



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

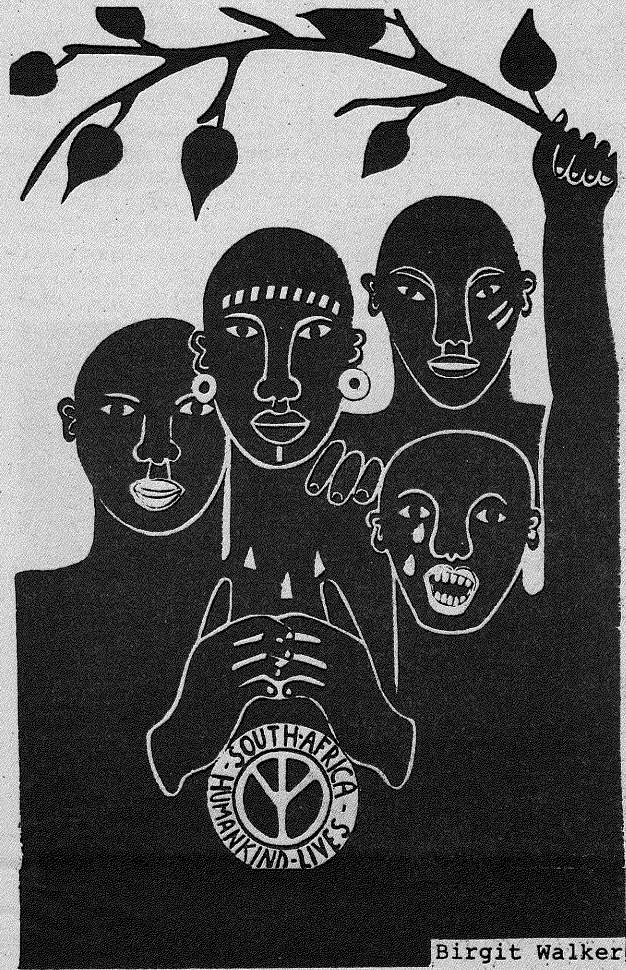
INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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25 CENTS



Birgit Walker

Nationwide Strike in South Africa Led by 7,500 Chemical Workers

by Africa News

[AN] In a show of strength, South Africa's emerging black trade unions started 1984 with a wave of strikes throughout the country.

The biggest strike, involving close to 8,600 workers, was organized by the South African Chemical Workers Union (Sacwu) at various plants belonging to AECI, one of South Africa's biggest chemical and oil corporations.

The strike was called after a conciliation board failed to settle the wage dispute between Sacwu and AECI at a meeting last year.

The action started on Monday, Jan. 16, when 5,000 workers downed tools at the company's plant at Modderfontein in the Transvaal. They were joined by 2,500 others at both the Somerset West plant in the Cape and the Sasolburg plant in the Transvaal.

Two days after the start of the strikes, the entire work force at the company's Umbogintwini plant in Natal walked out in support of the union's demands.

AECI has so far refused to reopen talks with the union, thus leaving unchecked what labor experts regard as the first legal nationwide strike by black workers.

The strike comes at a time when the oil and chemical giant is negotiating a purchase that would make it sole owner of the massive polyvinyl-chloride plant near Sasolburg in the Transvaal.

Elsewhere in South Africa, in an earlier incident, more than 1,000 members of the 55,000-strong National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) were fired from the Impala Platinum Refinery.

The workers went on strike demanding the reinstatement of seven of their colleagues who were dismissed for refusing to work after allegedly being assaulted and verbally abused by white supervisors.

Members of the NUM were also involved in a strike at the Rietspruit coal mine near Witbank, east of Pretoria. The miners struck in solidarity with another worker who was victimized for participating in an earlier work stoppage that paid tribute to two other workers who died in a mine accident.

In another labor action, close to 2,000 members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccwusa) went on strike at various branches of Pick'n Pay, one of South Africa's largest supermarket chains.

Mushroom Farmers Target Health and Safety Issues

by Dave Tucker

Bellingham, WA--IWWs in this northwest Washington town are beginning an organizing project with workers at the Mt. Baker Mushroom Farm in nearby Everson. The farm is well known in the area for its poor working conditions, lousy wages, health and safety violations and high turnover.

The mushroom farm (really an indoor fungus factory) employs up to 60 pickers, packers, laborers, clericals, and warehouse workers. The place is quite an ethnic mix, with Latinos, Vietnamese, Cambodians, and East Indians joining the local whites. Some speak little or no English. Most are young. They are classically exploited agricultural workers, with minimal "protection" from labor laws. Management coddles a very few, to keep the wedges driven between workers.

Recently, two workers were fired for their work on a safety committee elected by others at the "farm." They had pointed out to management that Washington's agricultural labor laws require a monthly meeting of a shop-floor safety committee. In the four-year history of this pig-sty of a workshop, there'd never been any such committee. The boss responded "we don't have time for such bullshit, you do it." So a dozen mushroom pickers elected two of their number to get the ball rolling.

They brought a questionnaire back to work a couple of days later. It asked workers to list their health and safety concerns in order of priority. Some of the known problems included very low lighting (mushrooms grow best in the dark, but it makes it tough to pick them to the boss's standards.) Other hazards included broken scaffolding that shorter workers must climb to reach upper growing shelves, contamination from unidentified chemicals, danger of electric shock, and lack of smoke detectors and fire escapes. One worker had recently quit after developing respiratory problems from spores in the air.

After passing out the questionnaire, the two were fired. One was reinstated by

the manager, but the other was told they suddenly didn't need part-time pickers any more.

Complaints to State Labor and Industries were fruitless. A safety inspector came out and walked around with the boss, asking workers if they had any complaints. Not being stupid, most said "no" or were unable to take time out from their piece-rate picking for such nonsense--they still needed their jobs. The place was found to

be in violation of some regulations, such as no fire escapes from the second floor, substandard lighting, and no personnel qualified in first aid.

The company has received variances for such violations for the past year, though, on the grounds that they'll soon be moving into new facilities. The inspector was familiar with the place, and obviously on good terms with his tour guide. The state

(continued on page four)

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT

C.E.R.C.L. Fights Harassment

"Bigotry and discrimination at Seattle City Light has a human face, and that human face is City Light management," said Lineworker/Cablesplicer Teri Bach. Bach was speaking for the Employee Committee for Equal Rights at City Light (CERCL), which recently filed a complaint against the utility. The complaint, filed with the Seattle Human Rights Department, charges retaliation and political ideology discrimination against nine women employees. It is the latest of scores of discrimination charges lodged against City Light in the last 10 years.

Bach and other CERCL supporters at a recent press conference described the escalating pattern of harassment and intimidation that has dogged them since former HRD Director John Franklin filed a sex discrimination complaint against the utility in January 1983.

Members of CERCL maintain that the harassment they suffer is political retaliation for their support of Franklin's "Director's Complaint" and their outspoken defense of equal job rights and affirmative action for women and people of color.

The women condemned City Light management of "scapegoating" male workers for the

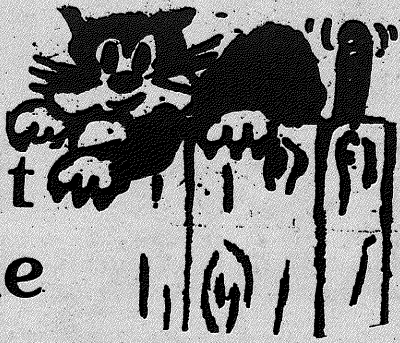
harassment. "We want to place the blame where it belongs," they said, and went on to name some directors, managers and supervisors whom they felt were responsible for fostering the pervasive sexist and racist atmosphere at the utility. They zeroed in on Seattle mayor Charles Royer, the boss of City Light's bosses, as the man most responsible for perpetuating the climate of discrimination at City Light.

