



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

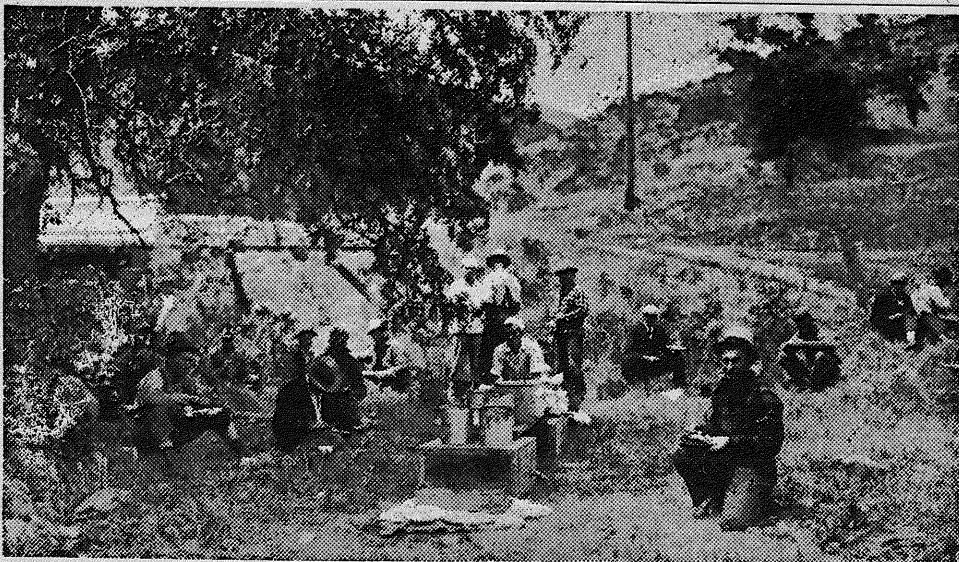
INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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25 CENTS



This photo depicts Idaho loggers in a picket camp during a 1936 strike. Have conditions improved during the intervening half century? For one lumber worker's view, read on:

'Can't Work for That Wage And Expect to Eat, Too'

Fellow Workers:

I figured I would write to explain the situation here on this National Forest in eastern Idaho, where I work. It applies to others as well.

Uncle Sam has finally figured out that there are a hell of a lot of unemployed forest workers in the west. So instead of hiring them to do seasonal work (and paying for health insurance, unemployment, per diem, providing trucks and tools, etc.), they now contract out the work, thus avoiding all the above and getting the work done for dirt cheap in the bargain. Pit worker against worker and get the lowest price, and other tricks like that.

I'm employed by the Forest Service as a contract inspector, and am responsible for assuring compliance with contract specifications. What fun this is when it takes the contractors \$10 to \$16 to work a plot and they bid only \$6 to \$8 a plot. They do this just to get work and a chance at other contracts later. For three years the bid price has dropped dramatically.

Timber inventory is not the only thing the Forest Service (the "Farce Circus") is contracting out: trail and road maintenance, small construction projects, fence work, even the job of trail maintenance inspector. This job went for \$15 a mile; you can't walk that far for that kind of money and expect to feed yourself.

Another good one is road maintenance. The contract was let out for \$35 a mile for a man and a cat (tractor.) Talk about a desparate man; that bid is about 10¢ over cost.

Here's one thing I tried to do: If you work for a private company, half the unemployment is paid by the employer and the other half by the feds. If you work for the government, Unc' Sam pays all of it. So I wrote my congresspeople, all three of them. Also sent a letter through the Forest Service suggestions department (worker input into the system!) I asked why they don't just hire me year around, seeing as how the money is spent anyway on my unemployment bennies. Well, George Hansen said it would take an act of Congress; James McClure never wrote back although I ended up on his junk mail list; and Steve Sims said, "Hey, wow, I'll work on it." Nothing came back from Unc' Smokey.

There's work to be done, I'm willing to work, there's money to pay for the work, and this is the shit I get.

Peace, fellow workers, the fight is yet to begin.

X333374

Eastern Idaho

1,900 Laid Off in France

Violence Erupts at Peugeot

Two days of violence erupted in early January at the Peugeot plant in Poissy, France. Yet instead of the clash being between management and labor, it was between workers themselves, split along party lines.

At the root of the violence is the auto company's plan to dismiss about 2,000 production line employees as an economy measure.

In response to these layoffs, which the Socialist government supports, 100 workers occupied the plant on Friday, Dec. 30, to keep it from being opened with a smaller work force. Riot police removed these sit-in strikers and Peugeot, France's largest auto maker, planned to reopen the plant the following Tuesday.

When the doors to the plant were opened, however, workers opposed to the layoffs took over once again and halted production.

While some 200 workers continued the sit-in the following day, about 1,000 other workers, who disagreed with the strikers' opposition to the layoffs, came to the plant demanding to be allowed to return to their jobs. It was between these two groups of workers that the violence erupted.

On Jan. 4 and 5 more than 85 workers were injured. Workers hurled cans of paint and steel tools, and swung iron bars and muffler pipes. At least one man was in serious condition after being stabbed.

The strikers are members of the union that is tied to the Socialist Party, while the workers who agreed with the Peugeot-government layoff plan are mostly members of the Communist-controlled CGT (General Confederation of Labor.)

In negotiations between Peugeot and the government several weeks prior to the strike, Peugeot agreed to reduce job cuts from 2,900 to 1,900. In return the government agreed to invest about \$144 million in the plant and guarantee its survival.

The government assumed, wrongly, that it would have the support of the Socialist union, but the group has refused to shift from its position that jobs are France's first priority. The CGT is said to be working closely with the Minister of Employment, Jack Ralite, who is a Communist.

Within one week of these confrontations, after both the government and Peugeot refused to budge on the agreed-upon 1,900 dismissals, production was resumed and the strike was broken. mm

IWW Poles: The 1910 *Solidarnosc*

by Pat Murtagh

The name of "Solidarnosc" has a most interesting history. Prior to its present much-hailed example in the Poland of the 1980s, there was a newspaper of the same name published in Warsaw in 1947-48. There is little information about this journal, but it was likely an organ of the Polish Socialist Party and died with the forced union of that group with the Communists in 1948. The first *Solidarnosc*, however, saw the light on this side of the Atlantic way back in 1909.

The early IWW had attracted a considerable Polish membership, and recruiting leaflets in Polish were issued from central headquarters. Many pamphlets, including "Revolutionary Unionism," "Industrial Unionism," and "Why Strikes Are Lost: How to Win Them," were also issued in that language. On Jan. 6, 1913 the IWW announced the release of "Strajk Generalny," a Polish translation of Big Bill Haywood's New York City speech on the General Strike.

Polish was thus a major language

(continued on page eight)

International Women's Day



In honor of International Women's Day, this month's *Industrial Worker* is dedicated to women workers. For more than 70 years, March 8 has been a date on which to remember and honor the struggles and accomplishments of women. Following in this tradition, we will present information on women workers in Brazil, the United States, the Phillipines and South Korea. Articles begin on page three.

Left Side



So 1984 has finally arrived on schedule along with all its attendant phraseology such as "hate is love" and "war is peace." With 1984 being election year, here at Stateside, we will once more be reminded that "B.S. is truth and integrity."

If the majority of our fellow wage slaves weren't being taken in by all of this, it would indeed be an enjoyable show watching all these windbags trying to upstage each other to see who is going to be the window dressing for the next four years. But unfortunately most of us do not see these periodical election campaigns for what they essentially are, an exercise in low slapstick comedy. The greater majority of those of us who foot the bill for their antics will take them quite seriously and get all excited over who is going to be front man, the window dressing for those who keep hiking up our prices, polluting our countryside and cities, closing out our jobsites and putting more of us out on the street.

I am reminded of the story of the ancient Mesopotamian princess who woke up after several thousand years of sleep to find herself in the British Isles. Naturally, she was guided around by her hosts and shown all the wonders of modern times. After having seen technological wonders that were never even conceived of during her age, she had only one question. Looking out over the multitudes, she asked why all their slaves looked so happy. She was pointedly informed that there were no slaves in England and that they all had the vote. They further took pains to explain the voting process to her after which she exclaimed, "What an ingenious way to keep slaves contented!"

The most sage advice I have heard in many years was, "Don't vote. It only encourages them!"

Yet it seems to make no difference to the politicians, regardless of which part of the World or whatever ideological banner they happen to be flying, what the long-range effects will be on those from whom they gain their positions and who they profess to represent.

