



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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## Miners' Strike Closes 137 Pits in Britain

by Penny Pixler

Most of Britain's 180,000 coal miners went out on strike in early March in protest against closure of unprofitable coal pits. As of press-time, the strike was in its fifth week with little sign of ending soon. The strike began when the government announced plans to close 20 of Britain's 177 pits in the coming year, which would mean the loss of 20,000 mining jobs.

Clashes between police and strikers, and between union leadership and the government, have characterized the strike. On March 18 approximately 2,000 police officers were moved into one of Britain's biggest coalfields, pressing army bases into service as emergency police barracks. The government reported that it has called out a total of 7,000 extra police to guard the 40 mines that are still operating.

Coal's centuries-old role in British economy and the coal miners' militant tradition have turned periodic confrontations with British governments into dramatic struggles. These struggles frequently upset economic policies, and in 1974 a miners' strike brought down the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, who was forced to call an election that he lost. Before the coal strikes of 1972 and 1974, the average coal miner earned \$38 a week at today's exchange rate, compared with the national average of \$40. By 1983, the average miner earned \$272 a week, compared with the national average of \$198.

Since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election in 1979, the number of deep mines and open-pit operations dropped from 223 to 184 in the fall of 1983, and the number of coal miners during the same period dropped from 235,000 to 200,000, and is still going down. Despite the Thatcher government's steady slicing of subsidies to the government-owned sectors of the economy, the 1982-83 subsidy to the coal industry was \$800 million, which will surely be a target for further slices.

Meanwhile the union membership in other traditional strongholds has plummeted. Membership in the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has declined from 140,000 to 90,000, while Britain's equivalent of the Teamsters union has

seen its rolls drop from 2.2 million to 1.5 million. Altogether, since 1979, union membership in the United Kingdom has dropped an average of 500,000 workers a year--from more than 12 million to 10 million.

Labor militancy has ebbed, too, with the number of strike days dropping from an average of 500 per 1,000 employees during the last decade, the 197 in 1981 and 190 in 1982. And not only have the unions' numbers dropped, their strength has been hobbled by new anti-labor laws, such as the one that forbids mass picketing. Britain's unemployment rate of 12 percent also takes its toll on union militancy.

Britain's economy, however, is still dominated by labor. About 50 percent of all Britain's workers belong to unions, compared to less than 20 percent in the United States. Since World War II, Britain has acquired a reputation as a country with endless industrial conflict, although Italian workers strike twice as often. Much of the unions' strength in Britain came from their control of a few key industries and their ties with the Labour Party. Now that traditional industries, from steel and shipbuilding to textiles, have faded and labor faces a hostile government, British unions will find it more difficult to maintain their influence in the economic system.



Work in Progress: SA

### Coca-Cola Plant Occupied

## Guatemalan Union Makes a Stand

by Mike Hargis

It has been six years since an international campaign was begun to force Coca-Cola International to bring to heel its Guatemalan subsidiary, Embotelladora Guatemala S.A. (EGSA.) At that time, in a period of six months, at least six secretaries of the local union at EGSA were either kidnapped, tortured, murdered or driven into exile by death squads in collaboration with EGSA owner, Texan John C. Trotter, and government security forces. An international boycott spearheaded by the International Union of Food

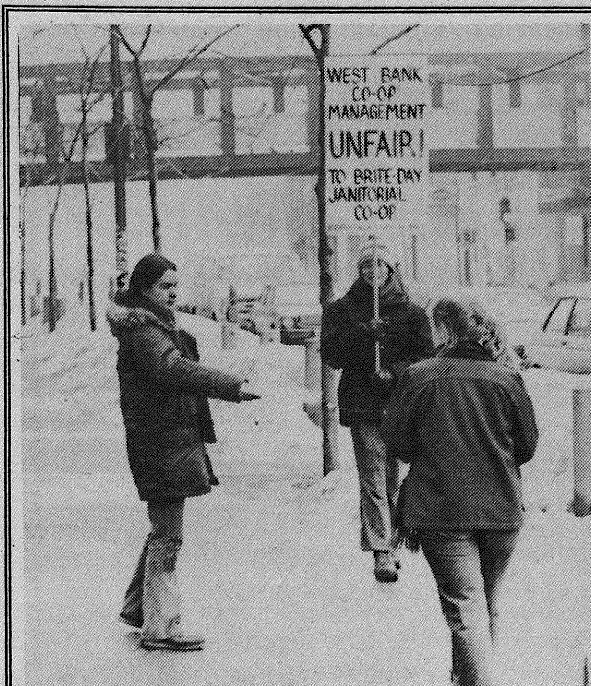
and Allied Workers (IUF) forced Coke in 1980 to take responsibility for the management of the Guatemalan plant and to guarantee the workers' right to form a union and bargain with their employer.

Now, four years after the agreement was reached, EGSA has closed down the plant, the local management having since left the country. In response, 460 workers occupied the works on February 17 and have maintained the occupation for two months in a context of growing repression. Since November 1983, 14 labor activists have fallen victim to the death squads and the official police forces, according to the National Committee of Union Unity.

Once again, the IUF is mounting a campaign in response to Coke's refusal to admit its responsibility for that subsidiary. IUF affiliates in Norway, Sweden and Finland have already agreed to stop bottling Coke, and others are likely to follow suit.

Given the usual level of repression in Guatemala, the dictatorship there is showing unusual restraint, perhaps concerned lest bad publicity spoil its chances of getting more military aid from the United States. But we cannot count on the continued "restraint" of the Guatemalan authorities to save the courageous workers of EGSA from a massacre.

We can show our solidarity by circulating a letter or resolution among our friends, co-workers, local unions and other organizations, demanding that Coke International guarantee the safety of the workers occupying the plant and holding them personally responsible for any repressive measures that might result from Coke's refusal to abide by their agreement of 1980. We could further demand that Coke International keep the plant open, preferably by turning the plant over to the workers with guarantees of financial backing.



IWW members picket West Bank Co-op Grocery in Minneapolis. (photo by Greg McDaniels)

### Around Our Union: Pickets, Concerts, Conference, & More

Co-op Pickets Co-op

Sounds unheard of? Not to members of Brite-Day Janitorial Co-op, IWW I.U. 640 shop in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The management of West Bank Co-op Grocery fired one of Brite-Day's workers with no notice, neglected to give Brite-Day a thirty-day's notice of termination, and refused to discuss our contract and the firing. All of this violates the contract between Brite-Day and West Bank.

West Bank also refused to go to mediation and only responded to Brite-Day after civil suit was filed. West Bank requested to settle out of court for thirty day's back pay. Since this was all Brite-Day was seeking, the suit was settled out of court.

By its picketing, Brite-Day showed the community, where it holds twelve maintenance contracts, that co-operation can sometimes break

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## Left Side



A 14-year-old Mexican boy recently learned the value of having his papers on him at all times. He left his permanent residence papers at home one day and that was just the day the Migra, otherwise known as the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents, were proving that they were earning their bite out of the tax-payer's hard-earned paycheck. He happened to be standing on a street corner with some of his compatriots when the stalwart minions of the Migra accosted the whole gang and deported them the Mexico as suspected illegal aliens.

At the checkout point all "suspects" were handed a sheet of paper and told to sign it. It was a statement "authorizing" the immigration agents to deport them. One of the men refused to sign the paper which would give his consent to being deported. One of the Migra then grabbed him by the shirt and threw him to the ground, picked him up and proceeded to slam him against the wall. Being outnumbered, the other Mexicans deemed that discretion was the better part of valor and "voluntarily" signed the papers as instructed.

Mario, the 14-year-old, had himself wet-backed back into the States with the obvious lesson that he better carry his permanent resident papers with him at all times and hope that all Migra agents know how to read.