Injured Lineworker Apprentice April Branch detailed many instances of retaliation against CERCL supporters to explain the CERCL charges that City Light management utilized "intimidation, harassment, unjustified suspensions and other disciplinary action, threatened disciplinary action, failure to promote and upgrade, failure to hire permanently in accordance with past practices...due to political ideology, sex, race and age discrimination."

Numerous CERCL supporters have been subjected to "disciplinary action" and discrimination. Training and Education Coordinator Judith Edwards was tagged for "insubordination" after requesting her supervisor, Naomi Brooks-Smith, not speak

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Left Side



In the sprawling and magnificent city of Chicago there is an old Chinese gentleman who has been released after spending the past 30 years of his life in a mental institution. It seems to have been a big mistake since the reason he was committed was because he didn't speak any English. Apparently those who committed him didn't speak any Chinese.

There are those who recommend a remedy to such mix-ups by insisting that social workers come up from the ranks. Your humble scribe has known a number of social workers who have risen from the ranks and has observed that once they had become social workers they are no longer of the ranks. That is not true only of social workers. The late shipping magnate, Onassis, started out as a poor working stiff, and had indeed risen from the ranks. Yet the seamen who worked on his boats worked under the worst conditions to be found on the Seven Seas. And don't forget, Stalin started out as a simple peasant and Hitler started out as a poor house painter, to give but only two additional examples of those who rose from the ranks.

Rising from the ranks has always been a big thing. How many politicians are there who haven't boasted of their humble beginnings? From log splitter to paper boy and even one who had bragged that he started life in a tepee, yet when he was vice president those who still lived in tepees continued to get the shaft. One can better admire those who did not rise from the ranks but were up on top in the first place.

Spain had Franco, Nicaragua had Somoza, but here at Stateside, thanks to our enlightened democracy with its electoral system, we have the option of having a new SOB every four years. A new SOB that always manages to make the previous ones look not so bad by comparison. Who today can still elicit the anger once inspired by LBJ and Tricky Dick? Yes, Ronnie, even you will have your turn to be a harmless old relic of the past. Even after you have brought prayer back to the schools, your successors will have made your erstwhile constituents long for the good old days. But never worry, they will continue to carry out the traditions that you and your predecessors have so valiantly upheld.

Rejoice, fellow working stiffs, that we do not have any Francos or Somozas. We have the option of having a new head of state every four years, who, no matter which party he is backed by, will continue to inspire the rest of the World with the democratic American ideals. A head of state who, in the interest of spreading the ideals of American democracy in the World, will do their best to restore the Francos and Somozas with the hard-earned withholding taxes of the Stateside working stiff, as valiantly as did all his predecessors.

While democracy is being exported to El Salvador, Guatemala and Lebanon, our jobs are being exported to countries where the working stiffs are cheaper and better regulated than we Stateside working stiffs are. We are told about human rights in Poland and Nicaragua while our withholding taxes are helping to support the cutthroats in El Salvador and Guatemala, not to mention the Lakota, Dine and Shoshoni who are being robbed of their homelands by government-subsidized corporations.

Our withholding taxes make it possible for some of our young countrymen to be living targets in order to support someone else's manifest destiny in the Eastern Mediterranean.

According to the latest reports the old Chinese gentleman who spent 30 years out of circulation hasn't shown any inclination to reintegrate himself into the mainstream. Maybe he knows something we don't.

C.C. Redcloud

Workers Bring Uruguay to a Halt

Workers brought Uruguay to a virtual standstill on Jan. 18 in a nationwide strike against the military government there.

Uruguay, a South American country sandwiched between Argentina and Brazil, has been under military rule for 10 years. The January general strike, which was the broadest protest there since the military takeover, was called to demand democratic elections and political, economic and social change.

No violence whatsoever accompanied the strike. Even so, troops and police swarmed through Montevideo, Uruguay's capital, on the day of the strike and soldiers armed with rifles and clubs were ordered to oust workers from occupied factories.

The strike was called by the Inter-Union Plenary, a union federation made up of dozens of labor groups. They demanded a raise in the minimum wage, amnesty for political prisoners, and the right to organize public workers. Public employees account for more than 25 percent of the work force.

The strike was 98 percent effective in the capital and 80 to 90 percent in the rest of the country. Public transport, factories and businesses shut down and even

government workers threatened with firing stayed off the job.

In response to the strike, the government, admitting that the strike was successful, banned the Inter-Union Plenary and confiscated editions of three publications for printing accounts of the strikes.

This general strike was the first such action since the once-powerful Uruguay Naional Worker's Confederation was dissolved in the aftermath of a two-week strike protesting the 1973 dissolution of parliament.

This action also coincided with major political events in that country as it came during a crackdown on popular dissent and suggestions by Cabinet ministers that elections promised for later this year may not be held. For the past four years the military has promised a gradual return to democracy.

Strengthening dissent in Uruguay also coincides with turmoil throughout the southern cone of South America. During the past year protests against military rule have escalated in both Chile and Brazil, while civilians have replaced the military junta in Argentina.

M.M.



PICTURED ABOVE are members of the Juneau/Douglas IWW group. Top row, from left: Barry Roderick, Sam Goodman, Jose Peguero. Bottom row: Sophie Zimmerman, Roger Goodman, Mike Affleck.

News Updates From Around Our Union

Birth Clinic for Nicaragua

A health clinic north of Juneau, Alaska recently phased out its birthing clinic. The equipment and supplies of this clinic have been offered for sale to the Juneau/Douglas IWW group. It will cost the group \$5000 to purchase and ship the clinic materials to Nicaragua.

War, earthquake and economic disruption have devastated Nicaragua. As a result, half the population is under 15 years of age. But Nicaraguans are making great strides to raise health conditions for everyone in their land. They have established a system of clinics similar to the Village Health Aide Program in Alaska. Under this system of "brigadistas," it costs only \$5 per person for a year's basic health care.

For example, Nicaraguans have built a relay system of refrigeration centers, where life-saving vaccines and serums can be stored and transported to villages in need. This very basic "network of cold" was aided by a \$400,000 grant from UNICEF. In addition, Harvard University donated a 100-bed hospital and the San Francisco Medical Aid to Nicaragua Committee raised \$100,000 of medical supplies.

In addition to the birth clinic and material, the IWW Group aims to assemble another \$20,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment by April 1, 1984 to ship to the Ministry of Health in Managua for distribution to their clinics throughout the countryside. Can you help? They need donations of time, money and medical materials. Can you volunteer to sponsor fund-raisers, to raise donations or locate extra supplies that they could send to the people of Nicaragua?

The Juneau/Douglas Industrial Workers of the World Group is dedicated to international solidarity and mutual aid. Freedom begins with health, and health begins with the children. Please join with them to help the children of Nicaragua get a healthy start in life.

People's Wherehouse

Things are getting a bit "hotter" here at People's Wherehouse this winter. Negotiations are beginning in earnest. The Wherehouse local is meeting with some intransigence on the part of management's negotiators. The negotiators say that they won't put management practices into a contract. They "feel" that workplace democracy isn't a labor/management issue.

