage that the installation of pollution-control devices along with the diversification of industry not only would create more jobs, but also would result in a shorter work week. As might be assumed, there was an immediate desire on the part of the management representatives to change the subject.

Now there are a lot of people out of work, but we still have pollution; and we don't hear anything from the statisticians.

There are so many things to be done in this World of ours, and it would appear that there could be no Earthly excuse for so many folks to be out of work. But we don't reckon with the reasoning of the employing class that saddles us. The old cattle barons used to hire many cowboys during roundup time, but once the cattle had been shipped off to the packing plants and there was nothing to do around the ranch, all these cowboys were let go to shift for themselves.

It is stated with pride that humanity has made great progress since the old days, but apparently the employing class are not part of humanity, as they have not made any appreciable progress since the building of the Pyramids, judging by their solicitude for the greater mass of humanity who not only keep the World going but also insure them their comfortable luxury.

Unemployment and pollution will be with us as long as we allow the polluters and employers to have their way.

No matter what your job situation happens to be, even in this day and age of enlightened equalization you can invariably tell the bosses from the workers, even if they are dressed pretty much the same. The working stiff will be walking along with head up, no matter how tired the stiff may be, while the boss as he walks from one part of the plant to another has his head down. Looking at the ground seems to be an identifying characteristic.

While I was working at this particular factory, fellow worker wife-mate happened to be working at the sweatshop across the street. And since she got out of work half an hour later than I did, I would wait for her so we could walk home together and maybe even stop for a drink, depending on which side of payday it was.

One evening as I was so doing, relaxing on an old crate in front of my alma mater, the plant manager himself came walking rapidly along with eyes fixed on the pavement. Upon seeing me he muttered: "Damn it; you've got it good!" Naturally I wondered why he would say something like that. He made many times more than I did, and he could wear his good clothes. He had a nice home in the 'burbs with a shiny car to drive back and forth in, and his wife didn't have to go to work. How in Hell could he have it worse than me?

Then I remembered one time when I was sitting in the nearby bar and he came in and bought me a drink. I let the bourbon trickle down my throat, enjoying the pleasant little fire and feeling good because the day's work was over. He gulped his down, made a face and swilled his chaser, then walked out with his head down as usual.

A working stiff on the job sees the sky through the factory windows. A boss keeps on looking at the factory floor. A working stiff has the sky to love, but a boss has only his factory to love.

C. C. Redcloud

## Our Readers Write

### A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Dear IW:

I'm not a member of any organization at the moment, and when I am, I'm usually a bad one. Since I started working part-time after being unemployed for a year, I decided to renew my lapsed union membership [not IWW - Ed.]. But this time I had a copy of the book of rules I was required to agree to. When the rules came to "regulating the relationship between worker and employer" I decided I couldn't agree to this reactionary shpiel.

I had been a member of our local AIT section (Direct Action Movement) for a few months (mainly selling papers), but I find it's overt political anarchism—a turnoff because it put many people's backs up before getting any ideas across. I find the IWW interesting, but I'm a little disturbed with your apparent sympathy for established unions, in spite of your Preamble.

The first union I belonged to was the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, in Britain, who co-opted me onto the county committee because I agitated for the union to have meetings. At the county committee, the local bureaucrat suggested we invite a member of the employers' organization to speak at a social instead of the "communist" Labour Party MP, who was sponsored by his own union. Mine was the only dissenting voice.

I've moved around the south of England and joined one or two other unions, but there seems to be little dif-

ference. The occasional veneer of radicalism is belied by an acceptance of low wages and poor conditions. More recently I gravitated to London and the squatters' movement, direct action being the only way the single and unemployed could get unsupervised housing.

The outcome of this for me is that I'm working two days legally and netting 37 pounds for 16 hours, and moonlighting a day and a half for 42 pounds. This means I'm netting in three and a half days the same money I would make in the well-organized union shops of the municipal gardens in five days, and more money than I ever earned in 40 hours on a farm. Wages are higher because skilled gardeners are always in great demand in the cities, despite the way the municipal governments and their tame unions treat their staffs.

You could say I'm in a vulnerable position as an individual facing the might of wealth, but how strong is any union against the nuclear state and its equally nuclear army? Here we have the added pleasure of watching the army train to take over our cities in the economically-mired system they've set up in Belfast, Derry, and the rest of occupied Ireland. Just over a year ago we had the ill fortune to watch Maggie have more people killed than the entire population of the group of islands we captured from Argentina in 1833. This army returned on a patriotic binge with a slogan draped along the side of one destroyer that said "End the rail strike or we'll call an air strike."

However much I agree with your vision of a new world with authority being the authority of knowledge and skill and nothing else, I can't help thinking the army's ready. So we should work on a one-to-one basis as individual catalysts for change, and union organizations should be simply a defense system.

In Solidarity

An Individualist Worker

### A REPLY

Fellow Worker:

I suppose you *could* say that you *have* detected an "apparent sympathy" for business unions in these pages, primarily in our column "Labor in North America". This is intended to be news about labor unions. Its editor, Fred Thompson, has long maintained that there's no sense in "baying with the pack" at the sorry state of unionism in the US. As the executive board of the IWW has not set any policy on this for the paper, we figured we might as well focus on the admittedly reformist "progress" of the unions, rather than pages of more negativism. I don't feel the IWW as a whole has any great regard for legislative gifts to the working class—what is given can be taken back.

With regard to the Preamble of the IWW Constitution, it must be noted, in all fairness, that many business unions formed in the '20s and '30s are now semi-industrial in scope. You'll find less craft unionism within the UAW, Teamsters, and Service Employees, among others, than was common when our Preamble was written in 1905. But they are still business unions, willing to trade away "benefits" for the dubious pleasure of keeping some of their membership employed at such wonderful places as slaughterhouses and munitions plants. After all, more members means more dues money, and appeasement keeps the honchos on good terms with their buddies in private enterprise.

One last point: How is a union to be "simply a defense system" if people don't join it? The best defense, it's said, is a good offense. So let's get the lead out, fellow workers, and get the ball rolling.

Dave Tucker  
General Secretary, IWW

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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

## Industrial Worker

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# WV Hospital Workers Battle for a Union

The colorful parade of 1199 banners weaving its way to the West Virginia Legislature February 21st looked cheerful. But the faces under the banners were grim. The state-hospital employees had had enough.

"Our legislators here in Charleston have praised us and commended the good work we do," said District 1199 President Tom Woodruff to a crowd of over 300 employees from all over the state. "But *how* do they thank us? They lay us off, close Spencer State Hospital, cut our insurance benefits, and deny us collective bargaining!"

Workers converged on West Virginia's capitol from seven state hospitals—Colin Anderson, Denmar, Huntington, Lakin, Pinecrest, Weston, and the threatened Spencer—to lobby for pending legislation important to them and their patients. "We're trying to cover a number of different bills today—the Spencer Hospital closing, collective bargaining, health insurance, better pay, and so forth," said Linda Blankenship, an 1199 member from Huntington State Hospital. "We want better treatment for ourselves, but also for patients."

"The criminal in prison, the 'victim' of society, have people talking for their rights," said Roy Hiteshew, an aide at Weston. "But the patient in a state mental hospital has no one to speak for him. *We're* fighting for these people's rights."

## Employees Testify for First Time, Expose State Hospital Conditions

Senate hearings earlier in the day—the first hearings on hospital conditions that used testimony from *workers* in West Virginia—gave legislators the opportunity to probe state hospital employees concerning their work environments. Testimony on staff shortages resulting in improper feeding and patient care, callousness from hospital administrators, and mysterious top-heavy hospital management costs came easily from employees long used to harsh work conditions.