The local district director of the INS denies that any brutality took place or that agents of the INS engage in any brutality. That reminds me of certain apologists who insist that only 6000 people were turned into soap in Germany during World War II. The government that some of you readers pay taxes to is the same government that has opened its doors to former death camp directors and bomb inventors, while hassling plain ordinary working stiffs.

It all adds up, though. The United States have yet to ratify the anti-genocide covenant that has already been signed by more than 80 other nations, and of the 19 legally binding human rights covenants sponsored by the United Nations since 1945, the United States has ratified only the five least controversial. After all, Uncle Schlemiel doesn't want to offend such stalwart defenders of democracy like Chile, South Africa, El Salvador, and Israel, does he? Besides, old Unkie is holding out for a statute of limitations before signing any anti-genocide covenants.

It is much more important that the kids say their prayers in school. Ronnie states that every growing American child needs the inspiration of prayer. Your scribe cannot help but be reminded of a sterling Christian gentleman by the name of Colonel John M. Chivington, who besides being an army officer, was also a Methodist clergyman. It was Chivington's regiment numbering 700 cavalymen that attacked a peaceful encampment of 500 unarmed Cheyenne. Only a handful of Cheyenne survived that massacre by managing to escape under fire. The good reverend ordered his brave men not even to spare the children, as "nits make lice." My Lai was only a continuation of a long-established military tradition.

The good Rev. Chivington is but one example of one who grew up saying his prayers regularly. Not merely this column but a whole volume could be filled up with the names of those who were and are living proof that the saying of prayers does not necessarily make a good human or even a good "Christian."

The slave owners and Indian killers who founded this great government two centuries ago made a big thing about separation of church and state as opposed to countries that had an established state religion. When the kids go to school in some of these other countries they say their compulsory prayers, but here the prayers are to be "voluntary."

As Dick Gregory said in his only criticism of the Indians, "They had a lousy immigration policy!"

C.C. Redcloud

## Labor and the Law

# Water in Fields for Farmworkers

After years of agitation, the United Farmworkers have at last got OSHA to require toilet and handwashing facilities as well as drinking water in the fields. But this will apply only to larger units and cover less than one million of the nation's five million farm workers. So keep on washing your lettuce. It's grown in very big fields.

A union has won compensation for racial discrimination against workers whom it did not represent. Sewell Plastics offered such resistance to unionization at its 20 facilities that the Glass, Pottery and Plastics Workers won a contract at only one of its plants. But the union did win \$167,500 for workers it did not represent on account of racial discrimination in hiring and promotion.

When a truck driver refused to take out a truck that he deemed unsafe, a Detroit trash hauler fired him. His union contract provided that employees should not be required to drive



unsafe trucks. The NLRB ordered his reinstatement, and now the Supreme Court so orders, although a Circuit Court of Appeals had held that the driver's action was an individual act, and not the collective action which the law protects.

Spencer Foods in Spencer, Iowa, shut down in October 1977 at the time its union contract expired. It re-opened in February 1979 as a subsidiary of Land O' Lakes. It continued the same work, meat packing, but rehired only 23 of its 250 former workers, using as an excuse that most of these people were related to each other and new company rules barred that (see *Industrial Worker*, September 1983.) At last in March 1984 the NLRB got around to ruling that although it was not a "successor" to the old enterprise, it had illegally discriminated against the former employees because all were union members. NLRB ordered reinstatement with back pay.

F.T.

### 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!

## Around Our Union

# Folksingers and Rabble-Rousers

(continued from Page 1)

down. Union solidarity on the picket line often helps ensure mutual worker self-respect and a fair working environment.

### Dolgoff Speaks in Western Massachusetts

Sam Dolgoff, of New York City, spoke in Greenfield, Massachusetts in mid-April on "Multinationals and the Suicidal Decline of Unions--New Directions for Workers." Fellow Worker Dolgoff, a long time Wob, focused on the need for workers the world around to organize themselves as well as the bosses have. Dolgoff is the author of *The American Labor Movement--A New Beginning*.

The 80-year-old rabble-rouser's talk was arranged by the small but energetic IWW group in Amherst and South Deerfield, Massachusetts. Local 274 of the United Electrical Workers provided the hall, and got publicity out to the plants they are in.

Less than a week later, the group brought Fellow Worker Charlie King, a popular folksinger and member of Bright Morning Star, to Amherst for a benefit concert. Funds raised went for the medical supplies being collected by the Juneau/Douglas (Alaska) IWW group for shipment to Nicaragua (see the *Industrial Worker*, April 1984, p. 2.)

### Phillips Concert in Madison

Fellow workers in Madison, Wisconsin were invited to set up a literature table at a concert by fellow worker Utah Phillips on April 27th. Three IWWs distributed copies of the *Industrial Worker* and other literature there. On May 1st, International Workers' Day, the Madison Branch co-sponsored a showing of labor films. On May 6th, the fellow workers got together again for a party from mid-afternoon to dark.

### British Columbia IWW Conference Held

The Vancouver Branch of the IWW hosted a conference for British Columbia Wobblies on April 14th and 15th. A total of 25 Wobs attended, from the Sunshine Coast, Vancouver Island, the Kootenays and Bellingham, Washington, as well as Vancouver.

Topics discussed included the IWW Preamble and its significance today; IWW organizing in the workplace, community and among the unemployed; computer networking; and co-operation among Pacific Coast Wobs of both Canada and the United States. On Saturday night, the doors were opened to the public for a video tape showing of

the 1979 film, "The Wobblies," which 35 people attended.

On other fronts, Vancouver IWWs have participated in unemployment organizing, and marched in the annual End the Arms Race.

### Chicago Branch Leaflets Unfair Unemployer

The Chicago Branch has been distributing leaflets to shoppers at the Jewel supermarket chain, calling attention to Jewel's unfair wage practices. Recently, Jewel cut workers' wages by as much as 16 percent in the middle of the duration of the contract. This was at the same time Jewel gave its managers a whopping pay hike and reported huge profits.

The Branch has also held forums on women workers and the labor movement in South Africa. On May 4 they sponsored a May Day blowout in commemoration of the 1885 Haymarket incident (where Chicago cops attacked a labor demonstration.) On May 13th, the Branch marched in the annual Mothers Day Peace Parade, urging workers not to kill each other and handing out Wobbly literature.

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

## Industrial Worker

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# Pickle Packing Agitator Canned

Last year's General Secretary-Treasurer of the IWW, Dave Tucker, was "terminated" from a job in a pickle factory after putting a sticker on a jar as it went down the conveyor. It said, "Slow Down--the job you save may be your own." Before the jar was removed from the line, perhaps a dozen fellow workers saw the message.

Only a few days before, management had put up a sign congratulating the day shift for packing out a record load of relish (which is made from "reject" pickles, etc.) Throughout that day, stickers had appeared over the boss's blackboard. When one was removed, another mysteriously appeared. These messages complained that although the company got out a lot of product, the workers got nothing to show for it except maybe a little extra headache, back pain, or eyestrain.

Tucker, scheduled for layoff later that week anyway, was hustled away from the line immediately after admitting he'd put the sign on the jar, and asked about "product contamination." Although he denied putting anything into

the product, Tucker did mention removing some contaminated pickles, which had blue paint on them, from the relish a couple of days before.

The boss believed the IWW's denial but was obviously steamed about something. "Can't take any chances," he said. The quality control manager also said that the sticker "appeared to be some sort of organizing device," and was there something that he "should know about?"

The Bakery, Confectionery, and Tobacco Workers Union (AFL-CIO) "organized" the plant about seven years back, but some workers have become pretty alienated from it. Perhaps this is why, as the Wobbly sat in the supervisor's office, the quality control honcho said, "You know, we're pro-union in this plant."

No doubt. We'll have to see about that.

[Note--this same plant is the subject of Steve Turner's *Night Shift in a Pickle Factory*, published by Singlejack Books, Box 1906, San Pedro, CA 90733. The 60-page book retails at \$1.95. 20 copies were purchased by workers at the plant in March.]