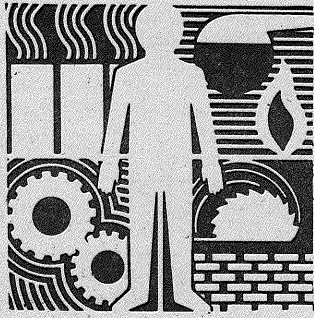
We're starting to educate them a little on the issues and are getting ready to dig in for the long haul. We hope to get our contract by the beginning of the summer, but we might have to put on our wooden shoes if we're gonna move that fast

New Ontario Publication

The Workers' Friend has begun publication in south-central Ontario. It is published by the new IWW contact there. The first issue of the small, 4-page newsletter focuses on the United Food and Commercial Workers local 293 strike against Quaker Oats in Peterborough, where workers voted 88 percent to hit the bricks on November 29. If readers of the IW are interested, they should write to IWW, P.O. Box 2144, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

Fred Thompson's

labor in north america



While Machinists and Air Line Pilots were demonstrating against Continental at many American airports during the last week of January, the Japanese Confederation of Labor was urging airline ticket agents there to refuse to sell tickets for Continental. Global labor solidarity can be practiced, and if we do practice it the world will be a different and better place.

The dispute with Continental Airlines started last September when the line faked bankruptcy to dodge its union contracts. That dodge has also been used elsewhere. Centra Inc., which owns the International Bridge in Detroit as a sideline, has been buying up trucking companies, arranging bankruptcy so as to replace unionized firms with non-union ones.

Another kind of class struggle at the airline ticket counter: UAW wants folks buying airline tickets to make sure they won't be put aboard McDonnell Douglas since last summer.

Even without a fake bankruptcy, a new NLRB decision seems likely to enable employers to demand a change in contract terms before that contract expires. In the Milwaukee Spring case the NLRB told the UAW that the employer was within his rights in telling the union that unless it would give the employer more favorable terms than the contract provided, the company would move all its work to a non-union plant it owned elsewhere. This is a 180 degree turn from previous interpretation of NLRA Section 8(d), which prevents either union or employer from demanding contract changes before contract expiration.

At the end of 1983 average real wages were 3.5 percent below those of 1979--roughly a buck less a day. Factory

workers were especially hard-hit. It is said the United States is moving toward a "service economy"--perhaps like the three shipwrecked bankers who wondered why they couldn't make a living by taking in each other's washing. This service trend yields more \$4 jobs and fewer \$10 ones, a very modest increase in higher paid jobs in the new technologies, and tough times especially for the blacks and Hispanics who had factory jobs with low seniority.

Building trades unions have agreed among themselves to process jurisdictional disputes by arbitration--accepting the guideline of the Associated General Contractors in doing so--but were disappointed to find the Contractors wouldn't agree to go along.

In Wisconsin, county and municipal officers are lobbying to end the state's binding arbitration of wage disputes with public employees. They complain that their hired hands get more that way than they could get by going on strike. A recent Illinois law requires representation elections for municipal employees and AFSCME is putting \$175,000 into TV spots urging employees to choose it instead of Teamsters, Service Employees or Allied Industrial Workers.

World War II so damaged the industrial plants of Germany and Japan that they were soon replaced with plants more modern than in the "victor" countries. The ascendancy this gave their industries is still viewed with alarm by American wage slaves. Now we hear of Japanese adiabatic auto engines to be built with ceramics instead of metal, thus not needing cooling systems, and so able to give cars 60 miles to the gallon. Is that good news or bad?

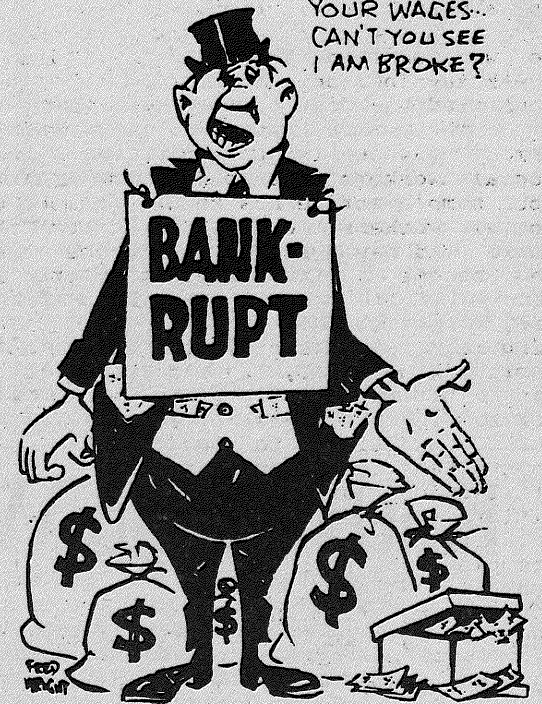
Isn't there something crazy about economic arrangements that make workers alarmed at such news items? Shouldn't we be glad to learn that things can be made better and work be done easier? Here railroad workers oppose slurry systems planned to carry West Virginia coal to docks where it can be shipped to Europe, but coal miners favor such plans as a way to take jobs away from European miners. We must love work. The St. Louis Labor Council has decided to endorse plans for a light rail transport system. Its president explains: "Traveling by automobile is not cost effective and it is polluting our environment." But what will the UAW say to that?

A St. Louis paper recalling items of 50 years ago notes that on Jan.22,

1934 Harry S Truman, at that time Director for Re-employment in Missouri said: "If it's necessary to cut the working day to two hours to give everyone a job, then let us cut it to two and give the same wage as we used to earn in a 10-hour day." Productivity doubles about every 20 years, so that should be an even more logical approach to unemployment than it seemed in 1934. But today we compete with each other far more over a far vaster area than we did then, and workers fear to shorten the workday lest it shove the work to other countries.

The United States is not the only place where people fear that strangers will get the work either by it moving to where they are or by their coming to where the jobs are. Impoverished India

GIVE ME BACK YOUR WAGES. CAN'T YOU SEE I AM BROKE?



US NEWS, October 24, 1983

plans to build a 2,500 mile fence along the border of Bangladesh to stop illegal immigrants from coming in and claiming jobs. The fence will cost \$500 million. The four billion or so people who live on this planet could all be packaged into a box less than a half mile on each side, yet we are "crowded" on a planet that from the air looks almost unpopulated. Our real trouble is that we persist in maintaining an obsolete robber system of economics that should have been discarded by our grandparents.

DID YOU NOTICE?

'Getting Ahead' and Getting Burned

RACISM DIVIDES FRENCH WORKING CLASS

Officially, there are 3.4 million immigrant workers out of a French population of 55 million. Many are Arabs from Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Turkey; others are from Chad and other countries in the area formerly known as French West Africa; still others are from Southeast Asia. With unemployment over 8 percent, French and immigrant workers collide with

each other instead of the boss. On the right, reactionary parties--many of them rooted in France's unsuccessful battle to retain Algeria as a colony--have gained influence. On the left, the French Communist Party has reversed its traditional stand to call for tough new immigration laws.

GETTING AHEAD

Jeannette Scollard, in her book *No-Nonsense Management Tips for Women*, has a lot of advice for women who wish to move up the corporate ladder. For example, the executive woman does not routinely "lunch with the girls;" instead she should "develop relationships with female co-workers secretly." The executive woman rarely displays family pictures; "never" hang your toddler's valentine on your office wall. She never admits to menstrual cramping (rather, "a minor ulcer flare-up), stress ("tennis elbow"), abortion or early miscarriage ("sprained back.") And absolutely paramount to success is to speak a military-based and sports-laden language that shows the guys that you, too, identify with war experiences and athletics.

PRISON BUSINESS BLOOMING

Although Illinois' swelling prison ranks are causing headaches for state officials, the situation has created a burgeoning market for prison-made goods and an ample work force for the state's prison industries. The Illinois correctional industries program produced \$9 million in goods, which can only be sold to other state agencies (mostly prisons) and non-profit organizations, and realized a profit of \$165,000 in 1983. The superintendent of Illinois Correctional Industries is predic-

ting a profit of \$300,000 in 1984. Inmate workers are paid an average of \$85 a month.