"I heard one legislator say: 'Man, I wouldn't want your job! I toured these hospitals one time, and I'd *never* want to work there!'" said Woodruff. "But then you see the way we're treated as state employees."

## Hospital Workers Lead Fight for Collective-Bargaining Rights

Before last summer, state hospital employees were unrepresented as a labor segment. They suffered—and still suffer—the lowest pay of any state employees in the US. (Hiteshew estimated that the average full-time hospital aide with 12 years of seniority *might* earn \$4 per hour.)

Hospital workers are leading the fight for all state employees by demanding collective-bargaining rights, denied them by West Virginia. Current state laws permit state workers to belong to unions, and even to negotiate—as individuals—for pay increases, benefits, and job responsibilities. But the law contains clear provisions penalizing strikers, and refuses to recognize any unions claiming to collectively represent state workers.

"Workers can negotiate, but anything you do, you do on your own," explained Jim Somerville, an aide at Weston State Hospital. "Obviously for low-income workers, this is no right at all."

In July 1982, however, state-hospital employees contacted District 1199 representatives from the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, a division of the AFL-CIO. Over a thousand West Virginia state-hospital workers had joined 1199 by January 13th, 1983.

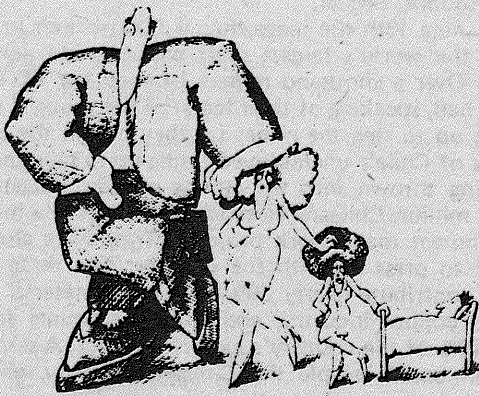
"As people sign up, they authorize \$5-per-month payroll dues deductions for 1199," said Somerville. "so far, though, the payroll people at the State Department of Health haven't checked off any dues."

Some workers felt that the State's failure to check off union dues was a calculated maneuver to starve out the national union, which so far has supported West Virginia's union struggle.

"Organizing a union in a state hospital is a lot more frustrating and difficult than in a private firm," said Larry Harlis, an attorney with the UMWA who had served as an 1199 organizer. "You're not just fighting the power structure of the hospital—you're fighting government."

"It's like we're trying to put together an organization to defend ourselves in the middle of a fight," agreed Harold Schlechtweg, an organizer for 1199 workers.

Several hospital employees agreed, though, that a union was worth the costs, and was desperately needed for West Virginia state employees. "The bottom line is, 'cut operating costs,'" said Hiteshew. "Then we wouldn't have to



close hospitals, or cut back pay and patient care. State institutions are poorly run because they have poor administration and weak management. We want a union to strengthen us, to give us a greater say in what goes on. Then we could cut the budget and still give the people who work here better pay."

## Workers Charge Hospitals Burdened With Too Much Administration, Not Enough Patient Care

Operating budgets presented in the Senate hearings showed that Governor Rockefeller had requested that \$7,000,083 be allocated for "personal care", or salaries and wages, out of \$9,665,000 for Weston. Weston provides round-the-clock care for about 500 patients, its capacity. Hiteshew explained that of the 620 employees at Weston, less than 300—260 aides and a couple dozen doctors, nurses, and social workers—filled jobs in direct patient care. After discounting several administrators at salaries of \$65,000 to \$85,000 a year, over 300 positions and over \$4 million in salaries remained on the books. Who are those other workers?

"That's what *we'd* like to know!" exclaimed Hiteshew. "You've got a lot of secretaries, a lot of people in data processing, in kitchen help... but why all those administrative staff workers?"

Several aides reported overseeing too many patients to give adequate individualized care to any of them. One Weston aide confessed hearing that a patient had been raped by another patient while wandering the hospital grounds late at night, and that rapes and assaults were common occurrences. "Why was this woman allowed to wander out on the lawn?" the aide demanded. Why didn't anyone check to see if she'd come back? Because she was probably one of 30 patients who only had one aide to take care of them. One aide can't cover all those patients. A union could help us expose and end all that, though."

Staffing shortages are not likely to decrease in the near future for West Virginia state-hospital employees, however. Despite heavy lobbying, legislators defeated a bill to continue funding Spencer State Hospital. Their decision means a transfer of Spencer patients to other existing facilities, a mass layoff of Spencer staff members—and more overcrowding.

"They're going to close Spencer and move patients to other facilities," said Blankenship. "But they aren't providing any more staff at those hospitals."

Greg Smith [name changed to protect the individual's privacy], a former West Virginia state-hospital patient, had accompanied 1199 workers to the capitol to fight for better pay and facilities for employees. "When I was on the unit," he said, "we weren't getting the right kind of food, and the aides weren't getting enough backup. When you're in the hospital..." (he hesitated) "...you *need* someone there."

## Union Needed to Protect Insurance Benefits, Gain Seniority System

Workers felt that a union would help them tackle layoffs and counter threatened insurance-benefit cutoffs. "They're trying to take away health-insurance benefits for aides," said Blankenship. "They don't pay us that much *now*, and without those benefits we'll have *nothing*."

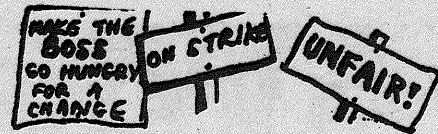
"I spoke with Senator Nelson about preserving our insurance," Somerville reported to the 1199 delegation. "As it stands in committee, it looks like we'll either have to pay higher premiums or get fewer benefits. I told him I couldn't afford to pay those higher premiums, living in public housing and eating by food stamps as it is."

A system of pay increases by merit instead of seniority has held most workers to minimum pay levels. "Maybe six people in the entire hospital have ever gotten [merit raises]," said Hiteshew. Employees lobbied for a switch to the seniority system, but it fell on deaf ears in the Legislature.

"Policy makers don't believe the workers' accusations," said Hiteshew. "Our answer is: 'Come see. Come see what we have to deal with.' It takes a special empathy to work in a state hospital. Most people can't do it."

"We have to have a union contract to have any leverage," concluded Hiteshew. "Until then, all we can do is expose—and be very careful with the facts."

Chris Nichols  
Mountain Life and Work



# LABOR BRIEFS

Old-timers can recall how in the Threadbare Thirties a rather-dead unionism came to life. Now, in almost similar tough times, blue-collar unionism is shrinking. The Rubber Workers, Teamsters, United Auto Workers, Machinists, and Steel Workers all together have lost close to a fourth of their 1978 membership, and the Steel Workers have lost half of theirs. Union staffs are being reduced and union organizing is being curtailed in a situation that needs a tremendous amount of organizing.

On the plus side, there is a growth of unionism among public-service and clerical workers. Also, through mergers, co-ordinated bargaining, and inclusion of workers outside the earlier jurisdictions of various unions, there is some shift toward industrial-union practice.

Thirteen unions, including the Steel Workers, two rail unions, and the Office and Professional Employees, are bargaining jointly with the copper companies as the Non-Ferrous Industry Conference. Eleven affiliates of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department are bargaining jointly with the firms building Air Force bases. Via a series of mergers, the unions that once split up the printing trades have now been reduced to two. Woodworkers and Carpenters submitted some lumber-company demands to their members in June.

Once strictly-craft unions have in recent years taken plant-wide jurisdiction and often gone beyond that to organize any workers they found organizable. For example, the Auto Workers bargain for college cafeterias. In recognition of this process, the IUE has changed its name to the International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried, and Machine Workers, and recently made a three-year pact with Westinghouse raising the average pay for 2400 workers from \$9.10 by 15- and 18-cent increments. Perhaps some old craft union will yet evolve into the Left-Hand Doorknob Polishers and General Workers Union.