## NOTICE? DID YOU NOTICE? DID YOU

### Strikers Arrested in Nevada

Cops arrested striking members of Culinary Workers Local 226 in front of the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel and Casino after casino owners expressed concern that the economy of southern Nevada would be hurt because tourists would stay away from the gambling center. Strike leader Jeff McCall and 30 others were seized by police when they tried to get closer to the Hilton than the main road, where 100 workers had been picketing one-quarter mile from the hotel. The strike was called in early April because of the reluctance of casino operators to provide job-protection clauses for union members. Culinary, stagehands and allied union members struck 20 of Las Vegas' most famous resorts, and as visitors tried to hop from casino to casino, the pickets suggested they go to a casino that had signed a contract.

### Words of Wisdom Department

Among the pearls cast by Robert Townsend, author of *Further Up the Organization*, a self-styled "user-friendly" textbook on how to create a company with "participative management," is this jewel: "Don't hire anybody over 35 years old with 10 or more years in a big union. It's not worth the effort to turn them around so they're working for you instead of against you."

### Imprisoned Unionists Released

This spring Amnesty International received word that Guatemalan unionist Sergio Aldana Galven was released unharmed after being held for four days and questioned about his union activities. In South Africa, five trade unionists (Mzuzwana Mdyololo, Boyce Melitsa, Bangumzi Siswingwa, David Tandani and Bonisile Norushe) who were arrested last fall and held without charge or trial under Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act have been released unconditionally.

### Teacher Sacked

Kindergarten teacher Linda Conway's ouster from her job by the Hampshire County (West Virginia) School Board was recently upheld by the W. Va. Supreme Court. The Board held that Conway had a "reputation in the community" for being a homosexual. Actually Conway is not a lesbian, but the fact that she had a female roommate and

worked weekends at a gas station convinced the Board that she should not be teaching young children.

### Quality Circles Unroll True Colors

James Harbour of Harbour Associates Management Consultants flatly states that the primary objective of quality circles is to "achieve a full 60 minutes of work by each worker."

## Boycott Update

If boycotts can prevent the margin of sales necessary to make an enterprise profitable, they can be won, but the more numerous they become, the harder it is to get people to observe them.

Nestle at last gave in to the Infant Formula Action Coalition in January. This was not a union-sponsored boycott, but a humanitarian protest against pushing sales of infant formula to Third World peoples who often lack clean water or facilities to sterilize baby bottles.

Coors lost its \$145,000 suit against the Coors Boycott Committee. It had brought the suit because the Committee had got station KQED-TV to cancel a "Coors Day." They lost on the grounds that the boycott was protected under the Clayton Act. The boycott was born from a lost strike in 1977 in Golden, Colorado, and has grown from the general anti-labor, anti-progress stance of the company atavists.

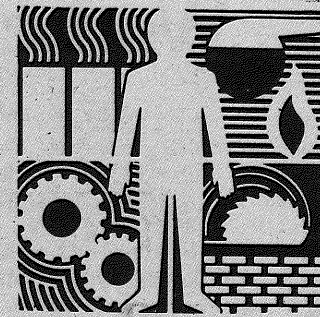
Campbell Soup has been boycotted by the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, which represents the workers who struck the tomato fields years back. The Committee wants the soup company to pressure its tomato growers to bargain with FLOC. The union of workers who make the soup, UFCW, questions the validity of such a boycott. Anyway, Campbell says it may quit making canned soup and start making something dry you add to boiling water.

In Chicago the IWW is informing potential Jewel customers that Jewel Tea raised its chairman's pay to \$900,000 while cutting the pay of its clerks by 16 percent in mid-contract. The NLRB says it's OK for Jewel to do that since the union agreed to discuss concessions. So don't agree to even discuss them.

To publicize boycotts, a journal called *The Grapevine* has been launched at \$25 per year. The address is 217 S. Hyland, Ames, Iowa 50010.

Fred Thompson's

## labor in north america



Major contracts expiring in 1984 cover three million workers in coal, railroad, oil, construction and other major industries. These workers don't want bargaining to be restricted by the three-year contracts for small gains and big concessions made last year. The Labor Department figures that union workers in 1983 increased their rates by 5.8 percent, while non-union workers gained 5.7 percent, bringing the average hourly union rate to \$10.22 versus the average nonunion rate of \$6.63.

Employers this year will tell us that the world's work tends to go where it will be done the cheapest, and that the new labor saving technologies will result in plants built "over there." As women clerical workers push for pay equity, satellites transfer their paper work to the Caribbean and even to Asia, which, in an electronic age, is only a split second away.

If we could build high walls around the country and let nothing in except the bananas and coffee for which we swap surplus wheat, we might ignore all that--but we can't. So instead we have to get set for one more step in the series: from the local trade unions in the 1830s, to the nationwide trade unions in the 1880s and 1890s, to some which were industrial in the 1930s. We have to proceed to organize the industrial workers of the world, with or without capital letters.

Greyhound big shots celebrated the defeat of their bus drivers with a seven-course dinner that cost \$64 a plate.

A weekend walkout of 400 members of the Newspaper Guild at Murdoch's New York Post got a \$110 salary increase over a three-year span, yet management says the deal will save it over a million via job re-classification...Late in March the Typographical Union leaders decided to merge with the Teamsters and to call off plans to merge with the recently assembled Graphics Communication Unions. Merger, if approved by ITU members, is expected to take it out of the AFL-CIO. In past newspaper strikes the cooperation of the Teamsters who take the papers to the newsstands has been of prime urgency, but usually lacking.

Other merger developments: The 29,000 member Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers is set to merge with the 134,000 member Boilermakers...The Screen Actors Guild haughtily turned down merger with the Screen Extras Guild and may merge with the Radio and Television Artists.

Canadian firms tried to play the 15,000 members of the International Woodworkers, with whom they had reached agreement, against a like number in two Canadian unions of pulp and paperworkers with which they hadn't. But IWA instructed its loggers, despite their long unemployment, not to fall for it.

White collar professional and technical employees are the fastest growing sector of the labor force, and now make up a sixth of it. Most of them work for large companies and they are beginning to organize.

To protest the refusal of General Dynamics to bargain with its workers long on strike at Groton shipyards, 1500 UAW members marched to General Dynamics headquarters near St. Louis and got good television coverage.

Partly by organizing, partly by campaigns to influence stockholders, United Food and Service Employees have got Beverly Enterprises, which runs a chain of 800 nursing homes, to cease interference with their organizing campaigns. One feature of their campaigns has been to urge better care for patients.

Steelworkers and their employer, Steel and Iron Institute, took two months to haul the last steel beam rolled in Texas to Washington, D.C., to call attention to steel shut-downs, and to the importation of one-fourth of all steel used in the States.

# Worker's Life Traces Turbulent Times in Europe

by Winand Ehls

German anarchist Augustin Souchy Bauer died January 1, 1984 in Munich, Germany at the age of 91. He was a principal figure in the German anarcho-syndicalist union FAUD, as well as a founding member of the AIT (International Workers Association.) Souchy also authored a pamphlet published by the IWW in 1922 entitled "The

After the conference he spent eight months in Russia in order to find out more about the collectives which had been initiated by the Russian workers and peasants during the revolution of 1917. Back in Germany he published a book on his experiences in Russia, one of the first to warn of an authoritarian development under the dictatorship of the bolsheviks.

Soon after this, Souchy became one of the

eration of Free Trade Unions. On their behalf he traveled around the world teaching union organization and self-management to the workers of Latin America, the United States, Israel, and Africa. His favorite country remained Mexico, and he made this his permanent residence for twenty years.

Around the beginning of the 60s he came back to Germany and settled in Munich. He lectured and wrote books about his experiences in Sweden, Germany, Spain, and other countries. His works were translated into Spanish, Yiddish, English, French, Danish, and Swedish (the only known book available in English at present is **With the Peasants in Aragon**, published by Cienfuegos Press.)