One wag in the past century remarked that the politician gets money from the rich and votes from the poor on the promise to protect each from the other. While the truth remains to this little witticism, the humor is no longer there. Those who get their votes along with other support from us hapless working stiffs and purport to be serving us do not serve us as well as the studs serve the mares.

It seems ironic that so many of us are concerned which clown is going to be the next head of state or garbage collector, while the World that we are living in becomes progressively more uninhabitable. Scientific researchers are publishing costly and difficult-to-locate tracts full of highly technological verbiage, which warn of the eventual consequences of rampant industrial development on our delicate ecology. Meanwhile, as we nightly watch our boob-toobs, Commonwealth Edison shows us vistas of lake and forest while telling us how they are concerned for the Environment. If outfits like Commonwealth Edison are watching out for our Environment, we have about as much insurance as if we had a herd of foxes guarding our chicken yard.

As has been stated previously in this little column, even if a nuclear holocaust can be averted, business as usual will eventually wipe us out and this Planet of ours will be left to the cockroaches and stinkbugs. Of course they might develop a more healthy society than we have. Mother Earth isn't ready to give up, even if some of her children are!

Don't vote! It only encourages them!

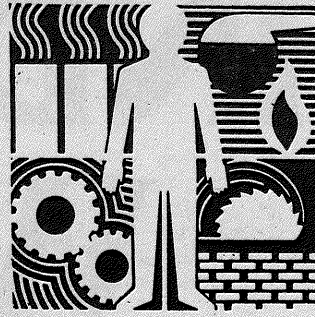
C.C. Redcloud

WHY NOT?

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

Fred Thompson's

labor in north america



Murray Seeger, Information Director of the AFL-CIO, disputes the notion that union membership is dropping. He notes that Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for total union membership rose from 21,248,000 in 1970 to 22,366,000 in 1980, with AFL-CIO membership in the same decade rising from 14,023,000 to 15,387,000. Then BLS quit keeping count.

The AFL-CIO estimate is based on per capita payments, not identical with actual membership. That figure rose from 12,533,000 for the 1961 convention to 14,500,000 in the fall of 1981, but now because of layoffs, down to 13,800,000 with per capita paid. He figures union membership is about 30 percent of the "potential membership," the realistically organizable portion of the "labor force." (In Sweden that figure is around 98 percent.)

The State of Washington will have to pay about \$700 million to its women employees who were not getting equal pay for equal work. The state is appealing that decision. Isaacson Steel in Seattle has laid off 270 people, and started to take its facilities apart to ship to Shanghai where it will reopen. It was once the largest steel fabricator in the Northwest. In Everett, Washington, the Carpenters have strong community support in a strike against the Nord Door factory. The strike began last July after union busters took over a plant with a long record of good labor relations.

Idaho courts have turned down a suit brought by the widows of four miners killed in the 1972 Sunshine Mine disaster. The suit was filed against the Steelworkers on the grounds that the union had not made the mine safe. The court ruled the union could only act in an advisory capacity.

Workers at 13 Armour Food plants, despite a year to go on their contract, had to bargain for a new one when Greyhound, which had owned Armour, sold it to ConAgra. The new owner wanted to cut base pay from \$10.69 to \$8.25, and workers have rejected this. Their union, United Food and Commercial Workers, had been forced to accept cuts at other plants, including Morrel and Swift. That union has reached a new three-year agreement with Foster Farms, the largest chicken processor in North America, with 1600 union members. The agreement gives a substantial wage increase plus reinstatement for most of those fired for a three-day wildcat back in 1980. UFCW is also conducting a joint campaign with Service Employees (SEIU) at the nationwide string of Beverly Enterprises nursing homes. In 1983 they won 19 of 29 elections, plus two in which votes remain challenged.

Oil Workers (OCAW) want all new contracts to end on January 8, 1986 with annual increases, free health care for families of members, shorter workweeks, improved layoff protection and "no retrogression in previous terms and conditions." The union notes that the oil companies have a cash flow close to \$60 billion and in recent years have spent \$30 billion buying into each other without drilling a single well.

In Cleveland the United Labor Agency, a union-sponsored community project, is bringing great drama, opera and symphony concerts free to the unemployed; a buck to others to go for food baskets. "America Works," the AFL-CIO's TV program, set out on its second season in January, with programs focused on health, hunger, energy and education. The Department of Labor has extended its funding of AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute to June 1985, allotting \$2.8 million for its re-training programs.

Pittsburgh Wob Dies at Age 87

Vincent Bruno, a life-long member of the IWW in Pittsburgh, passed away on November 17, 1982 at age 87. A native of San Pietro, Italy, he joined up with the Wobs while working in the Pittsburgh mills of the Union Steel Company and Spang Chalfant. Through the 1930s, he organized speaking tours in the Steel City for the likes of Fred Thompson and Henry Pfaff as they toured the industrial regions. In his later years, Fellow Worker Bruno distributed the *Industrial Worker* in the area.

In a letter, his wife remarked, "He was a member of the IWW for over 60 years; sure seems forever. He was married over 60 years, has six sons and one daughter, all of Pittsburgh. His main interests were his family, his work, and hobbies, gardening and reading the IWW paper. Sincerely, Mrs. Lucy Bruno."

We'll miss Vincent Bruno and his kind. After all, they are our kind. We build on the strong shoulders of the men and women who go before us.

Dave Tucker



NOTICES

Silent Agitators:
More Printed to Meet Demand

Response to our advertisement for silent agitators was overwhelming. Our limited stock is almost entirely depleted, so please be patient. We tried to fill as many orders as we could. A new press run is in progress, and we'll notify subscribers via the IW when they are available.

Joe Hill Back on the Front Page

Saul Schneiderman, editor of *Talkin' Union*, a periodical highlighting the culture and folklore of unionism, told the IW that this month's story contains a story on Wobbly songwriter Joe Hill. Featured on the front cover is the woodcut "Joe Hill" poster rendered by our own Carlos Cortez. (*Talkin' Union*, Box 5349, Takoma Park, MD 20912.)

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION



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

Industrial Worker

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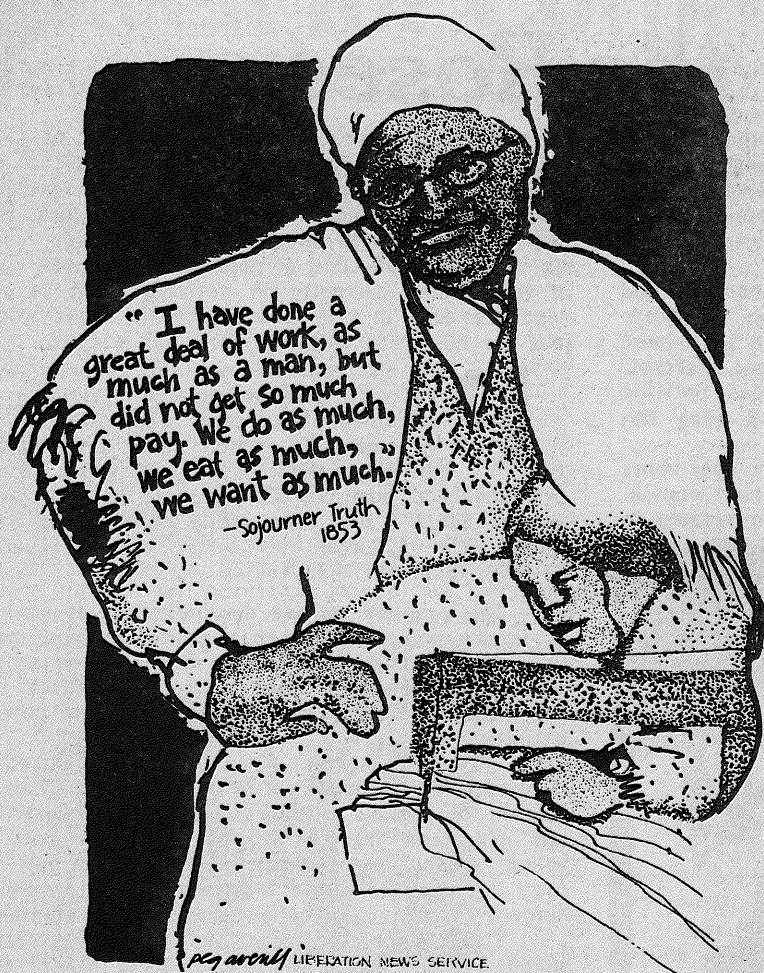
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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



"The rising of the women

Means the rising of the race."