But isn't it time for the unions to apply collective rationalization to their inherited structures? And take note at the same time that the boss has gone global? We have no patent on the IWW structure or program, and fellow workers who bargain through other unions are welcome to come in and conspire, not against their unions, but against the boss.

The Ontario Labor Relations Board has ordered Securicor Investigations and Security Ltd to pay Steel Workers Local 7105 \$422,000 for infiltrating the local union during a six-month strike against Automotive Hardware. The Board ordered the spy agency to pay the 380 workers half the pay they lost in the strike, and to pay the union half the strike benefits it disbursed, because the fink outfit had prolonged the strike. One spy confessed that he had disrupted the local and had arranged damage to cars entering the plant.

When the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh forced Mesta Machine into bankruptcy, 1200 Steel Workers lost their jobs. When a large number of union members started taking their savings out of the Mellon Bank and explaining why, the Bank released \$43 million due the NESTA workers in back pay.

McClouth Steel, a short drive from Detroit, is back in operation after bankruptcy, wage concessions, plans for employee takeover, and finally purchase by Tang Industries of Chicago. A six-year USW contract with Tang includes profit-sharing and employee stock ownership. It continues pensions and insurance for retirees, and requires Tang to invest \$17 million a year in capital improvements.

The Steel Workers have settled for 26,000 workers in the aluminum industry (Alcoa, Kaiser, and Reynolds) on the basis of no pay concessions, increased SUB, and facilitated retirement for 700 workers. The Communication Workers contract covering 525,000 employees of Ma Bell expires August 6th. Oil and chemical workers have 300 contracts covering 50,000 workers that don't expire till January, but negotiations have begun aimed at job security. Their Canadian fellow workers have come through negotiations with some gains and no rollbacks.

The AFSCME has been elarged by the affiliation of 17,000 Ohio civil-service employees.

Some 1800 former stewardesses for United Airlines are hoping to win their jobs back, but the union on the job is fighting against their re-instatement, which would threaten the job security of the present employees. Back in the '60s stewardesses got fired if they got married. This discriminatory practice resulted in hidden marriages, loss of children to adoption, and break-up of families. Pursuant to a court order, individual hearings have been set up for the victims of this discrimination, many of them now in their 40s. As of mid-July, 55 out of 77 hearings had been won by the women. Will they be welcomed by their sisters in the Association of Flight Attendants?

Various cities are coping with budget pinches by having prisoners tidy up the streets—work they say they can't afford to pay "free" workers to do. But they can still afford to hire guards for the detail.





# LATIN CAULDRON BOILS

## UNIONS STIR UP CHILE

Just three years after it was elected to power in Chile, the socialist government led by President Allende was overthrown in a military coup, and governmental power was seized by General Pinochet on September 11th, 1973. After the coup, over 30,000 workers, trade unionists, and political militants were massacred, many more imprisoned and tortured, and some 50,000 driven into exile.

A decade later, a massive wave of unrest, involving up to 70% of the population in strikes and demonstrations, has swept the country, protesting Pinochet policies which have led to 20% unemployment, a rapid decline in the standard of living, industrial decline, and the destruction of all civil liberties. With a \$3.4 billion foreign debt, Chile has one of the developing world's highest per-capita debts. The demonstrations have been held despite a 70% referendum vote organized by Pinochet in 1980 to give himself 12 more years in office—a vote generally referred to today as *la gran farsa* (the great farce).

Rather than face another 12 years of Pinochet, the unions have taken to the streets. The 24,000-strong Copper Workers' Confederation (CTC) called a day of action on May 11th in which two workers were killed. Disturbances continued on the following day when the Pinochet regime began rounding up workers and herding them into football stadiums (those haunted stadiums!). The CTC leaders were arrested and charged with violating State security.

The Chilean trade-union congress (CNT) reacted by calling for another "day of national protest" June 14th. The day began with large rallies and boycotts of schools and businesses. Riot police used tear gas, water cannons, and dogs to break up protests in five cities, arresting at least 248. Meanwhile, copper miners struck at the State-owned El Teniente and Andina mines. Police killed four

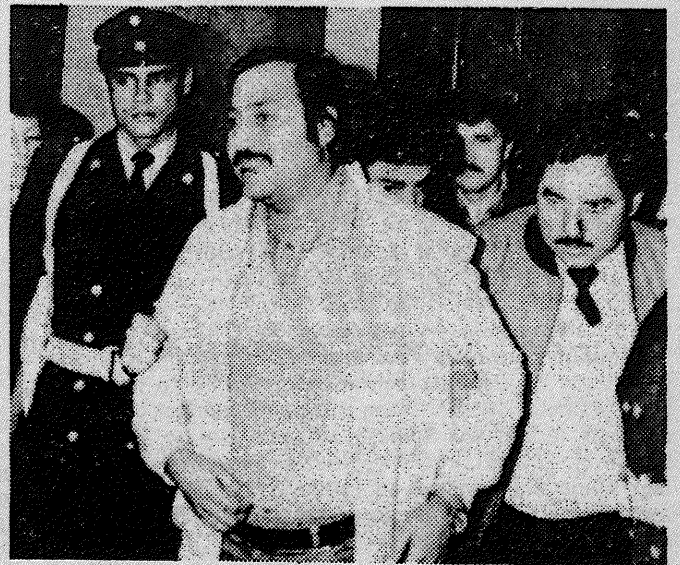
workers and arrested 1300 people, including CTC president Rodolfo Seguel.

On June 16th the more than 4,000 workers in El Teniente, the world's largest shaft copper mine, joined the strike. Over a thousand miners jammed the El Teniente union hall, speaking of their fears: of the thought of tanks rolling up to ring the mines (as they had in the past), of hordes of Chile's unemployed lining up to take their jobs, of being thrown into the streets already cluttered with half a million Chileans earning less than \$30 a month on Government make-work projects. They were also determined to press on with the struggle: The three striking mines contribute nearly 50% of the raw material used by Chile's copper industry, and copper accounts for more than 40% of the country's export earnings. A serious disruption could cripple the Chilean economy, giving the miners clout.

On June 19th the Pinochet regime declared both the El Salvador mine and the Chuquicamata open-pit copper mine military zones, apparently in the hope of preventing Chuquicamata's 8,000 workers from joining the strike. At the same time the Government fired about 3300 miners from the three striking mines. Hugo Estival, the interim president of the CTC, was arrested.

In hope of warding off the threatening general strike, the Pinochet regime offered amnesty to 127 exiled critics of the Government, including Andres Zaldivar of the center-left Christian Democrats. But on June 23rd nearly 1.5 million truckers, dock workers, and oil and coal miners led a general strike. The police began rounding up any labor leaders still at large, including truck drivers' union president Adolfo Quinteros, who was released on bail.

The impact of the strike is not yet known, but the aims of the Chilean working class are clear: They want a total change in the political, economic, and social policies of the country.



In a Gestapo-style pre-dawn raid, Rodolfo Seguel (center), president of the Copper Miners Confederation of Chile, is taken to jail. Seguel was arrested, along with nearly a score of other union leaders, after a second highly-successful National Day of Protest June 15th united hundreds of thousands of Chileans in a massive call for democracy.