When the red Army Faction became popular in Germany in the 70s, he commented on the fighters of this urban guerilla organization as "wild children of the bourgeoisie" and made it clear from their theory that they were not anarchists, but elitist and dogmatic marxist-leninists.

Augustin Souchy stayed active until his death. His last works and hopes were more or less based on the worldwide anti-militarist movement, which he regarded as the main hope for the future.

He invited me twice last year to visit him in his small flat in Munich (filled to the top with books, pamphlets and documents--a treasure of rarities for the historian.) Although almost blind, he gave me a hearty welcome and we spent the whole afternoon and night discussing and talking about the history and future possibilities of anarchism.

I asked him once what it was that had impressed him most in his long life. He replied that it was the grand old anarchist Peter Kropotkin, with whom he had spent one or two weeks in his wooden house in the countryside near Leningrad (called St. Petersburg in those days) in 1920.

Well, if someone would ask me the same question some day, my answer would be: "Augustin Souchy, who shared his last spaghetti with me when we both felt hungry after a fascinating conversation."

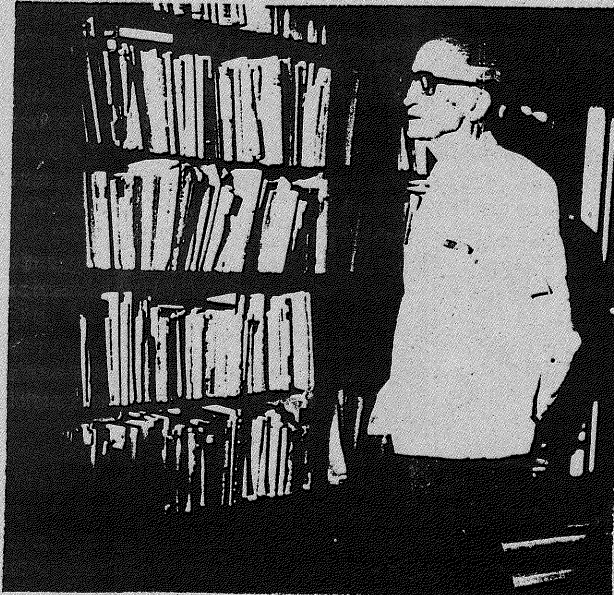
Although the news of his sudden death saddened me, I am grateful to have met him, and I am sure his friends and comrades who had the luck to have known him much better than I feel the same.

Thank you, Augustin.

## Lessons of 20th Century Revolutions

by Augustin Souchy  
Munich, October 1980

1. A violent revolution can overthrow an authoritarian regime, can smooth the way towards more free forms of societies, but can also establish an even harder dictatorship.
2. Beware of victorious revolutionary leaders; in most cases they become autocratic dictators.
3. A free society cannot be built up with violence. Violence is force, and force is an antipode of freedom.
4. Proletarian class consciousness coupled with an elitist way of thinking ends up in Lenin's democratic centralism, a social democratic "gift" for the working class.
5. The safest guarantor for the freedom of all is the self-awareness of each individual.
6. Freedom without socialism leads to exploitation, socialism without freedom to suppression.



7. The pendulum of history moves between the contrary poles of authority and freedom. The task on the long way to the pole of freedom, particularly for youth, is to fight for as much partial freedom as possible.

Workers and Peasants of Russia: How They Live."

He was born August 28, 1892 in Ratibor (Oberschlesien, which became part of Poland after World War II) to socialist parents. Around 1910 Souchy went to Berlin where he made acquaintances among the anarchists there, such as the philosopher Gustave Landauer (who was lynched by fascists in 1919.)

Together with Landauer and another prominent German anarchist, the poet Erich Muser (tortured to death in a Nazi concentration camp in 1934), he worked within the Socialist Federation. As an anti-militarist, he was forced to flee to Sweden in 1915 to avoid the draft. His anti-war activities led to imprisonments and expulsions throughout the Scandinavian countries.

The German Revolution in 1918 brought him back to Germany and, along with Rudolf Rocker, he became one of the leading members of the FAUD (Freie Arbeiter-Union Deutschlands, or Free Workers Union of Germany), which with 100,000 members was the main force of the anarcho-syndicalist movement of the time.

In 1920 Souchy went to Russia as a delegate of the German anarcho-syndicalists to the First International Congress of Red Trade Unions. It was there that he made his first contacts with Spanish comrades of the CNT. Along with other anarchists at the conference (such as Emma Goldman), Souchy resisted Lenin's attempts to subordinate the anarchist movement to the discipline and policy of the Comintern.

leading lights behind the formation of the international federation of anarcho-syndicalist workers, the AIT. He served as an activist and journalist for the AIT for many years.

During the 1920s, while living in Berlin, he gave refuge to the Spanish militants Durruti and Ascaso. The two had been forced into exile after a successful attempt on the life of the reactionary archbishop of Zaragoza in Aragon. In 1931, after the founding of the Spanish Republic, Souchy went to Spain many times to make propaganda as a representative of the AIT.

On one of his visits he became an eyewitness to the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution--the answer of the Spanish working class to the fascist coup d'etat in 1936. Immediately he was chosen to be the head of information for the foreign press on behalf of the Spanish syndicalist union, the CNT (Confederation Nacional de Trabajo.) From his small office in Barcelona he advised the CNT on their foreign policy and gave help to international revolutionaries who came to support the Spanish workers in their fight. He was sent throughout Europe many times to raise military aid for the isolated Republic from the hesitant Western democracies. He worked and stayed in Spain until the bitter end of the Republic, and narrowly escaped from the fascists across the Catalonian border into France.

From France he went to Mexico where he worked with the syndicalist movement. In 1950 he became a commissioner of the International Fed-

## High Tech and all that Hype

Everywhere we turn these days we're bombarded with hype about new technology and exhorted to train ourselves in math, science and computer programming so as to not be made obsolete. Well, it is not true that the bosses are using this technology to throw tens of thousands of workers out of work, but a recently published study shows that these new jobs we're supposed to be training ourselves for--in order to stay "competitive"--simply don't exist.

A study by Professor Harry Levin, director of the Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance at Stanford University, shows that relatively few technically trained workers are needed in high-tech industries.

In high-tech industries "the typical employee is an assembly or a clerical worker," Levin said. "Only a very small number of people, relatively speaking, have high-tech-

nology skills." Moreover, the need for highly skilled workers is actually decreasing, rather than increasing. "Probably less than 1 percent of the population will need any programming skills in the future," Levin concluded.

In fact, U.S. Labor Department statistics show that none of the 20 fastest growing jobs between now and 1990 are expected to be in the high-tech fields. Instead, most of these jobs are low-paid, traditionally nonunionized service industry jobs such as fast food workers and janitors.

So, for those who needed it, here's more confirmation that the so-called recovery which is currently boosting profits is never going to restore workers' earning power or reduce unemployment. We'll have to do that ourselves, through job-floor rank-and-file organizing and direct action.

Jon Bekken

### PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries in fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever there is a strike or a lockout in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday fight with capitalists, but also to carry on production once capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

# The "Voluntary" Loyalty of Japan's Workers

by Eichi Itoh

(Editor's note: The following is the second in a four-part series on the labor control methods of Japanese management. Written by a rank-and-file postal worker in Japan, this series critiques a practice which is becoming more popular in the United States and other industrialized countries.)

I met a female worker who works for radio division of the Matsushita Electric Company. At the age of 22, she has already worked there for seven years. A typical day for her goes as follows:

8 a.m.: Her work begins. She and her colleagues gather around her group leader. Each worker of the Matsushita company belongs to a 20 to 30 member group. Her working life revolves around this group. Workers begin to sing a song of the company and then recite the "Matsushita Philosophy":

### Basic Business Principles

To recognize our responsibilities as industrialists, to foster progress, to promote the general welfare of society, and to devote ourselves to the further development of world culture.