--"Bread and Roses"

On March 8, 1857, women from the garment and textile industry in New York City took to the streets in protest of low wages, the 12-hour work day, and increasing workloads. A police crackdown on the march resulted in the arrest of some of the women, and the trampling of many others.

On this same date in 1908, thousands of women from the needles-trade industry demonstrated for the same demands, plus some new ones: legislation against child labor and for the right of women to vote.

Two years later the German labor leader Clara Zetkin proposed that March 8 be proclaimed International Women's Day in memory of these and other women's struggles for better lives. Since then March 8 has been celebrated in most socialist countries, and in recent years has been observed in the United States as well.

This month the *Industrial Worker* joins in the celebration of International Women's Day by dedicating this issue to the struggles and accomplishments of women workers throughout the world.

In this special issue, Leighsa Zoppetti, a Washington D.C.-based union organizer, explores some of the issues which face women workers in Brazil, and Penny Pixler reports on current struggles against multinationals in South Korea and the Philippines. In her article on the feminization of poverty, Marianne McMullen describes a challenge currently facing women and the labor movement in the United States, and Dorice McDaniels has a few things to say about the women's movement.

In the ongoing effort to improve the lives of all workers, we hope the following material will further alert readers to some of the specific conditions, challenges and obstacles that women in the work force currently face.

The Editors

Hardships and Determination in Brazil

by Leighsa Zoppetti

In 1979, 120,000 metalworkers in Sao Bernardo, Brazil went to work, punched in their time cards, sat in front of their machines, crossed their arms and remained there in silence. When the police attempted to arrest the workers for striking, which is illegal in Brazil, they could

Women in Alaska Form CLUW Chapter

by Ruth Sheridan

A chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) has been formed in Anchorage, Alaska, by a committee made up of restaurant workers, IBEW members and the Anchorage IWW. The response from rank and file union women to the three organizational meetings held in September, October and November was most encouraging. Restaurant workers were represented by some of the members that are working within the local to monitor the call outs, challenge sweetheart contracts and run for office.

Women in the IBEW came because they are continuing their court battle stemming from contract negotiations in 1975 when men who were employed as linemen, installers and repairmen got 10 percent higher raises than women telephone operators, clericals and sales representatives. They say they're not worth 10 percent less than men and will go to the Alaska Supreme Court to prove it. Women will never catch up if men keep more money just because they have traditionally made more.

Apprentices came from the Plumbers and Carpenters, and shop stewards from the Machinists and the Anchorage Municipal Employees Association. Women already holding office in their unions responded enthusiastically when asked to share their knowledge about conduction formal meetings and helping their sisters through the maze of tactics, strategy and basic knowledge needed to challenge the male domination of unions.

Anchorage CLUW guarantees to listen to what working women say about grievances, contract violations, discrimination and harassment and will provide tips on how to get women nominated and elected to office in their unions.

The chapter would appreciate hearing from rank and file women in CLUW chapters in the lower 48 to learn what CLUW has accomplished since its inception in 1974 and to figure out where it might go. Very little information has been received from the national office so far. Please send information to: Ruth Sheridan, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, AK 99508.

not. The anti-strike law defines a strike as not going to work; they had gone to work. Months later, as strikes spread to other trades and almost 700,000 workers were on strike that year, the government joined efforts with the corporations to lock the workers out of the factories.

At an Institute for Policy Studies talk in Washington, D.C., Maria Helena Moreira Alves, a political advisor to the Brazilian Workers Party and whose doctorate work was on the Brazilian trade union movement, retells the women's reaction to the arrest of the metalworker leadership:

"During this time when the military took over the town, and all the metalworker leadership was in jail, the metalworker women decided to organize a non-violent march in front of the cathedral. The church is the only place of sanctuary for workers in Brazil. Wives, mothers, sisters of workers and children gave flowers to the military police who were sent in with orders to shoot.

"Women were on one side of the Cathedral Square; troops were on the other. Congressmen and bishops were in the middle trying to negotiate. The women made it known they were going to continue the march no matter what happened. Women continued to surround the troops. The military police then announced they would disobey orders to take any action against the women and children. Eventually an order came from the Brasilia--the military government--that allowed the march to continue."

The value of this demonstration and other activities is inestimable. Without the food banks, fundraising projects, cooking and child-rearing undertaken by Brazilian women over the years, the union movement would have been seriously weakened.

In recent years, women have become more involved within the trade union movement and have proclaimed their needs for jobs, safe transportation and daycare, to name but a few. Through popular neighborhood organizations and basic Christian communities (small consciousness-raising groups where women are encouraged to participate and voice their problems and opinions), women's needs have been vocalized and to a degree integrated into the union movement.

The most important issue facing men and women alike in Brazil is inflation. For the first time in history, the minimum wage cannot buy enough food for one person, let alone a family, according to Maria Ines Lacy of the Brazil Labor and Information Resource Center.

Moreira Alves points out that the two prime concerns facing women in Brazil today are transportation and child care.

"In Rio de Janeiro, for example, women often live 30 to 40 kilometers from the city where they are employed. Commuting to and from work takes two to three hours each way.

Women often do not return home until 11 or 12 at night. They often have to walk an additional two to three kilometers from the bus stop to their home on streets with no pavements or lights."

Violence is a normal part of a working woman's life. A study in Sao Paulo found that 72 percent of working women were raped at least once while travelling from work to their homes.

Adding to the trauma of a working woman's life is her need for child care. "Women still leave their two-year-olds literally tied to the stove while they commute to the city to be nursemaids of upper-class women's children so the upper-class women can be professionals and be liberated," Moreira Alves said. "There is no longer the traditional extended family network to fall back on in the rural communities. Everyone in the family must work to earn money to survive."

"If someone would research Brazilian laws they would think that Brazilian women are doing extremely well. We have wonderful laws on the books: legislation limiting a woman's work day to eight hours and forcing every industry with more than 100 women employees to offer daycare. But in reality we haven't gained anything. We [the trade union movement] haven't found a way to enforce the laws. And until we do, the life of an individual working woman will continue to be hell."



feminization of poverty

Still no Bread, Let Alone the Roses

by Marrienne McMullen

Women are cheap labor. Always have been, still are. Women bear and take the primary responsibility for children. Always have, still do.

These two characteristics alone could be enough to explain the current crisis which many women in the United States are now facing. But these combined with spiraling divorce rates, sex-segregated jobs, expensive (if available) daycare, lack of child support payments and curtailments in every social program designed to help women and their children, point to an obvious and inevitable outcome: women are becoming impoverished.

Two out of three poor adults are women. More than a quarter of families maintained by white women in 1982 were poverty stricken, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while more than half of those maintained by black women were poverty stricken.

The number of poor women and their children has risen steadily during the past 15 years. One report by the National Advisory Council of Economic Opportunity stated that if this trend "were to continue to increase at the same rate as it did from 1967 to 1978, the poverty population would be composed solely of women and their children before the year 2000."

Now, however, is not the first time that women as a group were plunged into poverty as a result of their dependent and secondary status in society. Speaking at a New York City conference on the feminization of poverty, labor historian Alice Kessler Harris pointed to several periods in U.S. history when women were poor specifically because they were women.

In the 1730s, many widows with children were cast out of parishes that did not want to be burdened with their support. A woman who married outside of her own parish was especially susceptible to this, as her new parish had the prerogative to return her to her place of birth if her husband should die. Her home parish, in turn, could turn her away since her children were born elsewhere. She would then be left to wander with her children and try to survive. Over a period of years there were literally thousands of women who lived a hand to mouth existence. So common was this situation that the first alms house in Boston was set up in 1746 out of pity for these wandering women.

The 1830s saw many women working in cold garrets or apartments in northeastern cities, sewing garments by hand for minimal wages. Matthew Carey, a journalist of that time, estimated that

Now is not the first time that women were plunged into poverty because of their status in society.

a woman in such a situation who had no other means of support might live a maximum of five years if she had no children and less if she had children to support. They literally starved, slowly.

During both of these eras, a woman's lot was in direct correlation to whether or not there was a man to support her. In the 1730s women were outcast because their men had died; in the 1830s women became "starving seamstresses" because their husbands had died or had deserted them to go west. Many, many years later in a seemingly much more advanced time, this phenomenon remains true.