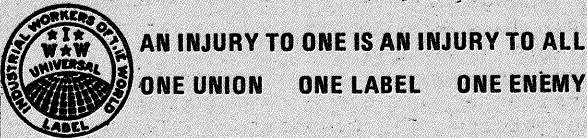
POLISH DISSIDENT TRIALS SET

Eleven Polish dissidents face trials in Warsaw military courts for attempting to overthrow the communist system, although no trial dates have been announced. Four members of the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) are charged with attempting to overthrow the state and could face sentences ranging from five years in jail to the death penalty. Seven Solidarity leaders will be tried on similar charges under a less serious section of the penal code, and if convicted, would face five to eight year prison terms. Meanwhile the Polish government continues its attempts to brand Lech Walesa with misappropriating some \$1 million in union funds.

'75 BLAZE HAUNTS FIREFIGHTERS WITH DISEASE

Studies have found alarming rates of cancer and chronic respiratory diseases among firefighters who battled the 1975 New York Telephone Co. fire, where flames burned tons of cable insulation made of polyvinyl chloride, generating clouds of toxic smoke. Of the 239 firefighters who required medical treatment at the fire, 15 have died, and 51 percent have retired on disability pensions, compared with a 28 percent disability rate for the fire department as a whole. A study by the Public Interest Scientific Consulting Service indicates that the cancer rate among the 699 firefighters involved in the blaze, many of whom worked 14 hours or more in smoke, has been nearly 50 percent greater than for the department as a whole.

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION



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

Industrial Worker

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IRISH NOTES

A Wee Tightening of the Screws

by L. O'Neill

Southern Ireland brought in the new year with record highs for unemployment, urban crime, and drug addiction. Some would say the rot has set in; but we know that's not possible, not in our little corporate democracy. Least of all under our present coalition government of Fine Gael and Labour which represents practically the entire political spectrum, all the way from Ronald Reagan to Jimmy Hoffa.

There's no call for revolution and anarchy or, god forbid, socialism. All we need is a wee tightening of the screws, something like the government's recent

proposal for a new criminal justice bill. With any luck at all this bill will give the police all the interrogation time they need to crack most innocent suspects, and it'll damn near scuttle that old criminal lifeboat, the right to silence. And that ought to wrap up our urban crime problems once and for all.

As for unemployment, well, that's not really a problem at all. It just seems that way down on the dole queues. But up at government center, where saner minds prevail, the coalition has decided that the Free State (Southern Ireland) doesn't really need jobs after all. What we need is more "wealth creation," like the recent Dublin Gas deal, in which the government handed over the country's natural gas resources plus \$180 million in "operating expenses" to help a few local corporate boys stave off bankruptcy. Now if we can just extend that program to cover the remaining 200,000 unemployed, we'll be a nation of millionaires in no time.

I guess you could say Southern Ireland has really only one serious problem to face in 1984: Sinn Fein subversives. They keep popping up all over the Free State ghettos, organizing resistance to drug pushers, unemployed action groups, and community advice centers. They even started running candidates for parliament. And I don't mean Northern Ireland. We all know how they've subverted the ballot box up there in the past few years. I'm talking about the Southern Irish parliament. Their candidate in the recent Dublin Central by-election actually outpolled Labour's man by seven to five while running on an abstentionist

ticket! That's subversion pure and simple. No democracy can tolerate it for long.

Now don't get me wrong, I've nothing against those old line republicans, those solid sons of Erin who want nothing more for Ireland than they do for Chicago or South Boston. They have been pestering the FreeState for decades with their robberies and kidnappings. They're just misguided old patriots trying to finance a war that ended back in the early '20s.

It's the new breed of republicans I'm worried about, the Sinn Fein leaders like Adams, Morrison, and Carron. Them and their IRA buddies. These people are straight out of Moscow and Cuba, or maybe it's Albania, I don't know. They're thick with the lefty pinkos in the British Labour Party, and they're on the wrong side of everything from Lebanon to Central America. I'll bet they don't even go to mass on Sunday. These guys have already conned nearly half the Catholic workers in Northern Ireland, and now they're taking aim on our little Free State democracy.

Well, we'll have no truck with these terrorists. Their latest atrocity should serve warning to every god-fearing Irishman. Imagine the IRA kidnapping a British business executive in Southern Ireland. That's striking at the very foundations of our corporate state. Now is the time for our government to take decisive action against these subversives, to carry through with their threats to ban Sinn Fein and intern its leaders. Now is the time to round them up, to save democracy. Once they start getting elected it'll be too late.

Rath Meat: Where Union became Management

by Jake Edwards

After yearly losses numbering into the millions of dollars and years of federal and state loans (also numbering into the millions) Rath Packing Company of Waterloo, Iowa finally threw in the towel and salvaged what it could out of its antiquated Waterloo plant. In 1978 it offered its employees an opportunity to purchase 60 percent of the company via wage deferrals. According to the plan, Rath workers would continue to receive the same wages, but a portion of those wages would be retained as payment for the workers' share of the business.

Where years of credit and seasoned business acumen had failed, perhaps the workers' desire for survival would succeed. When offered a choice between not working or working for less and buying a worn out packing house, the 1200 members of UFCW Local 46 took up the burden that State and Capital could no longer carry.

Beginning in 1978, Rath became an "employee-owned company" and the workers there took it seriously. Contemporary newspaper accounts told of employees berating their less efficient fellow workers (such as old and/or sick people waiting for retirement). Also, one read of the intensified concern for the quality of management of the company. The majority "owners" soon elected their own people to the board of directors and made the president of their local union, Lyle Taylor, president of Rath.

Despite the employees' new attitude and the cash they have provided, Rath will have lost in the area of \$30 million since workers' ownership has been in effect. Even good butchers can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

In addition to the internal problems the company has been experiencing, it has had to reckon with the crisis within the whole industry which has forced the primary packinghouse workers' union, United Food and Commercial Workers, into accepting wage concessions of 15 to 20 percent.

Rath workers were due to receive \$10.24 per hour after the first of this year. This would be an increase from \$7.24 with the \$2.50 deferral. However, in November Lyle Taylor applied for Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, claiming that the company could not live with the "burdensome" labor contract. Taylor told the court that lenders would not provide financing for Rath unless the union accepted certain concessions. These would be a wage freeze at the current \$7.24 per hour, but the stock ownership plan would call for only 10 cents an hour (instead of the \$2.50 deferral they had.) The 50 percent pre-tax profit-sharing plan would be retained intact.

The union offer to take \$8 an hour, in line with the Wilson's contract and other agreements recently made in the industry has not been favorably considered by the company.

As of December 31, the labor contract between Rath and its workers was voided by

judge Thinnes of the Federal Bankruptcy Court. According to Lyle Taylor, the new terms will bring in enough new financing to re-open Rath plants in Columbus Junction, Iowa and Indianapolis, Indiana.

The international officers of the UFCW will not guarantee that the workers will not engage in slow-downs and even strikes in lieu of a contract. Rath workers are aware that it was these very tactics which brought Wilson Foods to the bargaining table when that company voided its contract.

Lyle Taylor does not believe that this will happen, however. "I expect those people, the same people I've dealt with all these years," he remarked, "I expect them to understand the situation and do what they've always done. And that is to roll up their sleeves and do what has to be done."

Indeed, former union president Taylor understands the character of his former brothers and sisters, though he has misjudged their intentions. Word from the workers has it that they intend to roll up their sleeves and pick up a picket sign. ■

Organizing Mushroom Farmers

(continued from page one)

safety inspector said the company is to make improvements "when practical," according to a worker who overheard their conversation. Results of the inspection were not, of course, made available to the workforce. Workers had to obtain them from State Labor and Industry files.