### Employees Creed

Progress and development can be realized only through the combined efforts and cooperation of each member of our Company. Each of us, therefore, shall keep this idea constantly in mind as we devote ourselves to the continuous improvement of our Company.

### The Seven "Spiritual" Values

- 1) National service through industry
- 2) Fairness
- 3) Harmony and Cooperation
- 4) Struggle for betterment
- 5) Courtesy and humility
- 6) Adjustment and Assimilation
- 7) Gratitude

After this ritual one worker is asked to give a 10-minute talk to his group. This is called shokan or impression. Her theme is free. The central aim is to improve the skills of persuading others. One member of the group gives a shokan talk every morning, thus each person must talk to his group almost once a month. Today he talks about the relationship between the firm's value and the Japanese society.

8:15 a.m.: She and her colleagues set to their routine work. "On the assembly lines we work with great intensity," she said, "Of course people are different. One can work at a high rate of speed, another not, but the group leader is always promoting efficiency. He comes down to help or to give advice to inefficient workers."

During the workday this worker will have two 10-minute breaks and 45 minutes for lunch. At 4:40 p.m. there is another meeting where workers again sing the company song and the group leader gives them an update on production. If more work needs to be done that day, they will take a dinner break and return to work for one or two more hours.

In the Matsushita company, quality control (QC) circles are also formed. Each working group is a QC circle at the same time. Quality control activities have formed in thousands of factories since the 1960s. QC circles are praised and considered by foreign economists to be a key to Japanese management. But for us, rank-and-file workers, it is clear that this process is one which strangles us.

In the Matsushita company a meeting of QC circles occurs once a week for almost 30 minutes after work to discuss how to promote efficiency and eliminate defects. The circle is "voluntary," therefore employees are not paid for QC activities.

Once a month a whole factory morning meeting takes place where employee suggestions are rewarded. Under the slogan "Think about your job, develop yourself and help us improve the company" all the workers are forced to give suggestions, at least three a month. Each suggestion is ranked on a scale from grade one (Tokusen-outstanding) through nine (Kasaku-a fine work). Suggestions which are not ranked are called sengai (left out of selection). Suggestions ranked one through eight are rewarded monetarily, and those rewards are only given to suggestions which decrease the cost of production.

The famous characteristic of the Matsushita company is to emphasize spiritual values. Matsushita trains workers to be pure company people. A kind of feudalistic moral philosophy that is called Matsushita philosophy plays a big ideological role in this company.

Matsushita set up a school of philosophy and this school publishes a monthly journal full of conservative ideological nonsense. It is free whether or not Matsushita workers subscribe, but

everybody subscribes to it. "If you want to get a good position in this company, you must read this journal. Many questions on the exam for promotion are related to the Matsushita philosophy."

The Matsushita company tries to resolve the problem of worker alienation by brainwashing and competition, instead of by improving working conditions and raising wages. Workers compete with each other through small group rivalries, and every morning they must repeat the "Matsushita Philosophy" aloud.

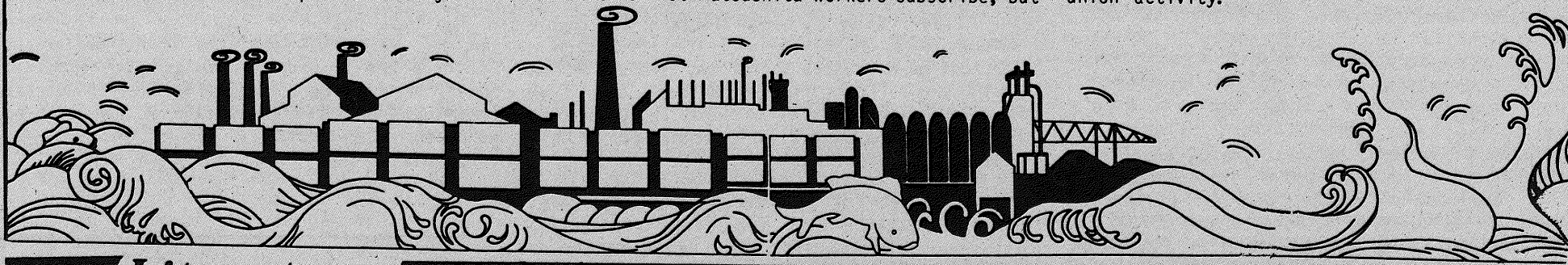
Unconsciously, workers become "company people." They try to forget their material poverty, and do not stop to doubt the company's policy and the society as a whole. And the shokan 10-minute talk is also an effective way to make company people. Nobody can criticize the company's policy, because they are guided by Matsushita philosophy and firm's values. And having to persuade others is the most effective way to persuade oneself.

At the work place trade unions play almost no role. As are many big unions in the private industry in Japan, the Matsushita union is a typical company union. With the phrase "long term interests of workers in the market economy" the union has never organized a strike.

To our questions, "Has the union ever been able to help you with a problem connected with your work?" "Do you know of anyone else who has been helped in this way?" "Do you talk about union matters at work?" she answered merely "no." "If I need help at work, I'll go to my group leader, not to the union," she said.

We were also surprised to hear that workers are not paid for QC activities, theoretically because they meet to discuss productivity increase "autonomously." This is the company's logic and the reality of a "humanization of working life." It is nothing but deceit. "Voluntary" here means invisible compulsion. If a person did not take part in the QC meeting, she would be ostracized from her group.

In the private sector many workers are forced to participate in QC circles, write suggestions and to compete with each other to increase productivity. The form of the labor control system through small groups varies from company to company, but there are common characteristics in the Matsushita case, such as brainwashing, increased competition, invisible compulsion and, most obviously, disappearance of union activity.



## Literature

### Practical and Informational:

- Organizing Manual . . . . . \$ .75
- Collective Bargaining Manual . . . . . .75
- \*Labor Law for the Rank and Filer . . . . . 2.50
- Inflation, Cause and Cure . . . . . .25
- One Big Union (About the IWW) . . . . . 1.00
- The General Strike, by Ralph Chaplin . . . . . .75
- Unions and Racism . . . . . 1.00
- IWW Preamble and Constitution . . . . . .30
- Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job . . . . . .50
- A Quiz on You and the Arms Race . . . . . .10  
(10 copies, .75; 100 copies, 3.00; 2.50 per additional 100.)

### Music and Poetry:

- IWW Songbook . . . . . 1.00
- The Rebel Girl (Sheet music) . . . . . .50
- Workers of the World  
Awaken (Sheet music) . . . . . .50
- \*Didactic Verse, by Henry Pfaff . . . . . 2.00
- \*The Grievance . . . . . .95

### Historical:

- The IWW's First 70 Years (Hard.) . . . . . 15.00
- The IWW's First 70 Years (Paper) . . . . . 4.95

- \*Founding Convention of the IWW . . . . . 15.00
- History of the IWW in Canada . . . . . .50
- 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

### 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

\*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, unless otherwise

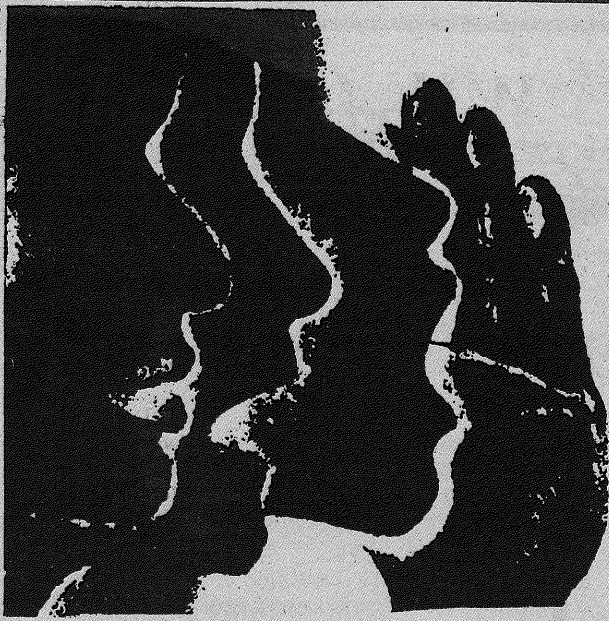
indicated, may be ordered at a 40% discount if orders are prepaid. We offer a 30% discount on similar orders which we must invoice. Postage will be added to all orders that are not prepaid. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

### Available from Local Groups and Branches:

From New York City Branch: **A Worker's Guide to Direct Action.** 50¢. PO Box 183, New York, NY 10028.  
From the Tacoma/Olympia Branch: **Fellow Union Member.** 10¢ ea.; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ ea.; 16 to 500, 3¢ ea.; over 500, 2¢ ea. 2115 S1 Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405.  
From the San Francisco Branch: **Introduction to the IWW.** 10¢ ea.; bulk rate 40% discount, paid in advance, 30% of not.) PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140.