A single mother on public assistance told the following story at a recent conference:

"I was at the Amsterdam Welfare Center in Manhattan for a face-to-face interview, and I was trying to go to college. And they were terribly upset. They thought it would be too much for me. Meanwhile I know men who go to Hunter College on General Assistance who get a larger per-person benefit than a woman with children on AFDC. He doesn't get hassled for going to Hunter College. He gets a stipend. More food stamps per month than my son and I combined. Gets a clothing allowance.

"Finally I said, 'I can't take it anymore. I'm quitting school.' They said, 'It's probably better that way, Miss Taylor, you're young, you're attractive, why don't you try and find a man?'"

"I said, 'Look around. We're all here because we found a man.'"

Indeed some of the largest problems faced by poor women are the solutions that are offered. For many women, marriage and poverty are the flip sides of the same coin. Opting to dissolve a marriage may well mean opting for poverty. Studies have shown that while a man's standard of living actually rises by an average of 42 percent within one year after a divorce, a woman's standard of living plunges 73 percent.

This is largely the result of another typical outcome of divorce, which is that while the woman becomes a single parent, the man becomes merely single. In 90 percent of all uncontested divorce cases where children are involved, women receive custody.

And child support payments have hardly filled the gaps. According to a Conference of State Legislatures report, such payments have only been awarded in 59.1 percent of custody cases. Further, less than half of the 4,043,000 divorced entitled to child support in 1981 received all that the courts ordered for them.

The "awarding" of child support payments also points up the double bind of minority women. Not only do the courts favor men over women in



judicial decisions, but they also favor white women over hispanic, and hispanic women over black.

A national survey conducted in 1975 and reported on in the Clearinghouse Review found that child support payments were awarded by the court to 71 percent of white women, 44 percent of hispanic women, and only 29 percent of black women. The level of support payments per year showed the same pattern: the white mother was awarded \$2800; the hispanic mother, \$1320; and the black mother, \$1290. A U.S. Department of Commerce study also showed that poorly educated women are less likely to receive child support.

Having children also puts women in a difficult job bind. In 1982, when almost half of American women with children under six years old were working, there was room for only 467,000 children at publicly supported daycare centers in the entire country--not even enough to serve the needs of New York City.

As a result of the many characteristics which are exclusive to female poverty--adolescent and single parenting, childbearing, lack of child support, lack of daycare, sexism, etc.--the typical solutions to male poverty do not apply.

Jobs have always been the main solution to male poverty. For women, once again, this solution

is part of the problem. A Department of Commerce study has found that as a result of low wages, 21 percent of female-headed households with income earnings are still poor. More than one-third of single mothers with children under six who work full-time at paid labor are poor. Even of the women currently on welfare, about 24 percent are also in the labor force. In other words, jobs are no ticket out of poverty for women.

Pay discrepancies are the clearest when typically sex-segregated fields are examined, but even when women are in fields in which men predominate, the pay inequities are still gross. Women in managerial positions for example earn an average of \$15,323 per year, while men in the same field earn \$26,429. In sales women average \$11,463; men, \$21,782. And so on.

The problem of pay discrimination is obvious, as is the solution. Women need to be paid more. If married women and female heads of households were paid the wages that similarly qualified men earn, about half the families now living in poverty would not be poor.

Very few women are currently organized to fight for such increases in wages. Less than 15 percent of the 42 million women in the workforce are organized into unions. Yet in the past 20 years, women have accounted for about half the total increase in union membership, and some 30 percent of the unionized workforce is now female.

These unionized women not only have salaries which average more than 33 percent higher than nonunion women, but they also have benefits which extend to dependent children, as well as better job security.

Yet higher pay and better benefits will be inconsequential if there is no place for children to be cared for. And right now there isn't. The United States is the only industrial nation which has no national child care policy, and except for a brief period during World War II, has had none. Private enterprise for its part has provided very little child care at very high costs.

The regulations and safety requirements necessary for a child care facility are so extensive as to make having them in most individual workplaces an impossibility on a practical level. Whether it be union sponsored, publicly provided or collectively coordinated, daycare needs to be provided. And unions first and foremost should be

With women making up more of the work force, their unique demands will have to be met by unions and business alike.

addressing this concern as these are workers' children. And they aren't only women's children.

With more women working and constituting a greater and greater proportion of the work force, needs for child care, higher pay, a safe work environment, and maternity leave will be translated into demands. And unions and businesses, both traditionally male institutions, will be forced to place these women's demands on their agendas in the years to come.

NOTICE? DID YOU NOTICE? DID YOU

WOODSMAN, SPARE THAT TREE

Rather than see the forest chopped down around them, the female villagers of the Himalayan slopes in northern India threw themselves around the trunks of the trees, forcing the loggers to stop. The women realized that while the men of the villages were off negotiating with the district authorities, the woodcutters would seize the opportunity to fell the trees. But the women's collective efforts saved the forest.

ORGANIZED WOMEN

Reports from Nine to Five, and the National Association of Working Women, show that in 1980 women were 30 percent of all organized workers, not only because nearly two million of them joined labor organizations since 1976, but also because employment in the overwhelmingly male, unionized auto and steel industries plummeted.

The six million women who belonged to unions or employee associations in 1980 were only 16 percent of women workers overall. Clerical workers, a mainly female occupation, represented by unions earned 30 percent more than their non-unionized sisters.

DRAFTING WOMEN MEDICAL WORKERS

The U.S. Defense Department has been working on legislation that would allow the President to order women doctors, nurses and other health workers to register for the draft in order to make up for the shortage of medical personnel in the armed forces. Separate legislation would be needed to actually draft women, but given the administration's determination to drag this country into war, that may soon be forthcoming.

BLACK-WHITE BABY DEATH GAP WIDENS

Despite an overall decline in the U.S. infant mortality rate since the early 1900s, black babies are nearly twice as likely as white babies to die in their first year, according to a Public Advocate report to Health and Human Services Secretary Heckler. The report, which surveys mortality rates in 45 cities nationwide, said that in 1950 the black infant death rate (43.9 per thousand live births) was 61 percent higher than the white rate (26.8 per thousand live births). By 1979, the black rate (21.8) was 91 percent higher than the white rate (11.4). In effect, the report contended, "non-whites in America exhibit the low-birth-weight patterns of the residents of Third World countries."

Haven for Corporations, Hell for Women

(Adapted from materials presented in the *Multinational Monitor*, August 1983. Used by permission.)

Multinationals have a profound effect on Third World women. The effect is one of both economic exploitation of the women and severe repression of any attempts to better their lives.

Women play a major role in the production of commodities for multinational corporations. Particularly in Southeast Asia and in Latin America, these corporations selectively hire women laborers. Women also, as the traditional providers of food, health care and household needs for their families, consume many products from multinationals. Women are not only used in advertising to sell products, but their bodies are also merchandised directly in Southeast Asian "sex tours" catering to businessmen.

Women workers, particularly in South Korea and the Philippines, have succeeded in politicizing women through self-education groups, and in changing working conditions through strikes and labor demands. But as long as multinationals can relocate



at the first hint of labor unrest, women will have difficulty sustaining long-term change until they can take collective action with women workers in other countries.

Where Labor is the Cheapest

During the 60s, multinational corporations seeking lower wage costs scattered factories around the world. Touted by the United Nations Development Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, export-oriented industrialization has become the favored strategy for Third World development. Export-oriented industrialization involves "host governments" which offer cheap labor on the international market rather than raw materials, in the hope of gaining jobs, technology and foreign exchange. A key element in this "export-led development" has been the free trade zone.

A free trade zone, of which there are now over a hundred around the world, is a haven for foreign investment, complete with electricity and other infrastructure, and a labor force often housed in nearby dormitories. From the inside, free trade zones resemble huge labor camps where trade unions, strikes, and freedom of movement are severely limited, if not forbidden. Special police forces are on hand to search people and vehicles entering and leaving the zones.

More than a million people are employed in industrial free trade zones in the Third World. Millions more work outside the zones in multinational-controlled plants and domestically-owned subcontracting factories. 80 to 90 percent of these workers, whether the product is Barbie dolls or computer components, are women.

Women Fight Back: South Korea

Women have borne the brunt of South Korea's low wage system. The largest export industries are textiles and electronics and the majority of their workers are women. The average wage paid to women in the larger firms in South Korea is 67¢ an hour, less than half the salaries paid to men. Women work ten more hours per month than men, averaging 59 hours per week, the longest work week in the world.