Management then appointed five workers to a safety committee. IWWs and others prepared a leaflet to distribute at the farm, asking them to pass their gripes on to the new committee. But the boss called the safety meeting without warning, before the leaflets could be passed around. There was no advance notice, no time to prepare for a legitimate meeting. After twiddling thumbs in the office, the committee went back to work.

A worker was laid off the next day, for having a discussion with one of the committee people about effectiveness. The boss determined that this man had a bad attitude toward work.

WOBS LEND A HAND

The sordid tale of Mt. Baker Mushroom was passed on to IWWs at the January meeting of the Bellingham branch. Several Wobs got together with three pickers and a couple of supporters, and formed the "Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee." Virtually everyone on the committee is an agricultural worker.

In early February, a leaflet on health and safety resources was circulated at the workplace by two former employees and three others from the IWW. It explained how to contact the state health and labor departments as well as the AWOC. It emphasized the need to band together and organize if the farm is ever going to be a decent workplace.

The leafletters covered the place at lunchbreak. Most workers had come outside for a breath of air. There was obvious interest in the efforts of the leafletters. Quite a few greeted them with handshakes and even a hug or two. Most seemed intent on reading the leaflets, and only one or

two were hostile. The leafletters went inside to leaflet others, whereupon the manager told them to go outside. Several people followed them to find out what was up. When the Everson police chief arrived, they left the property (with his best wishes) and went over to the composting sheds where leafletting was finished.

Follow-up was planned for a few days later, with a pamphlet in English and Vietnamese, directly concerned with organizing. The AWOC has also put up posters in Bellingham and Everson seeking out former employees of Mt. Baker Mushroom. They are hoping to get more information on health problems and injuries, indiscriminate firings, and information of former job actions.

If response continues to be favorable, other leaflets will follow on specific workplace issues. Momentum is building, the boss has done a good job of agitating for us, and more workers are expected to join the drive. Watch for reports on new developments in future issues of the IW.

If there's a mushroom farm near you, find out what conditions there are like, the wages, whether its organized, and if it turns a profit. Contact the AWOC, c/o IWW, Box 1386, Bellingham, WA 98227. ■

THE BOSS MUST
THINK WE'RE
MUSHROOMS -
HE KEEPS US IN
THE DARK AND
FEEDS US
BULLSHIT!!





Native American Resistance

PART FOUR

religious rights

by Arthur J. Miller

The right of Native Americans to practice their religion in prison is being fought for throughout North America. These struggles are going on in Marion, Illinois; Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Lompoc and Soledad, California; Huntsville, Texas; Angola, Louisiana; Deer Lodge, Montana; Walla Walla, Big Harbor and Monroe, Washington; and in Agassiz, British Columbia and Bath, Ontario in Canada.

One of the oldest organizations of Indian prisoners is the Lewisburg Spiritual/Cultural Council of Native Nations. The Council fights for Indian religious rights and aids the needs of Indians in 12 prisons. It is a member of the Survival Network as well. They are in need of letter writers and donations. For more information, write: Art Woolsey (Outside Sponsor), 7845 Fishing Creek Valley Road, Harrisburg Pennsylvania 17112.

Standing Deer, a member of the Lewisburg Spiritual/Cultural Council, has been part of a successful work strike at the federal prison at Marion, Illinois. The strike has gone well over 200 weeks. Stan-

ding Deer is asking that people please send in books and magazines and letters of support.

Standing Deer has written many times about the need and usefulness of books being sent in. "I have adopted the selected writings of Bakunin," he said in one of his letters, "as a friendly spirit which teaches me and comforts me when things sometimes seem without hope." Please send books to: Standing Deer, aka Robert H. Wilson, #01499-164, Marion, Illinois 62969.

More than 60 Native Americans banded together in the federal penitentiary in Lompoc, Calif. Their organization is called the Tribe of Five Feathers, and they are struggling with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in an attempt to secure their religious rights. You can help by writing letters of support for Indian religious rights to: Norman Carlson, Director of U.S. Prisons, Washington, D.C., or to: Chaplain Severson, U.S.P. Lompoc, 3901 Klein Blvd., Lompoc, CA 93436. Please send copies of your letters, and letters of solidarity, to: The Tribe of Five Feathers, Ed Jones, Chairperson, U.S.P. Lompoc, 3901 Klein Blvd., Lompoc, CA 93436.

In this series of articles I have only been able to show you some of the Indian resistance that is going on today. It would take a number of books to do justice to the subject. Instead, I have written on a few struggles and have included what you can do to help. Native American resistance is not only a struggle for their own survival and well being, it is also a struggle for the survival and well being of the Earth. There is much we can learn from the following quote from Hopi prophecy which deals with straying away from the Original Path.

"You have journeyed afar to all parts of the land and have explored the unique features of the landscapes. You were inspired by the natural beauty of the scenery, you looked upon it with pleasure. You were awed by how attractive and beautiful it stands. You gave whispers of thanks to the Maker so others who come will share

the scenic landscape with joy and happiness.

Sadly, my children, you did not understand. These unique formations are not created for your pleasure, they are there for certain purposes. They are the reminders of the past, the mistakes of the wrong past deeds of man. They are the symbols of penalty, punishment received. It is up to

'We see the world leaders with tongues that deceive you into following them and in believing that they will bring peace with weapons and mighty armies.'

you. If you have received this message and revise and remove the faults you created, we will give time to you. Otherwise there will be no more.

We saw the conflict of Nation against Nation, evil people against the people who saw the consequences fast approaching. We saw the mystic fog covering the planet. We see the world leaders with tongues that deceive you into following them and in believing that they will bring peace with weapons and mighty armies. You are abusing the earth with your powerful tools. You are abusing the natural order of the soil for your own profit from the crops it produces. In many ways have you violated the earth. Above all the powerful weapons are in your hands which will doom the world to a likeness of the moon."

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 Job.50
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.

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.

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.

C.E.R.C.L. Members Harassed

(continued from page one)

so angrily. Assistant Gardner Marie Bunn was denied a promotion due to her involvement with CERCL. When City Light management discovered she was the only female crew member eligible for a job opening, they canceled hiring until a new qualifying test, with more female candidates, could be given.

Two black women, Doris Harris and Gloria Binns, were denied authority to go as City Light representatives to the First National Tradeswomen Conference over the Memorial Day weekend. Instead, two other women of color, opponents of CERCL, were sent though they had not even requested to attend.

Cablesplicer Teri Bach was threatened with disciplinary action for turning in minutes of a Safety meeting, which she had volunteered to take, two minutes late, and she was suddenly badgered about alleged misuse of sick leave. After she was interviewed by the Seattle Times, Bach's supervisor Dan Haw instructed his employees not to talk with the press and after she went to see City Light's Equal Employment Opportunity officers, he forbade such visits without his permission.

On December 19, the Human Rights Department and City Light signed a settlement. The City's rights agency agreed to drop its Director's Complaint against the utility in exchange for City Light management's assurance that it would change the way women are treated on the job.

CERCL supporters criticized this settlement. HRD, said Megan Cornish, gave City Light a "blank check" on the apprenticeship program. The agreement, said Teri Bach, "will jeopardize the lives and limbs of the women and people of color entering the apprenticeship program," because the precise terms of the program are left to negotiations between City Light management and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 77. "Anti-discrimination is not a negotiation issue," said Bach. "It is a civil right. Neither the company nor the union can temporize with it."