## Bolivian Miners Strike

**BOLIVIA:** In April the mine workers' union federation FSTMB occupied 18 mines and the administrative offices of the COMIBOL, the state mining corporation, to back up the demand of the Bolivian Workers' Center (COB) for majority representation on the co-management boards which Bolivian President Siles Zuazo has offered to set up. Zuazo's reaction to the occupations was to denounce the miners as "anarchists" and to threaten to end the illegal occupation by force. In response 60,000 workers marched in La Paz on May Day in support of the miners, and workers at the Huanuni mining camp have declared against any government participation in the running of COMIBOL. In addition, workers at the State-owned oil company struck and demanded the ousting of top management, and peasants' unions have cut roads to three cities, including La Paz, as well as occupying government lands in the Cochabamba region. At the time of this writing (July 1st) the eventual outcome of this struggle is not yet known. But one thing is certain: The miners of Bolivia have once again shown their willingness to struggle for their class interests against all exploiters.



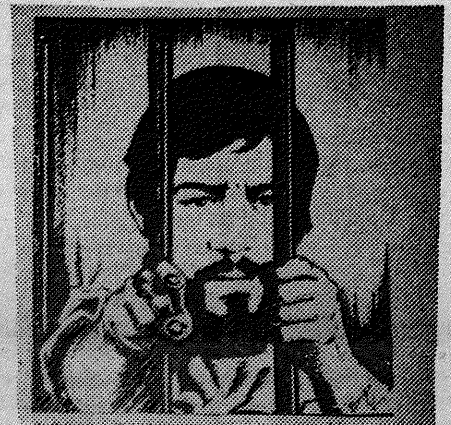
Mothers and wives of the Chileans who have disappeared over the last 10 years take advantage of the popular upsurge of protest against the Pinochet regime to demand an accounting for their missing relatives. The signs in the Santiago demonstration read "They took them alive, we want them back alive." How many of the disappeared are alive in prison somewhere in Chile and how many have been killed is unknown.

## BRAZILIAN AUSTERITY PLAN SPARKS WALKOUTS

A strike at Brazil's biggest oil refinery spread early in July to other refineries. Several thousand more workers walked out in protest against Government curtailment of fringe benefits for employees at State-owned factories. Altogether, about 4,000 oil workers in Sao Paulo struck at the three refineries operated by Petrobras, the country's State-owned oil monopoly. About 70,000 metal workers in the manufacturing city of Sao Bernardo do Campo shut down foreign-owned auto plants and large Brazilian factories in sympathy with the refinery workers.

A labor court ruled the refinery strike illegal on the ground that it affected vital economic interests and national security. A federal appointee replaced the striking union's leadership, and the Government put a Sao Paulo-based division on alert.

The strike was called amid Government efforts to restore the confidence of international bankers in Brazil's economy and snare a loan from the International Monetary Fund. Inflation is running 127% annually in Brazil, and the country has a foreign debt of \$90 billion (the largest in the Third World). Reportedly, the International Monetary Fund is delaying the loan until Brazil's inflation rate is reduced to 90% and its exports are increased.



## ARGENTINA RE-ARMS

On March 28th, over 90% of Argentina's 12 million workers obeyed their central labor council's call for a general strike. The entire nation came to a halt—except for the military. On that day at the Bahia Blanca naval base, the destroyer *Brown*—the first of a series of four ordered from West Germany—steamed into port carrying, in addition to its regular armament, eight Exocet sea-to-sea missiles placed on board in the French port of Brest.

This expensive component of the country's vast rearmament program made its debut precisely when Argentina's paralyzed transit systems, closed factories, and empty streets conveyed the workers' protest against the worsening economy. Since the Malvinas (Falklands) war, the gross national product has declined 5.7%.

Military spending for 1983-84 will consume 16.5% of the national budget—compared with 9.5% in 1982-83. While unemployment has climbed from 1.4 to 2 million, the Military has ordered 16 more Super-Etendard fighter-bombers and 25 Exocets from France.

West Germany, France, Israel, and to a lesser extent Brazil are furnishing the weaponry that Argentina's armed forces have bought over the last 12 months. Part of the new arsenal fulfills old orders that were embargoed under the European boycott during the Malvinas war, and part represents purchases made at the expense of social programs. The next budget projects a military expenditure of twice what Argentina spends on education and eight times what it spends on health.

In the midst of widespread poverty, how is such military spending being explained? A high-ranking military official theorizes that the equipment lost in the Malvinas war is being replaced quickly because any future civilian government (elections are scheduled for December) might restrict military spending. More dangerous to military rule, however, would be the consolidation of workers' power. As events in Poland have shown, the general strike is not enough. Somehow the workers must take over the factories and workplaces and gain control of the economy. Before they are able to do this, the employing/military class may try to divert them, either by staging another attempt to retake the Malvinas, or by renewing Argentina's old quarrel with Chile over the Beagle Channel (the strait between Cape Horn and the Isla Grande del Tierra del Fuego).



International Viewpoint

The Bolivian trade-union federation COB demonstrates its power.



# UNION ODDS & ENDS

## OHIO FARM WORKERS MARCH TO CAMPBELL SOUP WORLD HEADQUARTERS

The Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), the only union organizing effort among migrant farm workers in the Midwest, will be leading a "560-Mile March for Justice" from its main offices in Toledo, Ohio to the international headquarters of Campbell Soup in Camden, New Jersey. The trek will involve over 150 farm workers and supporters, who will take the walk in an effort to dramatize FLOC's call for a national boycott of Campbell products until the food-processing company accepts three-way negotiations with the farm workers' union and farmers. Over 2,000 farm workers have been on strike since the summer of 1978 in the tomato fields of Northwest Ohio contracted to Campbell Soup.

FLOC volunteers are being sent to major cities along the 360-mile route to plan and finalize all necessary arrangements for the marchers' arrival in those areas with local supporters. Among the 30-odd cities being visited by the marchers, key stopping points will be Cleveland, Warren, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Camden. Hundreds are expected to join the march as it enters their areas.

## TEAMSTER REFORM IS NOT NEWS

The newspapers didn't say a word about it when Paul Poulos, a member of IBT Local 553 as well as of the IWW, presented each member of the Senate Labor Committee with a seven-page record on Jackie Presser, the newly-appointed millionaire president of the Teamsters. Presser was scheduled to appear before the Senate committee not for his crimes, but as a representative of the Teamsters. Poulos's letter explained:

"Mr. Presser no more represents the interests of working Teamsters than does the president of General Motors. As working Teamsters we did not participate in Presser's selection as IBT president, since Teamster members are constitutionally prohibited from electing their officials on any level beyond their locals."

Poulos's letter further charged that "There is a direct link between labor racketeering and the lack of democracy in IBT... Where the structure of an organization precludes its members from electing or recalling its officers, that organization can no longer be held as representative of the membership. In the IBT we, as members, obviously have no control over the 'leaders' we get."

A "Pick-Pack and Pay Campaign" has been launched, with Poulos as its co-ordinator, to change all this by getting locals to put their per-capita into escrow accounts instead of sending the \$74 million a year to Presser. But there was no word of this in the papers that lament racketeering in the Teamsters.

## 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.

## THE CAMPBELL BOYCOTT

- CAMPBELL SOUP  
m'... m'... good
- ENTREES  
SWANSON FROZEN DINNERS  
FRANCO-AMERICAN  
VLASIC  
bounty canned chili & entrees  
kia-ora  
pietro's gold coast pizza
- BAKERY PRODUCTS  
PEPPERIDGE FARM  
delacre
- RESTAURANTS & FOOD SERVICE  
herfy's  
hanover trail  
efficient food service products
- MISCELLANEOUS  
V-8 JUICE  
godiva chocolate  
recipe pet food  
lexington gardens retail  
garden centers



Farm  
Labor  
Organizing  
Committee

"Hasta La Victoria" (419) 243-3456  
714 1/2 s. saint clair street, toledo, ohio 43609

## METRO TIMES UPDATE

The strike continues at the Detroit *Metro-Times*. The NLRB finally ruled on the petition of the United Metro Workers for an election. The Board ruled that the advertising sales reps constituted an appropriate bargaining unit. The Board's decision was complicated by the intervention of the Graphic Arts International Union, and now there will be two separate NLRB elections.