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.

During the 70s, the Peace Market Garment Union led by Lee So Sun, struggled to organize the 20,000 young women working in the 1000 small clothing factories of the Peace Market. Starting with classes for workers and continuing on to protests, sit-ins and fasts, the union managed by 1976 to raise real wages 30 percent. In 1977 Lee So Sun was arrested; eventually she was jailed for a year for labor organizing.

In April 1980, during a period of relative freedom from repression after the death of the country's dictator, Park Chung Hee, 150 Peace Market workers went on a hunger strike. After 10 days, the workers won an average pay hike of 29 percent and the introduction of the severance pay system.

When General Chun Doo Hwan seized power in a military coup in May 1980, he moved quickly against the labor movement. Chun banned national trade unions and blocked from leadership any workers who had a criminal record or who had committed "misdeeds." Since it is illegal to strike in South Korea, all workers who had taken collective action before Chun came to power became ineligible for union posts. The government set up committees in companies across the country with instructions to fire "impure elements." The leadership of militant unions was nearly gutted.

On January 21, 1981 personnel from the Anti-Communist Bureau of the National Police and from the Office of Military Security came to the Peace Market Union's office and demanded the union disband. The next day 500 troops surrounded the area, effectively shutting down the union.

In the struggles of the South Korean working class against the multinationals (most of them American or Japanese spawned) and a government that acts like the multinationals' local police, it is the women-led unions that have shown the most determination and militancy. They have encountered firings and harsh government repression, but through it all have kept alive the hope that South Korea may someday become democratic, both economically and politically.

Women Fight Back: Philippines

Years of militarization and worsening economic conditions throughout the Philippines have fueled popular resistance. Though women in 1979 made up only 26.8 percent of the country's 50,000 union members, they have been a strong force in these movements.

In November 1981, 450 employees (mostly women) staged a nine-month strike at a Manila-based jewelry establishment to demand increases in wages and better working conditions. On November 29, strikebreakers attacked the picket line. Instead of relying on police the women formed a marshal group from among themselves, equipped with riot helmets and shields.

The most dramatic instance of the increasing militancy of women workers in the Philippines took place in June 1982, when the first general strike ever held in a Third World free trade zone erupted in Bataan. Bataan is the largest export processing

More than a million people work in free trade zones in the Third World. Whether the product is dolls or computer chips, 80 to 90 percent of the workers are women.

zone in the Philippines and houses such firms as Mattel, Ford, and the English rubber company, Dunlop.

The strike began as a walkout against a Japanese-owned company, and quickly spread throughout the zone. By the third day, over 10,000 workers had walked out of the zone factories. The companies were forced to rehire all the striking workers and reduce the workload at the Japanese factory. The government retaliated several weeks later, however, by issuing an order prohibiting strikes in the semiconductor industry and arresting more than 200 labor organizers.

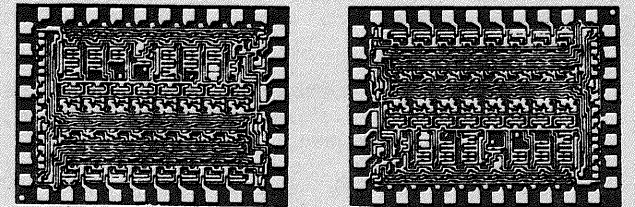
A second women-led struggle took place at Control Data Corporation, a U.S.-based computer company that moved to South Korea in 1967 and at one point employed nearly 1000 women to assemble integrated circuit chips. Both in 1970 and 1975, in order to keep wages down and weaken the union, the company fired most of the workforce. It then rehired many of the same workers at entry level pay.

During the wage negotiations in March 1982, the "purification committee" in the company ordered the dismissal of six women, all past or present union officers. In the following weeks, the union at Control Data mounted a campaign for

rehiring these workers. Because strikes were banned, they held an after-hours sit-in at the company cafeteria. Control Data management responded by blocking food supplies and turning on the plant's cooling system to starve and freeze the workers out. On July 16, 1982 the company managers instigated non-union male technical and supervisory staff to beat up female union members while the managers looked on. Less than a week later, Control Data permanently closed down the plant.

The women workers of the Philippines are not deterred, and continue to find ways to protest. The workers at Dynetics, a semiconductor manufacturing firm, issued a paper documenting the unsafe working conditions in the plant and the overwork necessary to meet quota standards.

Labor organizers from the free trade zones organized a December 1982 workshop to consider the problems of women workers. They discussed wages and working conditions, sexual harassment on the job, family constraints and responsibilities, feudalistic male attitudes, building solidarity among



women workers and developing more women organizers. In Manila, women workers from a number of textile and electronic factories have attempted to set up a Center for Women Workers that would provide reading and study material on the situation of women workers around the world.

All over the world, when even low paying jobs are hard to find, it is especially easy for multinationals to pit their employees against each other. Women in a Tennessee garment factory are threatened with competition from Mexican workers, while women in the Philippines are threatened with competition in Sri Lanka. All workers are losers in this competition; wages are driven down everywhere, health and safety conditions deteriorate; no job is secure.

It may take years to form the links between the workers in different countries, links that are extensive enough and powerful enough to successfully challenge the multinationals and the governments that support them, but women's lives grow closer all the time.

"We all have the same hard life," wrote Min Chong Suk, a Korean garment worker. "We are bound together with one string."

Compiled and edited by Penny Pixler.

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.

Views and Reviews

Grabbing at the Wrong Straws

"John got his master's degree at MIT. Then he became a civil engineer and won several promotions."

"Flo was employed as a file clerk at Biggs and Biggs, a first-rate company. She married into an excellent family."

The finger flipping through pages in the family album points up a basic fact: John is commended for his exploits, Flo for the company she keeps.

Not that Flo and her millions of sisters have taken a passive role. They've packed a combination of practicality and intuition in their compact heads. Their dexterous hands have made beds, mopped floors, rolled bandages, changed diapers, tapped typewriter keys, stitched coats, mashed potatoes. Marriage was dangled before them as a reward for virtue, the only "real" career for women. What matter that some dewy-eyed maidens discovered too late that marriage was a bad bargain?

Mutterings and rumblings reverberate across the years. Most of us think of Louisa Alcott, author of *Little Women*, as a gentle, anemic maiden lady emitting the scent of violets. Not so! She knew how to turn a wicked dollar in her prudish Victorian world to support her impecunious father. Secretly, under a masculine pseudonym, she scribbled numerous adult short stories with

Open Letter to Machinist Prez

The following letter was written to William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists, by Tim Mills, who is also a member of the IWW:

Dear President William Winpisinger:

The purpose of this letter is to call your attention to an incident involving Lodge #1553. In November 1983 workers voted to decertify the IAM at Barnes Drill Company, located at 814 Chestnut Street in Rockford, Illinois.

Why did this sad event occur? Because workers were completely alienated from the union. The union was perceived as some faraway outfit that took \$17.75 per month from our wages for "who knows what."

Shop committee people were not workers' advocates. They were more concerned with some vague notion of "fairness" to the ownership. This translated into "Try to appreciate the boss's side of the social question."

Quite frankly the way that I see it is this: to hell with bosses. The bosses have flunkies working overtime to find ways to further exploit working folks. There is little tactical sense in our own union people worrying about the protection of capital. The bosses are doing a fine job in just that.

I worked at the aforementioned company from 1980 to 1982, before the boss decided that he could no longer be "competitive" with his fatcat buddies who own machine tool firms elsewhere. So I was laid off with many other people. Soon after, a campaign was begun to convince us that our livelihood was dependent upon our collaboration with the boss to meet this so-called "competition." The boss portrayed himself as the patriarch of "one big happy family." A majority at the shop had fallen prey to the "Big Lie" that labor and capital have common goals. I have no doubt that the Big Lie is being told to workers (by the bosses and their flunkies) throughout the world.

For so long as the IAM and the other unions employ the same social arithmetic as the bosses, we the working people shall be beaten in the same defensive uphill battles. The bitter fruit of this bankrupt strategy is easily seen in recent years. Union membership has fallen off and with it the solidarity necessary to fight layoffs, concessions, plant closings, etc.

Over the years a basic reason for unionism has been ignored, cast aside, or lost. Let me quote from the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." What I have seen in the IAM is little more than brown-nosed ass-kissing collaboration with the bosses.