Lori Garrett, an administrative support assistant, was leery of the settlement for not stating that proven discriminators shall not be promoted into management. She cited a recent disciplinary action against a line crew foreman, Bill Colberg, for improperly handling a woman electrical employee's complaints; despite Colberg's one-day suspension, Deputy Superintendent K.J. McDonald was quoted in the media as saying that Colberg was one of the up-and-coming men at the utility of whom MacDonald expected great things as Colberg advanced into management.

Cornish recounted how HRD Director Marlaine Kiner told CERCL supporters that she had been directed by Royer's office not to file another Director's Complaint on CERCL's behalf. "Kiner has since denied that she said this," said Cornish, but she believes that HRD's increasing reluctance to take the initiative in filing complaints against the utility--and the fact that Kiner recently forwarded confidential information on CERCL supporters to City Light management--indicates that the rights agency is buckling under the pressure of the mayor's office.

Asked if CERCL retained any confidence in HRD, Cornish replied, "We're willing to be proven wrong and we hope that they're on our side, because the citizens of Seattle need HRD badly, and so do City Light workers." She thanked HRD for helping CERCL to draw up the complaint and added "we hope they'll pursue the complaint with full force."

When asked what CERCL would do if no supportive action was forthcoming from HRD, the women employees said they would keep on fighting in whatever arena was available to them. "There's a terrible problem at the utility," said April Branch, "and that's why we exist."

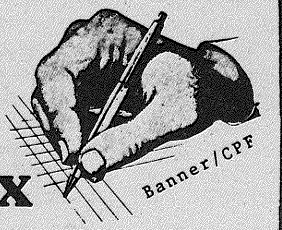
SUSTAINING FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IW SUSTAINING FUND
 Received in January, 1984

Harvey Coble, Clearwater, FL	\$ 2.00
G. Tucker, Tacoma, WA	10.00
Maire MacLachlan, Brewer, ME	0.70
Ed Mann, Hubbard, OH	2.20
X18584, Florida	10.00
James DeAngelo, W. Caldwell, NJ	50.00
D. Klanko, Potlatch, ID	1.75
John Spitzberg, Germantown, MD	65.00
John Gildersleeve, Fort Bragg, CA	25.00
TOTAL	\$166.65

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.

Readers' Soap Box



LARCENY AND LUCK

Fellow Workers:

Just a between-times comment or two. The enclosed clipping underlines the concern that the defenders of "free enterprise" feel over present conditions and their equal concern and determination to defend and preserve their "way of life."

According to this article from the Houston Post, 10,000 jobs have been lost in the Beaumont area alone, 70 percent of them permanently. And no way to go but to snowball.

In the 1930s we starry-eyed optimists believed that capitalism was on the verge of collapse. We underestimated the dynamics of the system then, so I don't want to hazard any estimate now. But I will say, unless my observation deceives me, that the system has reached the point where its survival depends on maintaining its ability to keep a vast number of underprivileged people unrebelling. (With the vast weaponry at its command, that might be easier than a person like me would like to see.)

Maybe there is a very simple conclusion that should come to us who oppose the system: If only six families on earth benefited from the system it would still be "the best of all possible systems" for them--as long as they could keep the multitudes in subjection.

A few evenings ago I watched a TV program shown on a local UHF station: "How You Can Be Successful in America Today." Actor E.G. Marshall was the ramrod. What I picked up from it:

There are 638,000 millionaires in these United States today. Figures out to \$638 billion, allowing each the minimum. Possible. Probable. I would not challenge it. Dynamics of capitalism again. The system has shown an ability to manipulate money (only figures on paper, really) to a point that boggles the minds of us commoners--perhaps, some economic royalists too.

Another little thing to consider about the capitalist structure: The pinnacle of financial achievement sits atop a sloping mountain. When one at or near the top is dislodged, he is not shoved over a precipice, to drop into the abyss below. He is toppled down the slope, where the chance of checking his descent at some ledge or outcropping is very good.

Only in the rarest of cases does one toppled from a high place ever fall to the level of the hopelessly disadvantaged at the bottom. So he still has reason to support the "best of all possible systems," for he is still living better on less effort than those at the bottom. To me, it seems appropriate to realize that larceny combined with luck will get you a place on the hillside where it will pay you to keep those at the bottom down.

The ones toppling to the bottom are those automated out of their jobs. It behooves them and us who are not larcenous to do some organized studying on the subject of distribution and consumption of what our resources produce, no?

All the best.

Production for use,
Gilbert Mers

NOT FAR ENOUGH

Dear IW,

I can only second the "Views" article by Mike Hargis in the February IW. Only a small amendment: He doesn't go far enough!

The question which FW Hargis partially poses and most of the IWW ignores is how to apply the IWW's principles in the present strikes? In reading the IW, I get the feeling that IWW groups act more as loose solidarity groups, which obscures the fact that the IWW has views of its own.

What should we push for in strikes such as PATCO, Greyhound and the strikes in BC? If we're good enough to run the "whole pie" we should demand to run strikes in the short run. The only way to get around a bureaucracy, political or union, is to do it ourselves.

Secondly, just as FW Hargis said, is the necessity to spread strikes, not only in sympathy, but for the reason that striking for your "own" interests is an act of support for other strikes.

Morgan Miller
Portland, Oregon

Views ...

We Can Decide to Survive

For 40 years now Earth has had big ears up to listen for messages from other worlds. We have heard none, though we have good reason to believe that evolution has happened on other worlds too.

A likely, though unpleasant explanation runs this way: To have an atmosphere that would support life, such worlds would have to be about the same size as Earth. Thus, evolution to yield our counterparts would likely yield different races, languages, and cultures, with the same hostilities between these that we have known. So, by the time they have a technology capable of talking to us, they probably could also wipe themselves out with atomic wars.

Most likely we will make Earth uninhabitable. We are certain to if we drift along in our customary ways. But we don't have to. By a collective decision to do otherwise, we can survive.

Most of our collective decisions get made through the system of nation-states. Nations are bodies that assert the right to make war. That is their distinguishing

characteristic--not language or color or culture. Thus national governments and global bodies of their representatives are not appropriate for reaching a collective decision that we should stay alive.

To survive we need to develop some means for making collective decisions that is not shaped and warped by the system of nation-states. Unions are bodies, which even though shaped by national boundaries, are in conflict with the ruling elites, and can thus undertake this task. Scientific groups and others seeking general human welfare have potential for it too. Economic geographers, nutrition experts, cultural anthropologists can all be of far more use than diplomats in planning the survival of life on this planet.

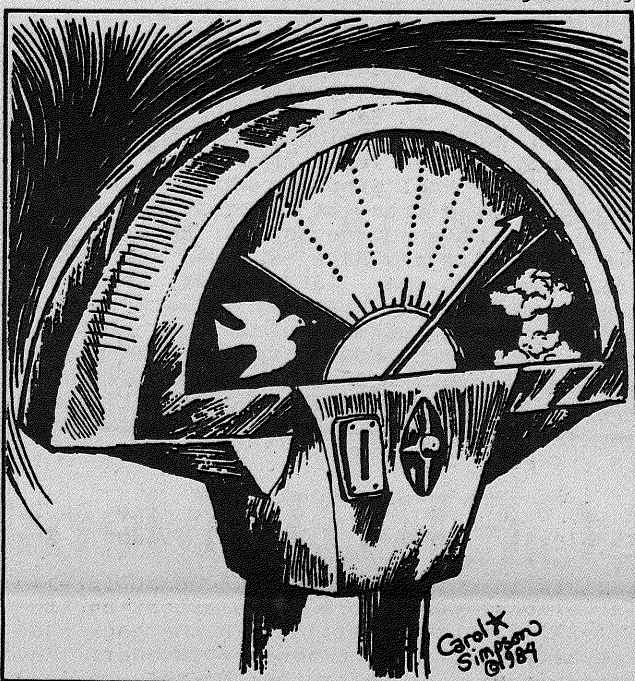
Our best hope is that union research staffs and folks with appropriate expertise in relevant sciences will some day meet to plan the wellbeing of humankind. Not as representatives of nations, but as representatives of their disciplines and wide geographic areas. They will have to warrant and get the support of the worldwide working class in deciding what work to do, where to do it, and where to ship its products.