PLEASE SEND ALL ORDERS TO: IWW, 3435 N. SHEFFIELD, SUITE 202, CHICAGO, IL 60657 UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED.

WRE-View/CPR



## Fasting for Justice in a Women's Prison

[The following letter was passed on to us by the Survival Network, PO Box 52282, New Orleans, LA 70152.]

3/5/84

On Feb. 29, 1984, Mr. Ron McKinsey, Mr. Al Murphy and Lt. Glenn House refused to deliver mail to us women at the Cottonwood Institution. Fifteen minutes later Lt. House handed out memos to all. The memo stated the inmates of Cottonwood would no longer be able to communicate with anyone in any institution whatsoever!

Every woman here is writing to a fiance or a boyfriend in some prison. I, myself, have numerous pen-pals who have the same interests as me--justice! Mr. Al Murphy, the director of all Idaho institutions, has categorically lied to us. He now wants to confiscate all our personal property before we move to the new prison in Orofino. He made this demand after having stated in writing that all property in our possession would fall under a grandfather clause and we would be able to take it all with us! Now they have taken my 1st and 14th Amendment rights.

I have always felt justice is for those who fight for it.

I am now in my 6th day of fasting. I am but one woman, but who's to say--maybe it will make a dent. Someone has to stand up and say "Stop." It is true. I did the crime, I am doing the time. But I have not given up my rights as a human or an American. I will fight all injustice as it comes in my sphere! So, my fellow anarchists and sympathizers, remember next time it could be your rights they decide to take. So take care and watch closely those who make the rights and enforce them.

In Solidarity,  
Patty Boatman #19075  
N.i.C.i.  
Star Rt. 3, Box 147  
Cottonwood, Idaho  
83522

Please send letters, telegrams, etc., protesting the harassment of Patty and the other inmates of Cottonwood to: Al Murphy, Director of Corrections, State House Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720; Mr. Ron McKinsey or Lt. Glenn House, N.i.C.i., Star Rt. 3, Box 147, Cottonwood, Idaho 83522.

### 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.

## Views ...

# New Climate for IWW Ideas

The last Friday and Saturday of March, I attended a labor studies conference at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas. My subject: a short-lived "paper" organization called the Maritime Federation of the Gulf Coast (1936), patterned after an existing Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast.

The federation idea proposed joint action by all maritime labor in all disputes with employers: "An injury to one is an injury to all." (The Wobblies warned us that our aspirations would be dashed to pieces on the rocks of individual unions' ambitions and selfishness, a warning not without validity.) The point was that the agitation that we conducted in the name of the Federation during its less than a year and half of life planted the seed for rather

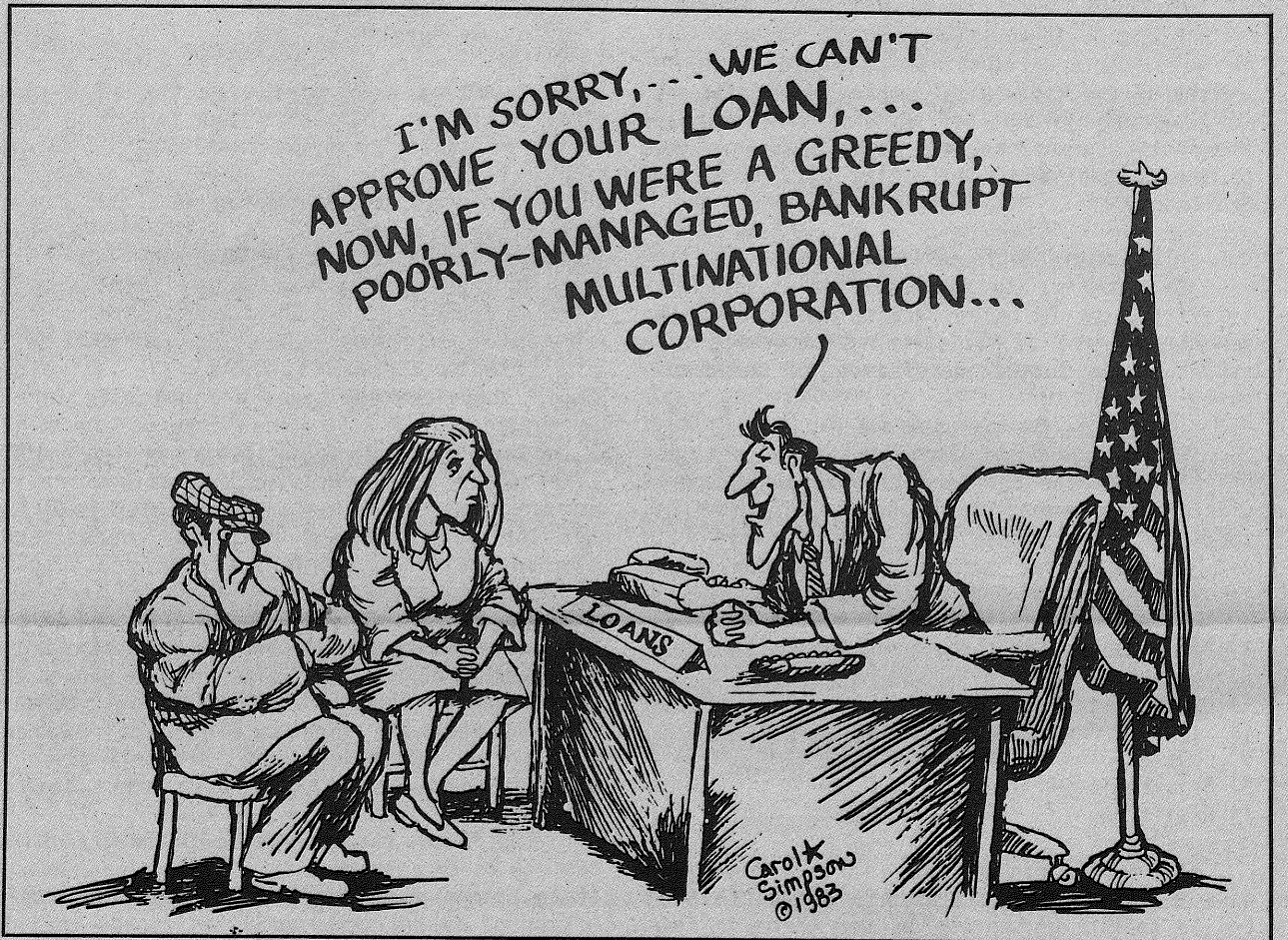
respectable shows of maritime labor solidarity later on.

But that's not really what's most on my mind at this time. I approached the conference with some small amount of apprehension, even misgiving. But I came away feeling enthused. It is my feeling, from conversations before, between and after sessions of the conference, that there is an open-mindedness present that augurs well for discussion of IWW ideas.