The ad sales reps will choose between no union, the United Metro Workers, and the GAIU. If the combined votes for the two unions constitute a majority, there will be a runoff election between the unions. (The UMW is the independent union formed by the ad staff when they hit the bricks three months ago.)

The rest of the workers at the *Metro-Times* will vote in a separate election, choosing between the GAIU and no union. So it's possible that the strike-breaking owners at the *Metro Times* will have two unions on their hands. The chances for the United Metro Workers look a little shaky, though, since the scabs who replaced them are also eligible to vote. Three cheers for the "protection" provided workers under US labor law!

## HOUSTON LONGSHORE

ILA longshoremen in Texas ports, formerly hiring in solid gangs of black or white at separate hiring halls and under separate all-black or all-white local unions, began hiring blacks and whites in integrated hiring halls April 1st by federal court order. The order also merged black and white locals for purposes of conducting union business.

In Houston US District Judge Norman Black ruled that the combined "deep sea" local (formerly black Local 872 and white Local 1273) should use the Local 1273 hall. Previously, separate locals had devised different seniority systems in their methods of hiring.

Among other troubles, the one Houston hall is hardly big enough to accommodate the double work force, and there is no general public transit to carry workers from hiring hall to job. In Houston workers must come to the hall for a fresh start every morning, or at every new hiring time.

## COMMUNICATIONS UNIONS PLOT STRATEGIES

Studies show that between 25 and 30 million Americans are likely to be holding computer-related jobs by 1990. Industries continue to depend more and more on computers, and are tied together by them as the computer industry and the communications industries merge. For example, the airline industry shares computerized reservation systems. A strike against one or two of these systems could cripple the whole industry.

Adapting to the "wired society" of the next few decades has become a major goal of many unions, which have commissioned studies such as the Communications Workers of America's Committee on the Future to develop strategies. There is already something of a foundation for the unions to build on, with 31 unions representing workers in computer-related industries.

In the last 20 years the computer industry has been the fastest-growing manufacturing sector in the US economy. Highly-skilled programmers, operators, and system analysts were needed and relatively scarce. Workers moved from job to job looking for better pay and more-challenging positions, and saw no advantages in union membership. But as the industry matures, jobs become more routine. Meanwhile, the lure of jobs has inspired hordes of young people to undertake computer-related studies, increasing the number of new applicants faster than the number of new job openings.

Under these conditions, union membership could offer more. Some of the key issues facing employees in the industry are portable benefits, so that workers who changed jobs would not lose pensions or seniority; health, as the work exposes operators to radiation and eyestrain from cathode-ray tubes; and efficiency measures. As the jobs become more standardized, employees' individual outputs can be measured, exposing them to speedup just like assembly-line workers.



## REVOLUTIONARY UNION NEWS

**SPAIN:** In an extraordinary congress held in Madrid from March 31st through April 3rd, the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo (CNT) reaffirmed its opposition to the so-called union elections in which the various union federations offer candidates for election to government-sponsored enterprise committees (company unions). In opposition to the enterprise committees, the revolutionary union will initiate a national campaign for abolition of said committees and recognition of the right of unions to represent their members in direct negotiation with their employers, and for revitalization of the assemblyist movement that characterized the strike wave of 1976-77.

Still, a large minority (40%) of the 500 delegates from 208 local unions voted for a tactical use of the elections, citing the marginalization of the CNT which has been one result of the organization's intransigence on this issue. While the minority did not bolt the organization, as happened following the Fifth Congress in 1979, it is an indication of the deep divisions which have plagued the organization since its reconstruction in 1976.

**ITALY:** The Union Sindical Italiana (USI), the Italian section of the International Workers' Association, has issued a pamphlet titled *Crisis, Contract, Inflation* which outlines that organization's 12-point program for combating the current employers' offensive. The 12 points include defense of the "Scala Mobile", the Italian version of the cost-of-living adjustment, which was won in the wake of World War Two and is currently under attack; defense of the autonomy of the factory and zonal councils created during the "Hot Autumn" of 1969; opposition to attempts to regulate the right to strike and to centralize collective bargaining; and agitation for a shorter work week at no loss of pay and for paid training to prevent layoffs as well as other issues.

The USI also plans to hold a national congress in the near future, the first since its reconstruction in 1979.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

Some two million of the 55 million people in France are unemployed. Persons under 25 represent only 16% of the work force, but 40% of the unemployed. Women represent 40% of the working-age population and 53% of the unemployed. There are about four million foreign workers in France, many of whom are undocumented and are vulnerable to extra exploitation by their employers, who know their workers dare not protest.

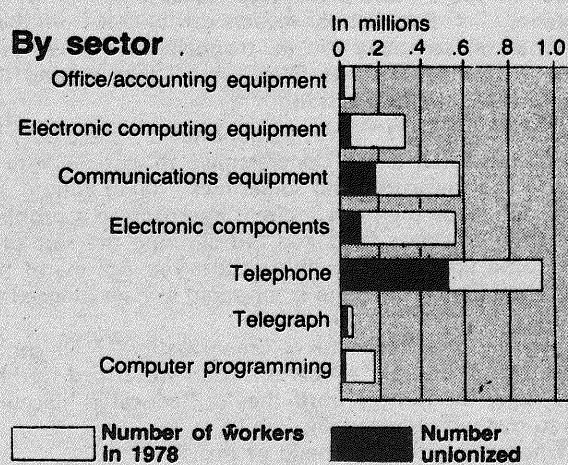
The socialist government of France has thus far taken two "measures" to combat unemployment: It has proclaimed a work week of 39 hours instead of 40, and has set the retirement age at 60 years. Each worker can apply for unemployment benefits after he or she has been working for three months, and these benefits will equal 70% of his or her past salary. The benefits are paid for partly by taxes and partly by direct payroll deductions.

Unemployed workers feel isolated and rejected by the rest of the population; and this contributes to their disproportionately-high suicide rate. In order to bring the unemployed together, an unemployed "trade union" has been formed to try to push their interests, though to date their political ideas are not well-defined.

The French syndicalist union FAF is growing moderately, and continues to broadcast anarchist proposals on radio via "radio libertaire".

French Anarchist Federation

## Unionization of the information industry



Chicago Tribune Chart; Source: Communications Workers of America



### 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.

## Words & Reality

"Liberty, equality, fraternity—or death!"

"Workers of the world, unite!"

"We shall overcome!"

"Si se puede!" ("It can be done!")

Where would movements take us without slogans to capture and rally the masses? A motto is an articulated packet of stored experience, abstract shorthand useful in rapid communication between comrades. It packs the essence of a movement's high resolve and illusion, its laughter and its heartbreak.

But it bakes no bread and builds no bridges from here to reality. Turn it about, and you find a coterie of intellectuals flaunting catchwords and splintering language into a finely-honed implement of analysis and appraisal. In a discussion between seven such thinkers, two veer to one side, two veer to the other side, two stand staunchly in the middle, one individualist sits in a corner by himself—and no action is taken!

The heart links teams together, the head sets them at odds. Yet we don't recommend neglecting the intellectual approach. What may appear nitpicking at a conference can turn out to be a significant discrepancy of values when drawn out to a 45-degree angle.

During the early days of the socialist movement a favorite topic of debate might have been "The end justifies the means" versus "The means determine the end". And today we view two world systems at loggerheads: a specious neo-fascism carrying a red flag, and an idealistic socialism struggling to survive in a pragmatic society.