I sincerely hope that this letter will not be deposited into the hands of some piecard bureaucrat who has spent too many years away from the workplace. I expect a direct answer from you, President Winpisinger. I have joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Perhaps you can win back my respect for the IAM. I urge you to try to win back the working class.

In community and liberty,
Tim Mills

a very modern slant. Her contemporaries labeled them trash. They paid poorly but served as a safety valve for Louisa's fertile mind. Today we recognize their superior quality. A dominant theme ran through them all. The enterprising heroine outwitted and outmaneuvered her simple-minded male "protector."

"Of course we're silly creatures now," Louisa confided to her journal. "But give us a college education alongside our brothers. Train our minds as well as our fingers and then see what women can make of themselves."

Marching suffragettes demanding the vote in 1912 differed markedly from modern Women's Liberation in one particular. The ladies in graceful black silk skirts and prim white blouses were demonstrating as women. Pride in their sex raised the banner.

The thrust of reform now tilts toward a defeminized society. Today's women too often inscribe "Unisex" on their standard. They demand the right to lift the same weight and work identical hours alongside men, with jobs as stevedores and telephone linemen. (Line persons?! In this virile stance they are overlooking the veiled tribute they're paying the masculine world. They're tacitly insisting that male roles, however deadly drab, are superior. They seem hell-bent on proving something: perhaps that one wage slave is as

good as another? Must equality in the wage scale square with this emphasis upon the robustness of society?

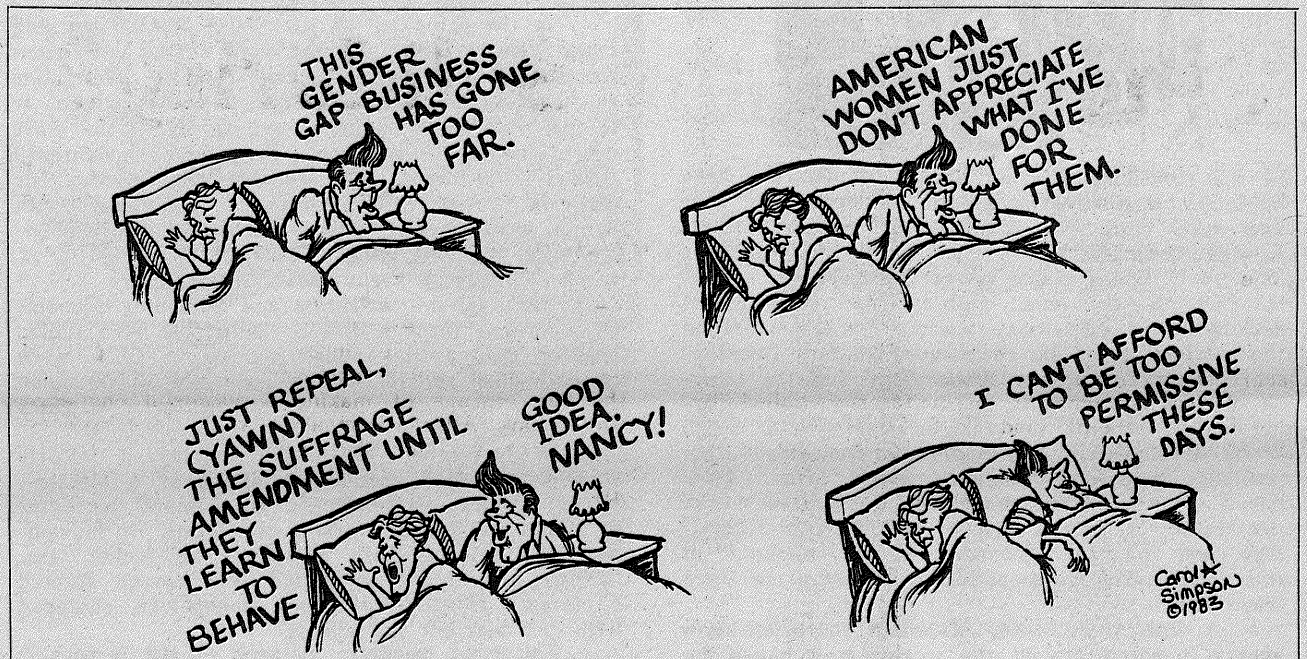
How does the average woman really fare when the burden of both unlimited hours on the job and household and child care fall upon her shoulders? Old-fashioned hardship has somehow been transformed lately into liberation. The modern woman proposes to be a tough workhorse, a sex siren, a brilliant conversationalist, a gentle mother, an immaculate housekeeper. When does this poor woman sleep?

All power to open opportunity and equal pay for equal work. But this feminist revolt does not spawn a revolution. Most in the women's movement emphatically support the economic status quo. They're saying, "Move over, John. We want a slice of the pie, too." Lady bankers are proving to be exactly as mercenary as their brothers.

The women's rights movement reminds me of the technological changes wrought by computers. A new look with speedy processing but the same old data pouring out. We've exchanged skirts for jeans, mops and frying pans for hammer and magnetic tape. The look-alike pattern and robot brain intimidates dissenters, as always.

To each her own! Let stereotypes wither under the hard light of free will and free choice.

Dorice McDaniels



Where Labor and Life are Cheap

Women in the Global Factory, by Annette Fuentes and Barbara Ehrenreich. Institute for New Communications/South End Press, 1983. 64 pages. \$3.75.

This pamphlet is an examination of the development of the global factory and its reliance on women workers, especially from the Third World, as a source of cheap labor. Increasingly, *Women in the Global Factory* argues, transnational corporations are transferring their manufacturing, and especially assembly, work to off-shore sites in the Third World where governmental subsidies are combined with low wage rates and government suppression of unionization.

Millions of women are employed in these factories, working for subsistence wages in conditions so poor that after only a few years on the job they must retire, or seek employment in lower paid jobs that require less manual dexterity or visual acuity. Especially hazardous, this pamphlet maintains, are the electronics industries. There, women work amidst open vats of dangerous chemicals and toxic fumes. They also suffer serious eye strain after a few years on the job as a result of looking through microscopes for seven to nine hours a day welding hair-like wires to silicon chips.

Although most pronounced in the Third World, similar exploitation is taking place in the United States, Fuentes and Ehrenreich note. They discuss the continuing activity of garment industry sweatshops, often paying far less than minimum wage to women workers with few other prospects for supporting themselves or their families. Similarly, in Silicon Valley the electronics industry--while paying somewhat more than minimum wage--is routinely exposing workers to serious health hazards, and fleeing to the Third World when threatened with unionization.

Fuentes and Ehrenreich do not satisfy themselves with documenting the horrors of the present situation; instead they provide several examples where women workers in the Third World have

organized to fight for better wages and working conditions. Tens of thousands of women workers have organized into unions, struck and carried out other job actions in the face of company and government repression. Similarly, they discuss forms of direct action that have shut down assembly lines and disrupted production in efforts to force improvements in working conditions.

In response to this growing militancy, Fuentes and Ehrenreich assert, corporations are not only increasing their mobility and their search for docile labor forces, they are increasing their reliance on automation in an effort to eliminate the need for the bulk of the labor force, and thus ensure continued corporate dominance. In response to these trends, the authors argue for an international strategy to develop informational links between women workers in the United States and the rest of the world, and strategies (such as consumer boycotts) for targeting specific cases of corporate abuse.

But these suggestions do not go far enough. There is no discussion in the pamphlet of the need for militant unionism that transcends national borders; little or no discussion of how transnational capital can be confronted effectively by a globally organized working class.

Despite this inadequacy, and the high price tag, *Women in the Global Factory* is a pamphlet well worth reading. It shows the condition that women have been relegated to in much of the world's economy. It is an important contribution to an understanding of the real role of transnational corporations in intensifying the exploitation of the world's workforce, and the role played by governments around the world in facilitating and making possible that exploitation. And, in its call for greater international links--inadequate as that call may be--it is a useful antidote to the protectionist, nationalist propaganda that has blinded much of the union movement.

Jon Bekken

Around Our Union

Bayou Branch Being Formed

Vancouver--At the December meeting of the Vancouver branch, it was agreed to explore the idea of a regional IWW conference. This could include members from British Columbia, or the whole Pacific Northwest, including the Seattle, Bellingham, and Tacoma/Olympia branches.

Possible events include talks on local IWW history, and the recent Solidarity movement in which touched off a nearly general strike among public service employees in British Columbia in 1982. Workshops have been suggested on the IWW Preamble (its intent, strategic emphasis, and accomplishments toward its goals); IWW structure and procedures; and IWW strategy and tactics.