The shipment of first-strike missiles from the United States to Europe has led to important statements by astronomers that the use of a small part of the present nuclear weaponry will create a dust cloud dense enough to keep out the sun's heat, freezing what it has not killed by radiation.

These scientists have asked us to protest to the heads of the two great military powers. As we love life, we wish these scientists good luck--but as realists we must remind them that governments are bodies designed to produce war, not to produce peace.

We must push, and push hard, for some understanding between the unions of the world and with appropriate scientific bodies to establish the sort of non-governmental communication system through which we can keep this pleasant planet alive.

--F.T.



Sidestepping Bourgeois Liberalism

Protest Without Illusions, by Vernon Richards, illustrated with photographs by the author. London, Freedom Press, \$4.25.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the rise of a whole nuclear industry, have inevitably provoked a proliferation of books on how to challenge all the latest horrors inflicted on us by humanity's self-appointed leaders. Most of this literature, of course, conforms to the limits of bourgeois liberalism, with its preposterous faith in electoral politics--as if the politicians somehow are going to extricate us from the mess which they and their ruling class friends created, and which continues so well to serve their interests. What passes for a "peace movement" today is dominated by those whose greatest hope is that a few military-minded heads of state will meet for chit-chat in Geneva and solemnly pledge themselves to a "nuclear freeze." In a discussion thus far monopolized by cynicism and naivete, Vernon Richards sounds a note of revolutionary clarity in *Protest Without Illusions*.

For the sowers of reformist illusions, the nuclear menace tends to be abstracted from the social system and viewed as an unprecedented anomaly that suddenly sprang out of nowhere to cast a pall over an otherwise acceptable social order. Vernon Richards, on the contrary, points out that "so long as nation-states exist and the capitalist system of production and distribution persists, the struggle between nation-states for markets, sources for raw materials, social and material privileges will be at the root of international strife." Today's permanent cold-war economy, he adds, "serves both as an effective financial cushion for the crises of capitalism as well as a psychological weapon against social change." And consequently, "there is no solution to the present arms race, nor to the specific issue of nuclear weapons," within the existing political/economic framework.

Who will abolish the war industry, and war itself? Richard's answer is clear: "No movement of revolt which does not have its

roots in the working classes can change society in the direction of freedom."

This does not mean, of course, that we should stay out of the present anti-war movements. For decades Richards himself has been an active participant in peace marches and sit-ins, "not because we imagined that they would remove the threat of war or that they might influence governments, but because we believe such demonstrations of civil disobedience are important skirmishes in the struggle against authority, against the values of existing society and for a new society based on self-responsibility and cooperation."

The timeliness of this volume is all the more striking in view of the fact that it is a compilation of editorials originally published in the English anarchist paper

Such demonstrations of civil disobedience are important skirmishes in the struggle against authority and the current values of society.

Freedom between 1955 and 1964. "With this book the author hopes that at least some of the new generation of protesters may start from where the others left off rather than all over again from the beginning. The forces of repression learn from their experience." What has changed above all in the last 20 years, as Gillian Fleming notes in his afterword, is that today "everything has become more urgent."

A useful handbook for anti-war and anti-nuclear activists, *Protest Without Illusion* is also an eloquent reaffirmation of revolutionary first principles. It is well worth studying, by those who already know as well as those who have yet to learn that "freedom is something we must create for ourselves."

Franklin Rosemont

and Reviews

'Common Peril' of Anarchism Rooted in Spanish Soil

Vision on Fire: Emma Goldman on the Spanish Revolution, David Porter ed., Commonground Press, New Paltz, New York. Paper, \$7.50.

Though there has been much written about the role of the anarchist movement during the bloody years when Franco's forces were taking over Spain, few know that under the heat of battle a worker-controlled society was in actual operation. This fact has been obscured or glossed over by writers representing the various shades of the political spectrum who saw that a worker-controlled society was detrimental to their own power interests, be they of the fascist, capitalist, liberal-democratic or "worker's fatherland" persuasion.

Vision on Fire consists of personal correspondence and writings as well as speeches made for the support of the Spanish cause. A long-standing veteran of the anarchist movement, Goldman made numerous trips to Spain during the invasion of Franco's forces. She was still very broken up over what she had witnessed in Russia where the spontaneous uprising of the Russian people was eventually perverted into another dictatorial regime. Not being satisfied with second-hand reports of what was taking place in Spain, she went there herself to see what was going on. Her

Vision on Fire documents what was more than an experiment, but actual proof that a producer-run society can work.

earlier disappointment in the Russian revolution was immediately compensated for by a new hope when she saw how the workers in Spain, especially in the northern regions, were putting the new society in practice despite having to contend with a fascist invasion.

The industrial workers in Catalonia and the peasants in the countryside had taken over the machinery of production from the owners of industry and the feudal landlords. It was a clear example of building the new society within the shell of the old. Not only did the workers have control over their own workplace, but they were able to care for the refugees from the battle zones and send food and ammunition to those who were holding back the fascist invaders.

Spain is the only country where the ideology of anarchism was the basis of a mass movement. It must be understood that the anarchists of Spain are of a different stripe than those of the other European countries and the United States. Anarchists in other countries consist in the main of intellectuals who come from favorable economic circumstances. The anarchists of Spain are from the peasant and working classes and their aspirations for freedom are deeply rooted in Spanish soil, despite centuries of feudal oppression.

The anarcho-syndicalists of the CNT-FAI were beset with opposition from all elements of the loyalist forces: political leftists, moderate socialists, democrats and communists, who were interested in maintaining the present system intact.

Workers' direct control of the machinery of production was a direct threat to all of them. At the same time Franco was being aided by the military might of both Mussolini and Hitler while the so-called

neutral powers such as England and France posed the additional threat of jumping in if it looked like the capitalists class-structure was in grave danger. The prospect of a nation where the machinery of production would be under control of the workers presented a common peril to fascists, soviets and capitalists alike.

One fact that Goldman relentlessly hammers away on is the consistent duplicity of the Communist Party. The communists were continually demanding directorship of the anti-fascist resistance and key posts in the Loyalist government. The aid that did come from Russia went only to those sectors under control of the Communist Party and consisted of outdated equipment from the previous war, while Germany and Italy were sending the most sophisticated modern military weaponry along with hundreds of thousands of troops.