With editor acceptance [you got it--ed.] and reader tolerance, I intend to expand on that as we go along.

Parting thought for today: The welfare mother is entitled to anything and everything on her table that Gloria Vanderbilt can afford to put on hers.

Pervicacia



## Wilde & Sinclair Back on the Shelf

**The Flivver King**, by Upton Sinclair, 124 double column pages, \$5.95,

**The Soul of Man Under Socialism**, by Oscar Wilde, \$3.95. Both from: Charles H. Kerr Co., 1740 Greenleaf Ave., Suite 7, Chicago, IL 60626. (**The Flivver King** also available from IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Suite 2, Chicago, IL 60657.)

The Charles H. Kerr Company, soon to celebrate 100 years of publishing labor and socialist literature, has reprinted Upton Sinclair's 1937 novel on Henry Ford and his labor relations, and Oscar Wilde's 1895 essay on the advantages socialism would offer artists.

**The Flivver King** is an ideal novel to hand someone who needs to be told how capitalism works and why we need unions. It doesn't preach; it gets its points into a narrative one doesn't want to put down. It's in Sinclair's typical double-vision style: the story of Ford, his early tinkering, his rise and achievements, his follies, all interwoven with another story of the life of one of his workers. It was written soon after the Battle of the Viaduct and helped organize Ford workers.

Oscar Wilde's essay argues that we need the social ownership of industry to permit people as individuals to develop their personal potentials. Its primary concern is what socialism might do for the arts. (This could be compared, incidentally, to what Sinclair wrote in **Mammonart** on what class society has done to distort them.)

Wilde's notion of socialism was libertarian. He wrote: "If Socialism is Authoritarian; if there are Governments armed with economic power; if, in a word, we are to have Industrial Tyrannies, then the last state of man will be worse than the first."

F.T.

## SUSTAINING FUND

Received in March, 1984

X333397, Missoula, Montana	\$ 5.00
Sam Panigua, San Francisco, CA	5.00
Deborah Keseloff, San Francisco, CA	5.00
Terry Danielson, Spring Valley, CA	5.00
(In memory of Torsten Danielsson)	
Gilbert Mers, Houston, Texas	14.00
Switchman, California	10.00
Shelby Shapiro, Agana, Guam	10.00
Western Mass. IWW Group	17.10
(One hour wages apiece)	
Semel/Poulos, New York, NY	25.00
James Carpenter, Cambridge, MA	1.00
Patrick & Aileen Hanlon, Fort Bragg, CA	20.00
Paul Cigler, Oshkosh, WI	4.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$121.60</b>

# ...and Reviews

## Record Review

# Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?

"Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?": American Song during the Great Depression. New World Records # NW 270, New World Records, 3 East 54th Street, New York City, New York 10022. \$7.89.

In the United States, the years between the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the onset of World War Two have come down into popular history as the Great Depression. The 16 selections on this long-playing record are examples of music that was popular during that epoch. With the exception of one recording from the archives of the Library of Congress, all the selections are from commercially recorded popular music and were the hit parade songs of those days.

That was the decade when the officially acknowledged statistics of unemployed workers ran above 20 million. The crime rate was low compared to the present day because nobody had anything to steal. Those earlier years also preceded such programs as social security or unemployment compensation. Poverty abounded and the depression was more than merely economic. The music of that era, both the commercially popular and the ethnic or folk music reflected the hard times in one way or the other.

This album will have an appeal for both the folkies and the nostalgia buffs. For the latter there are selections by Bing Crosby, Shirley Temple and Glenn Miller. For the folkie crowd there are some fine old recordings by Big Bill Broonzy, Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie, not to mention some whose names are no longer widely remembered.

The music and songs on this album reflect two prevalent ways in which people cope with the adversity of bad economics. One was escapism, where the job of the entertainer was to do their best to take people's minds off of the hard facts of life. Escapism had a ready market, as there were millions of unemployed workers and their families who were always willing to forget, if only briefly, a bad situation.

This type of music was turned out in mass by the popular entertainment industry. The other extreme was that of facing up to the reality of life; not only acknowledging that times were rough, but even managing to sing about it. This was the music that was published by the smaller record companies which catered to specific audiences: southern mountaineer, rural and urban black, or country and western.

With the exception of Bing Crosby's "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?", most of the Tin Pan Alley music that was ground out was geared to light-hearted escapism. The movie industry in Hollywood worked overtime producing 20th century "bread and circuses" to take people's minds away from the bitter realities of the day by offering lavish displays of merriment and affluence. Heavy as well as light-hearted romance had no poor people to be seen. Minorities were comic props set against a background of comfortable luxury, which through the process of identification transference would make the masses flock to the cinema palaces. One has only to recall movies like *Prosperity* or *Gold Diggers of 1933*, along with such songs as "Life is Just a Bowl of Cherries" and "We're in the Money" to realize there was a hungry acceptability for escapism.

On the opposite side of the coin the smaller recording and music companies catered to an audience to whom hard times were not a new experience but something that had been a part of their lives for generations. Poverty and subsistence economy had long been an accepted fact of life for both urban and rural blacks, Appalachian miners and poor white tenant farmers. Unlike those of the dominant culture, they had not been sold on the illusion that "prosperity was around the corner."

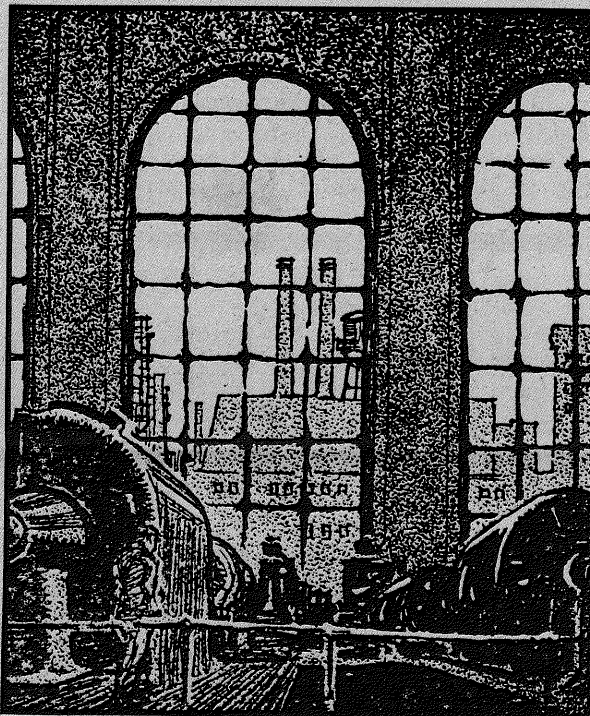
Big Bill Broonzy sings the "Unemployment Stomp" with his inimitable guitar, and Woody Guthrie belts out "I Ain't Got No Home in this World Anymore." A group of West Virginia coal miners sings a white spiritual called "The Coal Loading Machine" which tells of some of the earliest examples of being put out of work by automation. One song expresses optimism for Roosevelt's New Deal.

This album is not without its surprises. A Tin Pan Alley song written during the depression that actually dealt directly with the harsh reality of the time is "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" sung by Bing Crosby: "Once I built a railroad, made it run/Say, don't you remember?...Brother, can you spare a dime?" Gene Autry, the millionaire cowboy, recorded "The Death of Mother Jones" in 1931, a tribute to the old labor fighter that could have come out of the Wobbly song book.

If listening to old Hollywood movie songs brings back fond memories of more youthful days, or if you are interested in earlier examples of down-to-Earth folk expression, this record has something for you. If you happen to prefer one style over the other, the contrast is likely to vindicate your preference.

I won't say happy listening. I will just say, listen!

Carlos Cortez



## 1200 Listings In New Resource Guide

The Survival Network Guide to Useful Resources, Publications and Groups, compiled by Arthur J. Miller. Survival Network, PO Box 52282, New Orleans, LA 70152.