Those in the area who might want to help put this conference together should contact the Conference Feasibility Committee, Vancouver IWW, PO Box 34334, Station D, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 4P3 Canada.

Louisiana--Eleven people signed up into the IWW in Alexandria, Louisiana in early December, and are well on their way to forming the union's latest chartered branch. This group includes fast food workers, cabbies, truck drivers and an unemployed auto mechanic.

The group got together as the result of contacts made by a transplanted Houston member. They got off to a rousing start by electing a delegate, passing the hat (\$210 collected) and

deciding to print and distribute 2,000 leaflets in this small city in central Louisiana. They also elected a membership committee and are in the process of acquiring a hall to help with their visibility and to serve as a regular meeting place.

Alexandria is in an area rich in IWW tradition. Before World War I, the IWW-affiliated Brotherhood of Timber Workers organized turpentine and short-log woods workers throughout the region. Comprised of Blacks, Mexicans, French, Italian and Anglo workers, it was the first integrated labor union in the south.

San Francisco--The San Francisco Branch has had a year of growth and new activity. Almost defunct a year ago, they have had an influx of new and retrained members who now meet monthly. The membership includes residents of seven Bay Area counties. One old-timer in Contra Costa distributes more copies of the Industrial Worker each month than most of the young 'uns.

As a whole the branch distributes 150 copies of the Industrial Worker monthly, through book and record stores as well as by hand. They have published a pamphlet, "Introduction to the IWW," which is being sold in its second edition across the country. Another pamphlet is in the works.

They have also engaged in strike support activity for other unions in need, such as the workers at the New York Deli.

Who's Got the Solidarity?

Ya wanna talk about solidarity? I know you Wobblies abhor politics, but there's an object lesson here.

When the Landrum-Griffin Act became law some years back, unions screamed. In fairness, the Act offered remedies against some excesses that some union administrations practiced. But it also forced many repressive restraints against labor's use of its best weapons.

I was present at a conference called by the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association to consider the effects of the new law. The conference was held in New Orleans. The legal beagles, advisors to the various locals, were there. I well remember what the dean of that legal corps told us.

Pointing out the several features that encroached on labor activity, he offered the opinion that certain features might be challenged successfully in the courts.

"But, we will not be the ones to do it," he said. "It would be terribly expensive, and we can't guarantee a win. We'll observe. Some other union will undoubtedly challenge it, and we'll see."

Had the shoe been on the other foot, industry would have called a similar conference, but with a difference. That industry conference would have decided which company in the group had the best chance of making a successful challenge to the law. All the companies would have assessed themselves for contributions to a war chest to see the campaign through. Then they would consider what activities, overt or covert, joint or individual, they could engage in that would hamper administration of the law and/or be damaging to the "common enemy" within the law.

Who's got solidarity?

Pervicacia

Literature

Practical and Informational:

Organizing Manual	\$.75
Collective Bargaining Manual75
*Labor Law for the Rank and Filer	2.50
Inflation, Cause and cure25
One Big Union (About the IWW)	1.00
The General Strike, by Ralph Chaplin50
Unions and Racism	1.00
IWW Preamble and Constitution30
Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job50

Music and Poetry:

IWW Songbook	\$1.00
The Rebel Girl (sheet music)50
Workers of the World Awaken (sheet music)50
*Didactic Verse	2.00
*The Grievance95

Historical:

The IWW's First 70 Years (Hardbound)	\$15.00
The IWW's First 70 Years (Paperbound)	4.95
*Founding Convention of the IWW	15.00
History of the IWW in Canada50
Joe Hill: IWW Songwriter	1.00
*Lucy Parsons: American Revolutionary	4.50
Autobiography of Mother Jones	4.95
*The Right to be Lazy	1.25

*These items are offered for sale as a convenience to the readers of the IW. They are not official IWW literature, and the union takes no position on their content. The IWW does not engage in direct or indirect alliances with political or anti-political groups or sects.

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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.

Posters:

Joe Hill	\$5.00
General Strike	5.00
Huelga General	5.00
Draftees of the World Unite	5.00
4 Hours Work for 8 Hours Pay	5.00
Fat Cat	5.00

Available from Local Groups and Branches:

From New York IWW: A Worker's Guide to Direct Action, 50¢. PO Box 183, New York NY 10028

From the Tacoma-Olympia Branch: Fellow Union Member, 10¢ each; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ each; 16 to 500, 3¢ each; over 500, 2¢ each. 2115 S. Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405.

From the San Francisco Branch: Introduction to the IWW. 10¢ each (bulk rate 40% discount, paid in advance, 30% if not.) PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140.

SUSTAINING FUND

Received in December, 1983

Gilbert Mers, Houston, TX	\$14.00
Shelby Shapiro, Agana, Guam	10.00
Ralph Koal, Elma, WA	6.00
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Tim Mills, Belvidere, IL	1.00
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Michael Keown, Missoula, MT	4.40
Switchman, Somewhere	10.00
Ian Adams, Omaha, Neb.	1.00
A. Novosel, Homestead, PA	5.00
TOTAL	\$110.40

Thanks, fellow workers, for your kind support. The Sustaining Fund is critical to the IW's survival.

IWW Directory



NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate. 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99508. Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate. PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate. Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707.
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW, Box 34334, Station D, Vancouver, B.C., V6J 4P3 Canada; phone (604) 430-6605.
CALIFORNIA: Little River: Industrial Union 130, c/o Graham, PO Box 302, Little River, CA 95456. San Diego IWW, Sandra Dutky, Delegate. 4472 Georgia, San Diego, CA 92116; phone (619) 296-9966. San Francisco General Membership Branch, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Potomac and Chesapeake Regional General Membership Branch, PO Box 53243, Washington, DC 20009; phone (202) 265-8183.

FLORIDA: Fred Hansen, Box 824, New Port Richey, FL 33552.
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, PO Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585.

ILLINOIS: Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate. 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, IL 61820. Chicago General Membership Branch, IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago, IL 60657; phone (312) 549-5045.

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

KENTUCKY: Kentucky IWW, 1841 Sherwood Ave. #2, Louisville, KY 40205; phone (502) 456-4377. Meetings 2nd Sunday, 4 PM.

LOUISIANA: Weldon Beard, 1503 Elliott, Alexandria, LA 71301; phone (318) 487-8723.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, PO Box 454, Cambridge, MA 02139; phone 522-7090 or 625-5107. Meetings 1st Sunday. Western Massachusetts: IWW Delegate, PO Box 157, South Deerfield, MA 01373.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor/Detroit General Membership Branch, c/o Kaufmann, 42 N. Summit, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Copper County IWW, Robin Oye, Delegate. 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock, MI 49930. Grand Rapids: IWW Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

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

MONTANA: Clark Fork Valley IWW, PO Box 8562, Missoula, MT 59807; phone (406) 728-6053.

NEW JERSEY: Pete Posthumus, Delegate (NYC Branch), 35 Williams Drive, West Paterson, NJ 07424.

NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry Pfaff, Delegate. 77 Eckhart St., Buffalo, NY 14207; phone (716) 877-6073. Central New York General Membership Branch, c/o McKown, 1025 James St. #29, Syracuse, NY 13206. New York City Regional General Membership Branch, PO Box 183, New York, NY 10028; phone (212) 662-8801.

OHIO: IWW, c/o PO Box 26381, Dayton, OH 45426.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND: IWW, c/o 1400 Broad St., Providence, RI 02905.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Harbinger Publications, IU 450 Job Branch, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, SC 29201; phone (803) 254-9398.

TEXAS: Austin: IWW, 915 East 48 1/2 St., Austin, TX 78751; phone (512) 452-3722. Harlingen: IWW Delegate, PO Box 1968, Harlingen, TX 78550. Houston: Gilbert Mers, Delegate. 7031 Kernel, Houston, TX 77087; phone (713) 921-0877.

WASHINGTON: Bellingham General Membership Branch, PO Box 1386, Bellingham, WA 98277; phone (206) 671-9995. Seattle General Membership Branch, 3238 33rd Ave. South, Seattle, WA 98144. Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, 2115 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405; phone (206) 272-8119.

WEST VIRGINIA: Michelle Wolford, Delegate. 312 S. High St., Morgantown, WV 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.