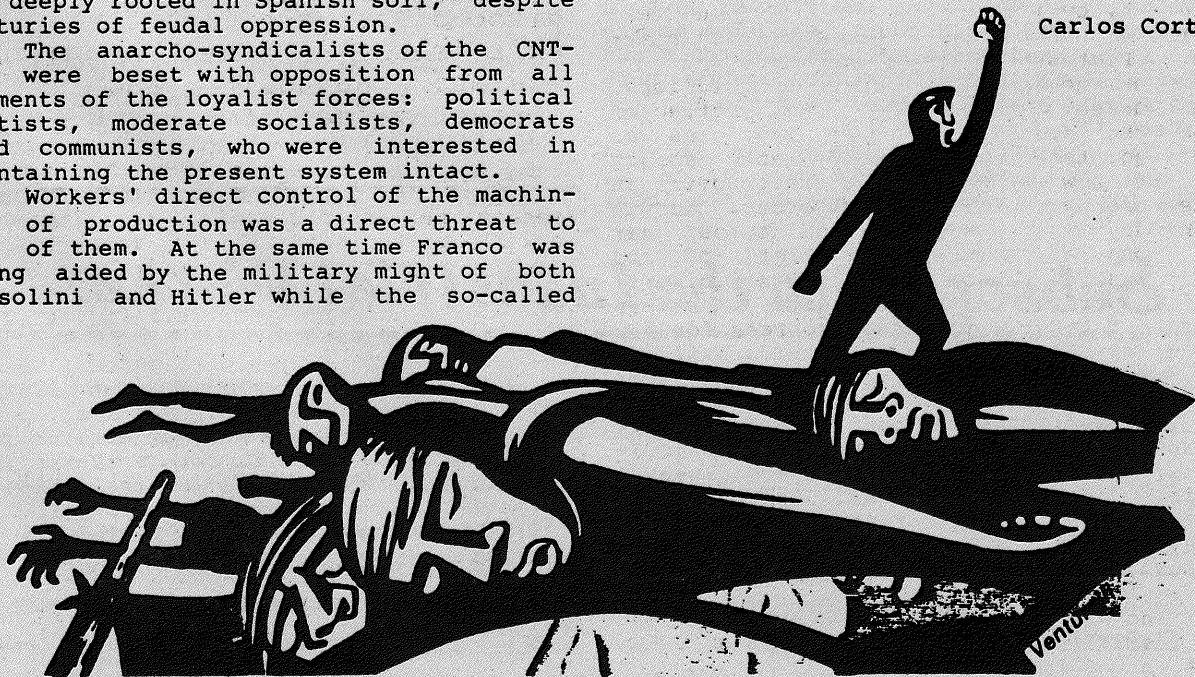
In Catalonia, especially in Barcelona where the machinery of production was under control of the workers, not only were things kept moving under the duress of war, but orphanages were set up and accommodations were made for refugees from the war zones, while troops, supplies and ammunition were sent to other fronts in Spain. Despite this, the Communist Party and their hacks were continually writing lies about the anarchists deserting the battle zones and not supporting the battle of Madrid.

While there is a certain amount of repetition in Visions on Fire, there is never a dull page. It is the story of a heroic people who had started a new society in the midst of an exploitative world. Only because they would have presented a shining example of what could be done, they were ruthlessly crushed from all sides. The Communists had murdered many anarcho-syndicalists in cold blood and the communist-led battalions were more often shooting the CNT-FAI's Worker's Militia in the back than actually fighting the fascist invaders. The Worker's Militia under the CNT-FAI was one of the most unmilitary armies that existed. Recruitment was voluntary and commanding officers (if they could be called such) were elected by popular vote. This was the army that did the most to hold the fascist invasion at bay. They quite possibly could have driven them out of Spain were it not for the betrayal of their communist and socialist "allies."

Emma Goldman lived long enough to see another disappointment. She nevertheless left us a document of what was more than an experiment, but actual proof that a society run by the producers can work. The fact that historians and hacks will misrepresent such examples or merely gloss over them in a superficial way, is evidence of an all-encompassing fear and revulsion of a worker-controlled economy on the part of those who control us. Such reluctance on their part to keep the rest of us informed of a society where workers make the decisions is adequate testimony that such a society would be a welcome alternative to what we have in the World today.

The price of this book is cheaper than a bottle of good bourbon and will stick to your ribs a lot longer.

Carlos Cortez



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 48th 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 Sidney Office, 417 King St., 1st Floor, New-ton, Sidney, Australia.

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.

Who's sayin' what we're hearin'?

In the modern world, more and more people are communicating via a device--telephone, TV screen, computer--and using the mass media as their major source of information. But increasingly, the U.S. media has followed the trend to ever more concentrated corporate power.

At the turn of the century, 60 percent of all U.S. towns had competing daily newspapers; today, only 2 percent enjoy such competition. Twenty businesses control 52 percent of daily newspaper sales, 50 percent of periodical sales, and 76 percent of record and tape sales. Thirteen companies control two-thirds of the radio and TV audience. Seven companies control 75 percent of movie distribution. When you figure for overlapping conglomerates, you are left with the chilling idea that about 100 corporate executives constitute a private Ministry of Information and Culture in the United States.

Some of these dominant conglomerates are companies that simply expanded from a media base. Warner Communications is no longer just movies, it is cable television (Warner-Amex,) video games and Atari computers; magazines (DC comics), sports (New York Cosmos), and even perfume (Warner Cosmetics). Others, like Gulf & Western (Paramount), Getty (cable TV), and Mobil (broadcast news production) saw media as a place to invest excess profits and change a few minds.

Multinational corporate domination of the media in Third World countries is also growing. Hearst publications Buenhogar (Good Housekeeping), Cosmopolitan, and Vanidades are the largest circulation women's magazines in Latin America.

Women are special targets for corporate advertising in the Third World. Advertisements for the products of multinationals are the economic backbone of women's magazines in Latin America. One study by the Latin American Institute of Transnational Studies found that over 50 percent of the ads in women's magazines in Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Chile were for products of multinational corporations.

The advertisements do not just sell merchandise, they sell a particular life-style and female role. To be feminine and desirable, one must buy the requisite amount of foreign imports.

The message apparently gets through. A survey by the Consumer Association of Penang in Malaysia shows that low income factory women spend money on high fashion and cosmetics rather than healthy, nutritious food.

The giant advertising corporations have become an indispensable adjunct of multinational manufacturing firms in their assault on the Third World. Led by Japan's Dentsu and the U.S. giants Young & Young and J. Walter Thompson, 12 advertising agencies operating worldwide (each of them with yearly billings in excess of \$1 billion) accounted for more than 17 percent of the \$12 billion spent on advertising in

agency Prensa Latina has only a marginal role. News coverage is heavily weighted towards the United States. In Mexico, for example, as much as 30 percent of sports news is on U.S. sports events that are never even broadcast on Mexican television. Another important group of global communicators to much of the literate Third World are the large magazine publishers. One of the earliest and most influential



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.

1981. These large advertising companies secure the bulk of contracts awarded by the biggest multinationals.

The agencies do not restrict their accounts to multinationals, however. A prominent client for McCann-Erickson in 1982 was the ultra-right El Salvadorean Roberto D'Aubuisson, whose successful image-building campaign won his election as head of that country's National Assembly.

In the television field, the same large U.S. networks that bring sit-coms and soap operas to Americans dominate much of the Third World's programming. Television is an especially compelling medium for advertising, news, and entertainment, particularly in countries with high rates of illiteracy. Because of the high cost of producing live television, many countries buy older canned T.V. series in "packages" from the U.S. networks.

The American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), through Agency for International Development funding, actually created the first T.V. stations in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru during the '50s and provided technical assistance and training for many others. By the early '70s, ABC sold programs to 90 countries. Today, business agreements between ABC's international division and Latin American affiliates allow ABC to choose both programs and sponsors for peak viewing hours.

Just four transnational news agencies have major control over the flow of news to and from Third World countries: the American Associated Press (AP) and United Press International (UPI); the French wire service Agence France Presse; and the English Reuters.

AP and UPI alone account for between 60 and 90 percent of the news items in major Latin American newspapers. The local

magazines to reach an international audience in their native languages was Reader's Digest. Currently Reader's Digest is published in 16 languages in more than 100 countries. Following the lead of the Herst group, Conde Nast publications joined the export flood to flood Latin America in 1975 with a Portuguese version of Vogue, aimed at the Brazilian market. Playboy now claims 28 million readers in 156 countries. Disney comics are translated into more than 30 languages and run in 1,500 newspapers in more than 100 countries.

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