So where does this preamble lead us?

On a pleasant Saturday recently, a group of people demonstrated against a repressive law in the Southland. In another part of our city, a gathering of concerned citizens met in a church school for workshops on militarism and its effects on poverty.

Even the devout, it seems, believe that God helps those who help themselves, and we were a heterogeneous crowd of believers and non-believers, of blacks, whites, Chicanos, and Orientals. But without exception we were vocal, literate, middle-class folk, our conclave a tiny oasis in the in-elegant sprawl of central Los Angeles. Not one of us had the commonplace savvy, I'll wager, to reach out and touch the street loungers who inhabited the neighborhood. Had any plebeians straggled in, they'd have been bored and dismayed by our chin music.

A few discussion leaders sailed away on the kites of their rhetoric, but most hammered down their assertions with statistics. They told us that one in every five children in this country is classified as poor, and that 75% of these people were women and children. A military-minded Administration is lavishing trillions on missiles—while cutting food-stamp programs by more than two billion dollars and school lunch programs by one billion so that three billion fewer youngsters can participate. And the dreary figures grind on: preventive health care cut 35%, student aid 25%, maternal and child health 25%.

"If we could break the death grip that the military-industrial complex now has on our economy," continued our optimistic brochure, "there would be many different ways we could more effectively invest that money. For instance...." But Wobbly readers can take it from there.

Whatever company I'm in, troublesome mental reservations obtrude. It's that "Yes...but", that nagging little gremlin that sits in my skull.

I'm "turned off" when admonished by these busy little liberals to write my Congressman, to cast my vote for this or that measure. And sometimes "direct action" can turn out to be the most indirect approach to a problem. Donating whatever food and old clothing the rest of us can rustle up for the really destitute reminds me of that legendary Dutch boy who is supposed to have plugged the hole in the dike with his thumb.

"Education—Organization—Emancipation"? Or should organization precede education? Can we afford to defer organizing the hungry until they're "educated", according to our self-asserted wisdom?

Whither goest thou, friend of man?

Dorice McDaniels

# From the Bookcase



### BOOK REVIEW

*Roughneck: The Life and Times of Big Bill Haywood*, by Peter Carlson, published by W. W. Norton and Company, Spring 1983, 352 pages, \$17.50

I review books for a newspaper. I get paid. It's my job, Ma'am. I consider myself a professional. But I couldn't bring myself to review this one. Why?

I wanted to review it because of its excellent, responsible, interest-engaging depiction of IWW history. The closest I could come to figuring it out was this: Once I was in love with somebody who was suffering—suffering serious mental and moral lapses. The news was all bad where it concerned the sailing of his ship. I agonized as though it were myself in that pain—lying awake at night trying to avoid, to not avoid, and finally out of a sense of survival to not care about avoiding or not avoiding what was happening. I wept in my soul all day and all night every day as though I were mourning the death of a beautiful child. It was more than identifying; it was a chancy placing of one soul at the disposal of the fate of another's. The seas were roiled and high, and that ship was still in Long Beach Harbor with all its inventory over there in Japan.

That's how I felt about this book. I should have reviewed it, because it's very good and maybe hundreds or thousands more people would have read it, or at least

heard about it, if I had. It sets some things straight about IWW history; it's accessible; it's fair-minded; and the author has a soul. One impression it conveys superbly is the casual, monolithic, and singly-devised plodding nature of government persecution of the IWW and the likes of Bill Haywood. Another is the reality of the strength and truth of Bill Haywood, whose honesty could have swum a thousand miles alone. And in this book he has a soul whose cousin is a flotilla of steamships and a fleet of laser-powered space ships, large and painstakingly tuned up in A-1 shape every day.

I just couldn't trivialize this book by reviewing it.

If you think of it as everybody doing just a little in their lifetime as their share in order to pull things along into some sane order, then Bill Haywood, you might say, did a lot of overtime putting the ace of hearts into the cornucopia of America. I was as relieved as his lawyer when he finally escaped his last jail sentence by skipping out to Russia.

I wished they'd given him a fine pagoda and a dreamy peaceful pond with white and gray-tailed ducks and beautifully-colored fish and all the best friends and lovers of his life out in the sweetest heart of the country in Japan instead.

It's okay with me that I couldn't review this book. But I think that everybody on this continent alive today ought to read it.

Penny Skillman, San Francisco

### EUROPEAN UNIONS AND ECOLOGISTS FIGHT RADIOACTIVE DUMPING

Several British unions have urged their memberships to avoid handling radioactive waste bound for the dumping ship *Atlantic Fisher*. The UK's Atomic Energy Agency has been dumping such waste into the Atlantic Ocean, 700 kilometers northwest of Spain.

The National Union of Seamen, the Transport and General Workers Union, and the Train Drivers Union (ASLEF) have asked their memberships not to handle any of the waste shipments bound for Barrow, England. The Merchant Navy Officers Association has told its 11 members aboard the *Fisher* not to sail from Barrow with the waste aboard.

Ecology groups such as Greenpeace and the Spanish group Adegá protested the shipment of 3900 tons of nuclear wastes July 11th by chaining themselves to the gates of the UKAEA offices in London. Over 20 Spaniards and Belgians were arrested in the action. Greenpeace has previously obstructed nuclear disposal on the high seas by stationing Zodiacs under dumping platforms.

According to the media flak for the Waste Management Executive, the Government is ready to take such measures as sending patrol boats "that will prevent interference with the dumping ships from any ecology boat that would obstruct the maneuvers. We shall continue dumping one way or another."

### DEMONSTRATION IN MINNEAPOLIS

On June 10th, some 4500 people gathered outside the Lexington Hotel to greet a host of citizens honoring a state senator and the "Gipper" himself at a \$500-a-plate dinner. Across the street, another line of citizens were treated to free soup and bread by several area co-ops.

This demonstration was attended by a number of peace groups and more union delegations than this writer had ever before seen in one place. Among the unions represented were the AFSCME, the UAW, the Machinists, the Steel Workers, the Minnesota Education Association, and PATCO—not to mention the IWW.

Greg McDaniels

C. N. T.



A. I. T.

### CONFEDERACION NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO COMITE NACIONAL

#### A LETTER FROM THE CNT

IWW members have sent the National Confederation of Labor in Spain \$730, raised by purchasing special assessment stamps when paying dues. The money was forwarded recently, and this letter was received in reply:

Madrid, June 8th, 1983

Esteemed Friends:

It has been of enormous satisfaction for us to have received your message of international solidarity for the cause of liberty.

It goes without saying that the economic help which you have given to support us is absolutely well received. Our sole financing is based on dues from our affiliates, making our economic situation in general quite precarious.

Today more than ever, the tightening of international bonds of solidarity within the revolutionary syndicalist movement permits us to advance and fight toward a free society of people. Because of this, we view this strengthening of ties which you have proposed with pleasure, so that from this moment on you can count on us for support on whatever suggestions you offer in this regard.

Finally, we would like to point out that the objectives the Confederation has set to improve the actual situation of society and the labor world, though progressing slowly, are being fulfilled, and we look with satisfaction and optimism toward the future.

In my name and that of the Confederation, receive a warm embrace for liberty.

Antonio Perez  
General Secretary  
(translated by M. Burns)



He's got his paper.



We have ours.

The INDUSTRIAL WORKER

SUSCRIBE!



# Literature

- theoretical:**
- IWW Organizing Manual . . . . . \$ .75
  - Collective Bargaining Manual . . . . . .75
  - IWW Preamble and Constitution . . . . . .30
  - Inflation: Cause and Cure . . . . . .25
  - General Strike for Industrial Freedom . . . . . .50
  - One Big Union . . . . . 1.00
  - Unions and Racism . . . . . 1.00
  - Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job . . . . . .50
- 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
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- posters (printed)**
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- Joe Hill . . . . . \$5.00
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- 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.