Native American Resistance

PART THREE

cultural survival

by Arthur J. Miller

Big Mountain

The Dine (Navajo) and Hopi people of the Four Corners area in the Southwest are facing grave threats to their survival from the U.S.-created tribal councils. These councils are goaded by the energy corporations, which want the coal and uranium beneath the sacred lands of Big Mountain. The tribal councils and their backers are trying to forcefully relocate 10,000 Dine and Hopi people from what has been joint use land, and build a fence between the two tribes. The deadline for the relocation is July 8, 1986. Energy rights for the stripmining of Big Mountain can then be sold.

The people of Big Mountain and the traditional elders of the Dine and Hopi are organizing to fight to save their land and ways of life. These determined people have suffered arrests, assaults, threats, seizure of their livestock and harassment by the government. The authorities are even trying to starve them out.

Bureau of Indian Affairs agents have tried to erect fences but have found themselves confronted by people armed and willing to fight for their land. Alice Benally, a 62-year-old Native American woman confronted B.I.A. agents trying to raise a fence and the confrontation ended with four women maced, beaten, handcuffed and arrested. All were charged with assaulting the B.I.A. agents. Katherine Smith, a 60-year-old Indian woman, successfully ran a B.I.A. fence crew off her land with a rifle.

Many people have been organizing support for the people of Big Mountain, while all efforts continue to halt this outrage. Please write letters of protest to: James Stevens, B.I.A. Phoenix Office, PO Box 7007, Phoenix, AZ 85011. For more information, or to send donations and letters of solidarity, write to: Big Mountain Support, c/o Larry Anderson/A.I.M., PO Box 948, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504.

Maliseet Nation Fishermen

The Maliseet Nation, near Tobique, New Brunswick, in Canada, is struggling for its economic and cultural survival. Traditionally the Maliseet have fished for centuries. Then the Europeans came along with their fishing for profit and sport. This, along with their pollution, has drastically disturbed the salmon's life cycle, reducing the number of salmon to dangerous levels.

To solve the problem, the Canadian government has decided that the Maliseet must give

up most of their fishing (thus saving more for the whites).

The Maliseet would not give in to the state, so for the last five years the Canadian government has tried to destroy the Maliseet through assaults, threats, theft of equipment and fish, and arrests. For instance, the Canadian official goons have entered homes and removed fish from their freezers, thus reducing the meager food supply of the poverty-stricken Maliseet.

The Maliseet have organized the Maliseet Nation Fishermen's Committee to represent the 700 tribal members at the Tobique reserve. Besides defending arrested Maliseets, they have conducted fish-ins, one of which had over 200 Indians fishing in defiance of the government. Letter writing campaigns and gatherings to discuss aboriginal rights to hunt and fish traditional lands and waters have also been held. In addition, they have joined

BIA agents have tried to fence off sacred land at Big Mountain, but were run off by Indians armed and ready to fight.

the Survival Network to be part of an overall struggle for survival.

Write letters of support and protest to: Honorable John Monroe, Minister of Indian and Inuit Affairs, Terrasse des Chaudiere, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4, Canada. Donations and letters of solidarity can be sent to: Maliseet Nation Fishermen's Committee, Tobique Indian Reserve, c/o Juanita Perley, R.R. # 3, Box 50, Perth, New Brunswick E0J 1V0, Canada.

The Union's Revolutionary Tradition

(continued from page one)

SOLIDARNOSC

among the IWW's early adherents, and Polish members long dreamed of having a union paper in their own language. Long preparation under the leadership of W.A. Zielinski, Secretary of the Press Committee of Local 317, finally bore fruit when the first issue of Solidarnosc was announced in the April 16, 1910 edition of the Industrial Worker.

The notice read as follows: "Solidarnosc, the Polish organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, will make its appearance on International Workingmen's Day, May 1. This will be the culmination of three years of expectation, work and effort in that direction. Upon numerous occasions officers, organizers, speakers, etc. have expressed the desirability of a Polish industrialist paper in the world."

Solidarnosc was put out from 1159 Broadway, Buffalo, New York under Zielinski's editorship for almost a year. On Dec. 8, 1910 a notice appeared in the Industrial Worker stating that Solidarnosc was to be transferred to 3343 West, 16th Street, Chicago, as of Dec. 25, 1910. True

to IWW tradition this move was accomplished in such a hurry that the ads for Solidarnosc continued to carry the Buffalo address until the oversight was noticed and changed on March 16, 1911.

By then Solidarnosc had acquired a new address, 1469 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, and a new editor, B. Schrage. It was published under this management until at least Nov. 23, 1911, the date of the last ad in the Industrial Worker. Then there was a publishing hiatus that lasted for close to two years.

The IWW's Poles didn't give up. They were doubly determined, being both Polish and Wobbly. In the May 9, 1912 issue of the Industrial Worker, Frank Wolney of Spokane sent in one dollar to IWW general HQ, along with a challenge to other Wobbly Poles. As General Secretary Vincent St. John reported, Wolney challenged 999 others to respond as he had done so that a fund of \$1,000 could be set up for a new Solidarnosc. On May 23, 1912 the General Administration gave its official approval to the plan.

It worked. By September 1913 Solidarnosc was back in business. The Library Union Listing of Serials, apparently unaware of the earlier run, mentions Solidarnosc as being printed from September 1913 and "possibly" ending in September 1917. The September 1913 issue was numbered #1, so

the failure to note previous publication is a natural one.

The only known existing copies of Solidarnosc are issues 1,2,5, and 6, on file with the U.S. Department of Labor library. Should any other copies be found it would be a major discovery.

It is particularly appropriate that the first "Solidarnosc" should have been an IWW paper. The First International was conceived at a meeting held to commemorate the struggle of Polish revolutionaries. In its present incarnation Solidarnosc has walked much of the same ground, and rediscovered many of the goals and tactics belonging to the early syndicalists and anarcho-syndicalists. For the first time in almost half a century there is an organization which has the moral backing

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TO:

Useful Tools and Good Information

Three publications of interest to our readers have crossed the editors' desk recently. They are A Handbook of Great Labor Quotations, by Peter Bollen; How to Win Strikes, by Teamsters Local 115; and a special edition of the UAW's pocket magazine Ammo entitled "Winning in Tough Times."

By far my favorite of the three, the UAW pamphlet is an excellent summary of direct action techniques which can be used to save strikes for the last resort. Reminiscent of the IWW's own "Worker's Guide to Direct Action" (available from the New York City Branch), this attractive little booklet contains suggestions for slow-downs, corporate campaigns, boycotts and more. It is packed with up-to-the-minute examples of the uses and misuses of these techniques. For information on subscriptions or quantities of this issue, write: UAW Ammo, Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit, MI 48124.

The manual How to Win Strikes by Teamsters Local 115 is a large-format, 50-page blow-by-blow account of conducting a successful strike, from original planning through all the ensuing stages. Chapters discuss assessing the employer's strengths and weaknesses as well as the union's; tactical preparations (how many pickets, where to place them, what to put on signs); morale, record-keeping, community contacts and other strike activities; and legal aspects. The manual goes into much detail in helping locals answer these questions. It is aimed more at small units than huge factories, and should be valuable to even experienced strikers. One drawback is the distinction drawn between "strikers" and "the union," but the information given is solid. Order from: John Morris,

Teamsters Local 115, 2833 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19149.

A Handbook of Great Labor Quotations is not meant to be gulped at one sitting. Like Bartlett's Quotations, it is organized by subject (e.g. Bread and Butter, Organizing, Civil Rights). The range of people quoted is wide, from Mark Twain to Joe Hill to F.D.R. to Lech Walesa. Mr. Bollen has done his homework and is to be applauded for the job he has done. IWWs might note the absence of quotes from Bill Haywood, a man of many pithy remarks well worth including, but on the whole this is a satisfactory compilation which should be useful to newsletter editors, letter writers, speakers, and others. Available from: Hillside Books, P.O. Box 601, Lynnfield, MA 01940, for \$5.95.

of a majority of an entire nation, and the express goal of a self-managing form of socialism in its platform.

Solidarnosc, of course, cannot hope to carry out its vision without a simultaneous change in the rest of the Soviet empire. Even so, the rebirth of self-managing socialism in a modern context and in an organizational form (rather than as the vague aspirations expressed during periods of revolt) is an immensely hopeful sign.

It is a matter of pride for the IWW that Poland's revolutionary tradition should have found an early home in the union. It may be even more a matter of pride if history is to repeat itself and if sometime in the future the IWW will take its seat at the founding convention of a reborn International where the "Polish case" once more lights the torch.

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