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH PUBLISHES NEW PAMPHLET ON IWW**

The San Francisco IWW has published a 12-page question-and-answer pamphlet on the Industrial Workers of the World. It is an excellent introductory booklet, dealing with our union's stand on politics, labor leaders, dues, economy in general, and how we can all organize. The pamphlet retails for 10¢ each, and bulk orders at the same rate as the other items on our literature list are available. Order from the San Francisco IWW, listed in our Directory on Page 7.

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- \$..... as a donation to the IW Sustaining Fund

### A LETTER TO RETIREES

To the Editor:

A serious urging to all able-bodied retirees: Regardless of what union you may belong to or who your former employer was, volunteer for picket duty at any struck plant within reasonable distance of your home.

You can volunteer for short hours, picking your own days. Just give the striking local a buzz, and your help will be warmly appreciated.

A surprising thing, and a discouraging thing, is the large number of able-bodied retirees who will not picket! They say they've "given the union 30 years" and are now "entitled to rest". Well, employers don't recognize "entitlements". And they say retirement benefits can't be taken away, but in fact the master can take away anything the slave let's him take.

Even if pensions were guaranteed, workers would need periodic increases to keep up with inflation. And who is to win those increases if we ourselves do not? Rockford (Illinois) Blacktop wants to take away even seniority. And once that was gone, you'd have to clock in each day with your shoe-shine kit in hand—and buy your own shoe-shine kit!

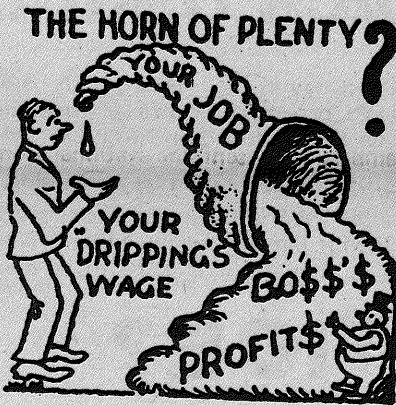
I am now volunteer picketing at three struck plants in the Rockford area, and perhaps soon will be picketing at four: National Lock, or Metalcrafters, UAW 449, from 2 to 4 Mondays; Rockford Blacktop, Teamsters 325 and Laborers 32, from 6 to 3 Tuesdays; and White-Sunstrand, UAW 2051, from 2 to 4 Thursdays. I never worked at any of these plants, and was never in any of these locals. I retired from Chrysler and am in UAW 1268.

Now the workers of UAW 2051 (of White-Sunstrand) are planning to picket Ingersol, a non-union plant which is doing work for White-Sunstrand. If they do, I'll be with them.

I hope your readers will take to heart, and to action, the real merit of this message: Retirees, volunteer for picket duty at any struck plant you can reach! Nobody wants to hear this, but unions are breakable! An injury to one is the concern of all!

In Solidarity

George LaForest  
Rockford, Illinois



## SUSTAINING FUND

(Received June 11th Through 30th)

- IWW Card Number X18584, Brooklyn, New York . . . 16.00
- Mark Lauritsen, Mason City, Iowa . . . . . 3.00
- Paul Cigler, Two Rivers, Wisconsin . . . . . 5.00
- Otto Schaeffer, Ottumwa, Iowa . . . . . 5.00
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**DONATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER IN HONOR OF FW FRED THOMPSON'S BIRTHDAY**

- Boston IWW, Boston, Massachusetts . . . . . 50.00
- The Kellermans, Boston, Massachusetts . . . . . 25.00
- Toivo and Dagmar Halonen, Cleveland, Ohio . . . . . 20.00
- Lilian Silvo and Peter Halonen, Cleveland, Ohio . . . . . 20.00
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**IN MEMORY OF FW ROWLAND STRANDELL**

- Joan Irvine, Everett, Washington . . . . . 10.00
- TOTAL . . . . . 279.00

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.



# IWW Directory

**NORTH AMERICA**

**ALASKA:** Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate, PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824  
Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate, Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

**ARIZONA:** Stan Jaroszenski, IW Distributor, 719 South 4th Ave. (5), Barrio Hacienda, Tucson, Arizona 85701

**BRITISH COLUMBIA:** Vancouver IWW, 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, Louis Prisco, Branch Secretary, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140; Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Ct., 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  
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, 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, c/o 201 Seeley Road, Apr. 4-H, Syracuse, New York 13224; Georgene McKown, Delegate, 117 Edgemere Road, Syracuse, New York 13208  
New York City 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 Dr., 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, c/o Box 310, Rosendale, New York 12472

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

**ONTARIO:** Delegate: Brian Burch, 13 Kerr Road, Station 30, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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

**RHODE ISLAND:** IWW c/o 1400 Broad St., Providence, Rhode Island 02905

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** IU 450 Branch, Harbinger Publications, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, Phone (803) 254-9398

**TEXAS:** Austin: IWW, 915 East 48 1/2 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, Washington 98277, Phone 671-9995. Meets first Monday at 6:30  
Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, 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, c/o 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703

**PACIFIC**

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

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



## IWW MAKES NATIONAL TV

Fred Thompson, of the Industrial Worker Collective, and Dave Tucker, General Secretary of the IWW, will be appearing on the PBS network's live call-in show "PBS Latenight" August 4th. The show airs at midnight, a hell of a time to sit up and watch the tube. But if you've got the time, check your local station to see if the show will be on, or taped for later viewing. The fellow workers will be discussing the relevance of the IWW to today's world, and taking calls from around the country. Don't miss it!

## NEWS FROM ANN ARBOR IU 660 SHOPS

The U-Cellar Bookstore job branch is in the midst of polling its members to see whether they'll negotiate this summer or extend their contract until August of 1984. Continued demands for worker concessions at the store, which employs 60 members of the IWW, have resulted in union demands that management take a proportionately larger share of any cuts that may be imposed. The split between workers and management appears to be widening within the store.

At the People's Wherehouse, the NLRB waived union elections, since nearly all the food-distribution workers had already signed up with the IWW. Now the co-op's management team is trying to impose a department-head system on the workers. This is a clear change in existing work rules, and constitutes an unfair labor practice under NLRB law. Wages, hours, and working conditions must be determined in negotiations between the union and management.

Management at the U-Cellar bookstore tried the same stunt back in August of 1979, prior to negotiations for the first IWW contract there. This nauseating move by management made the workers so sick to their stomachs that the store was effectively shut down for two days due to employee illness. The Cellar board saw the light, and the proposed hierarchical structure was withdrawn, whereupon employee health quickly returned to normal. Hopefully, the powers that be at the Wherehouse will prove wiser and thus save themselves and the Wherehouse workers a similar illness.

## ORGANIZING, OUTREACH ONGOING

In other news from the Ann Arbor IWW's newsletter, a group of clericals from a unit at the University of Michigan have been in contact with the IWW for some advice on how to deal with management harassment arising in the wake of the yet-to-be-decided AFSCME election. One of the local IWW organizers has been meeting with them on a weekly basis, suggesting possibilities for direct action and ways of making the clerical workers' union

function effectively in their behalf, both now and whenever it finally becomes the official bargaining agent. In addition, the Branch has been in contact with members of a Detroit food co-op, as well as with a small non-union assembly plant in Ann Arbor and a large factory near Detroit where the UAW is not serving the needs of the workers well. Sounds like the newly-formed IWW Organizing Committee in Ann Arbor is going to be busy.

## DID YOU NOTICE?

**NEW WORRY FOR US EMPLOYING CLASS?** Seeing that the US has been siphoning off the wealth of Mexico and Latin America these many years, there is a certain poetic justice in the flow of impoverished Latin Americans northward. Your columnist thought she had heard all the arguments against these undocumented workers (mostly variations on "they'll take our jobs"), but the redoubtable Georgie Anne Geyer has come up with a new one. Geyer fears that "the masses of illegals will be fertile ground for subversion in the US... political immigrants bringing ideologies such as anarchism, nihilism, and every form of Marxism...." We should hope so!

**"TIGHT BUILDINGS" SICKEN PEOPLE:** In ways still not completely understood, the effusions of ordinary office life (carbon dioxide, body odors, tobacco smoke, duplicating chemicals, fumes from synthetic upholstery and carpeting, and the like) can transform themselves into something subtly noxious in modern, tightly-sealed office buildings. The respiratory and eye problems that characterize the syndrome are not life-threatening (at least not so far), but their effect on people is real. The syndrome emerged when soaring energy prices led developers to try to cut heating and air-conditioning costs by building offices that are totally enclosed and completely dependent on the mechanical ventilation systems for incoming air.

**SIX CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTHS** were arrested in Prague for disrupting a Government-sponsored Peace and Life Rally Against Nuclear War late in June. About 300 people began shouting "We want freedom!" in the middle of the 100,000-strong rally, then gathered in a downtown square where they were attacked by club-wielding police. It was the first major Czech protest demonstration since Soviet-led forces of the Warsaw Pact alliance crushed the Dubcek Administration in August 1968.

**BANNED FILMS SHOWN:** Fifteen films that were banned in the country where they were made were shown by Amnesty International in California recently. The films were *The Battle of Algiers* (1966, France/Algeria), *L'Espoir* (1938, France), *The Jackal of Nahueltoro* (1969, Chile), *The War Game* and *Intimate Lighting* (1965, Great Britain), *Revolt in Patagonia* (1974, Argentina), *Black Brood* (1977, Spain), *The Sparrow* (1973, Egypt), *The Witness* (1968, Hungary), *Last Grave at Dimbaza* (South Africa), *Salt of the Earth* (1953, US), *The House* and *A Field Diary* (1979, Israel), *Blood of the Condor* (1969, Bolivia), and *Andrei Rubiev* (1966, USSR).

**THREE FIFTHS OF ALL WORKING WOMEN** earn less than \$10,000 a year, and a third of all full-time working women earn less than \$7,000. The median income of black women working full-time is \$8,996, compared with \$9,578 for white women and \$16,194 for white men.

**THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S** House of Delegates has adopted a resolution blaming the news media for a dioxin "witch hunt". But if the AMA really believes the press is leading a dioxin "witch hunt" based on "hysterical malreporting", then next year, instead of meeting in a fancy Chicago hotel, why don't they meet in Times Beach, Missouri?

**THE POWER OF ENDURANCE:** Even if possession of a high-school diploma is neither proof of your academic ability nor a key to a job, it may serve as a measure of character. Says Army recruiter Sergeant Scott: "... someone with the gumption and fortitude to sit through four years of high school is more likely to stick with us."

**UNEMPLOYMENT CURE:** Mozambique plans to ease urban unemployment by moving the jobless back to the small towns they supposedly deserted for the lure of the cities, the country's national news agency AIM reported in late June. It was claimed that the Interior Ministry would carry out the plan in two phases—a two-week voluntary relocation with free transportation, followed by a compulsory phase with "appropriate instruments of coercion" for those who remain. The "deport the wetbacks" mentality strikes again.

**DEFENSE PUSH A DRAIN:** The *Industrial Worker* is glad that the two-year study of the Council on Economic Priorities has the sense to agree with us. In comparing the economic performance of 17 industrialized countries, the CEP's study reported that those countries burdened with heavy military-budgets suffer from "weakening economies, decreasing technological progress, and spreading industrial lethargy". Among the 17, the US and Britain had the lowest rates of industrial investment from 1960 to 1980 while devoting the greatest portions of their national outputs to defense spending. In contrast, only 1% of Japan's GNP went into defense, and almost 33% went into industry. The jobs that defense spending creates go mostly to engineers, scientists, and technically-skilled workers, not to blue-collar workers, who have the highest unemployment rate. For every \$1 billion spent on military procurement, 28,000 jobs are created. But if the same money were spent on education, 71,000 jobs would be generated.

## AROUND OUR UNION

## ANN ARBOR CO-OP CONFERENCE

On the weekend of August 6th, the Ann Arbor IWW branches will be sponsoring a conference on the problems and possibilities of worker-owned collectives, co-ops, and similar types of enterprises. Participants are expected from the East Coast as well as around the Midwest.

The discussions and workshops will focus on the relations between co-op workers and the consumers who "manage" these workplaces; the trend by consumer co-ops to hire managers and dismiss collective workers; the identity problems faced by workers in co-ops; and the rationale for job organizing within co-ops and collectives. Next month's *Industrial Worker* will have a report on this conference.



## IN MISSOULA

IWW members made a good showing at the Centennial Parade and Picnic in Missoula, Montana. They staged a dramatic repetition of the free-speech fight there in 1909, but this time had to have their own "cop" on hand to arrest them. About a dozen young people re-enacted the event under the direction of Mark Ross, and had a good audience.

## AT FISK UNIVERSITY

"Fellow Worker Elton Manzione and I drove to Nashville to attend the 30th Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. Elton served as a panelist representing Vietnam Veterans Against War in discussions on 'Peace Organizing in the South' and 'Racism and US Militarism.'" — L. B.

## NEWS FROM THE NEW YORK REGIONAL GMB

Rebel workers aged 5 to 85 celebrated May 1st, International Labor Day, in an open house sponsored by the New York Regional Central Membership Branch of the IWW. In mid-May they were together again at an IWW table at the Ninth New York Book Fair. The Branch's photo exhibit attracted the thousands of New Yorkers who come out annually to browse small-press alternatives in print. IWW literature sales were lively, and one fellow worker joined the union on the spot.

*The Wobblies* was the feature film on May 20th at a spring film festival sponsored by Social Service Employees Union Local 371 of DC 37, AFSCME. Local 371 invited New York delegate Rochelle Semel to lead the discussion following the film, before an audience of more than a hundred labor activists. The IWW publications *One Big Union*, *General Strike*, and *The Worker's Guide to Direct Action* were particularly popular with this union audience.

John and Anna Shuskie, in Hammonton, New Jersey, hosted the annual New York Regional General Membership Branch picnic on July 16th, which attracted over 20 Wobblies and their guests from a tri-state area.

Wobblies of all ages from New York, Pennsylvania, and the Maryland-Washington DC area swapped stories of IWW organizing drives while munching on chicken and Swedish meatballs prepared by Anna Shuskie. The picnic also celebrated long-time IWW member John Shuskie's 81st birthday.

Since these events, Branch members have been busy on a variety of projects. Philadelphia member Tom Hill is organizing a conference to bring together members in worker-controlled and cottage enterprises; Dover, New York members Janet Griffin and Robert Young are at work on plans to produce Emmanuel Fried's labor play *The Dodo Bird* as an NYC Branch fundraiser; and other members are updating IWW publications. A newly-revised edition of the *IWW Collective Bargaining Guide* is now available from the Branch.

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TO:

Farewell  
Fellow Worker

Rowland Strandell, of Everett, Washington, died in early June. He carried Card Number X329947, and was registered in Industrial Union 490 of the IWW. The staff of the *Industrial Worker* and the Administration office of the IWW extend our sympathies to Rowland's family and friends.

## THE POET'S CORNER

Layoffs Friday.  
Monday after the massacre,  
the parking lot was so empty  
I looked at my watch—  
Was I that early?