The Survival Network Guide is an ambitious and comprehensive listing of over 1200 groups, publications and resources.

Subjects and interests include survival struggles, anti-nuclear, peace, native struggles, animal liberation, prisoner support, feminism, social ecology, labor, disabled, occupational health and safety, legal help, punk, bioregionalism, draft resistance, community organizing, famine/food/hunger, anti-Klan, anti-authoritarians, archives and much more.

All 50 states, the Canadian provinces, Greece, New Zealand, England, Ireland, Australia, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Germany, Sweden, Venezuela, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Mexico, Scotland, Spain, Austria, Costa Rica, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Malaysia, Denmark, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Japan, Guam, Micronesia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Finland, India, Hong Kong, Belgium, Vanuatu, Bolivia and Chile are all represented in the Guide.

No matter how many reference directories you have you should include the Survival Network Guide, as it covers the entire scope of movement contacts the world over. The Guide will be updated in future editions and the Survival Network Information Center will continue to attempt to keep all listings as current as possible. Many other directories are out of date, but the Guide has been taken from current return addresses of the thousands of correspondents with the Survival Network and Bayou La Rose.

## 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, BC 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 Bay Area General Membership Branch, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140. Oakland: Richard Ellington, delegate. 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland, CA 94609; phone (415) 658-0293.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Industrial Worker, PO Box 53243 Washington, DC 20009. Bruce Arnold, Delegate. 1707 Lamont St. NW, Washington, DC 20010; phone (202) 265-8183.

**FLORIDA:** Fred Hansen, Box 824, New Port Richey, Florida 33552.

**GEORGIA:** Elton Manzione, delegate. 729 Pulaski, Athens, Georgia 30603; phone (404) 353-1218.

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

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

**INDIANA:** IWW Delegate, 520 West Smith, Bloomington, IN 47401.

**IOWA:** All Workers' Organizing Committee, PO Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585.

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

**KENTUCKY:** Louisville IWW Group, c/o Long, 1841 Sherwood Ave., Apt. 2, Louisville, KY 40205; phone (502) 456-4377. Meetings 4th Sunday, 4 PM

**LOUISIANA:** Alexandria IWW Hall, 710 Bolton Ave., Alexandria, LA 71301; phone (318) 487-0044.

**MANITOBA:** "Haywire Brack," delegate. 486 Wardlaw, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0M1, Canada; phone (204) 475-8824.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Boston General Membership Branch PO Box 454, Cambridge, MA 02139. Meetings held the first Sunday of each month. Phone 522-7090 or 625-5107. Western Massachusetts: IWW Delegate, PO Box 157, Deerfield, MA 01373.

**MICHIGAN:** Ann Arbor/Detroit General Membership Branch, c/o Kaufmann, 42 S. 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, Minnesota 55104.

**MONTANA:** Clark Fork Valley IWW, PO Box 8562, Missoula, Montana 59807; phone (406) 728-6053. Thompson Falls: A.L. Nurse, delegate. Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, MT 59874; phone (406) 827-3238.

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

**NEW YORK:** Buffalo: 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.

**ONTARIO:** Brian Burch, delegate. 13 Kerr Rd., Station 30, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

**OREGON:** Eugene IWW Group, 316 Blair Blvd., Eugene, Oregon 97402.

**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, I.U. 450 Job Shop, 18 Bluff Rd., Columbia, SC 29201; phone (803) 254-9398.

**TEXAS:** Austin: IWW delegate, 915 East 48 1/2 St., Austin, TX 78751; phone (512) 452-3722. Andrew Lee, delegate, Austin; phone 472-7854. 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 98227; phone (206) 671-5209. Meetings 3rd Sunday at 6:30 PM. 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, WI 53703.

### PACIFIC

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

**AUSTRALIA:** IWW Sidney Office, 417 King St., 1st Fl., Newton, Sidney, Australia.

# Wobs Needed for Apple Harvest

## Ripe Organizing Opportunity

If you're footloose and need something to do, the apple harvest in central Washington is a ripe opportunity to do some One Big Union agitation.

The Columbia River valley harvest starts up in mid-September or so and runs until late October. Rookie pickers stand a chance to get on if they are honest about it with the grower. To increase your chances of getting a job, you need to begin going from orchard to orchard in mid-August. Then take a hike in the Cascades, or come over the mountains and visit Puget Sound Wobs until picking season begins.

Piece rate is from \$8 to \$10 per bin (24 bushels.) A beginner might pick 4-6 bins in an 8-hour day, depending on the size of the fruit, how well the trees are pruned, the amount of ladder work, your nimbleness, etc. But remember, eight hours are not standard--this is agriculture, and exempt from many "fair labor standards" (hence the need for organization.) You

may also find that conditions and pay are different if you are Latino.

A vehicle isn't essential, but it sure helps getting around--saves a lot of pavement pounding and can provide shelter if need be. Many, but not all, orchards provide some sort of housing. You could have a trailer near the river, a shack in the sagebrush, or nothin'!

A couple of us from the Bellingham IWW are going to get some agitation going. We'll attempt to get together with other orchard workers before harvest begins, in Bellingham. We can't guarantee you work, but maybe we can give you some pointers to increase your chances.

So if you need a change of scenery, or a different master for a while, c'mon out! Get a hold of us through: Orchard Workers Organizing Committee, c/o IWW, PO Box 1386, Bellingham, Washington 98227.

Tuck



# Recovery for the capitalists, maybe, but not for us.

by Jon Bekken

For the past several months we have been bombarded with media reports about the economic recovery that is now, or so the bosses would have us believe, in full swing. Recently the focus has been on the so-called "second surge" of economic growth, with some reports expressing concern that the economy may be growing too fast.

Meanwhile, government statistics indicate that close to 17 million workers in the United States are unemployed and looking for work. Millions more have given up, eking out survival on part-time jobs, begging, welfare or other stopgaps, or joining the army. Wages--particularly in those sectors of the economy where workers had succeeded in establishing a decent standard of living--are tumbling.

Despite the incessant gibberish about the economic recovery, even official reports indicate that poverty is rising to an all-time high. It is becoming increasingly obvious that millions of workers are doomed to permanent unemployment as corporations and governments continue their mad scramble to replace human beings with machines. For those who still hold jobs, real wages continue to decline as inflation outpaces increases in pay.

In short, in the midst of this much ballyhooed "economic recovery," workers are taking a beating.

The only recovery going on is a recovery for capital. Corporate profits are rebounding sharply. Fresh off last year's concessions from auto workers, General Motors' profits in 1983 were the highest in its history, despite relatively low sales. These profits were made possible by both dramatic price hikes, and wage

cuts and other employee concessions. The stock markets are booming, as capitalists scurry around buying each other out. Times are looking rosy. Except, of course, for the working and poor classes, for whom the recovery is a cruel fraud.

Business unions can no longer deliver the goods to working people. In the first half of

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1983, nearly half of all new contracts contained either pay cuts or wage freezes. Moreover, these setbacks were concentrated in the sectors where business unionism is strongest. According to an article in the March 24 issue of the AFL-CIO News, overall wage and benefit increases in the private sector were not significantly higher for unionized workers than for nonunion workers (5.8 percent and 5.7 percent respectively.) In manufacturing, where unions are strongest, nonunion workers actually received substantially better wage and benefit increases than did their unionized counterparts (5.2 percent to 4.8 percent.) If only wages are taken into consideration, unionized workers did substantially worse than their unorganized counterparts. There are no signs that these trends are changing.

Indeed, all indications are that it will get worse. Increasingly, U.S.-based transnational corporations are shifting manufacturing and assembly jobs overseas in order to take advantage of low-wage labor that is insured by state repression and the fear of starvation.

Mechanization of workplaces is continuing unabated. Government statistics prove conclusively

that high-tech industries will not pick up the slack. Indeed, Labor Department statistics indicate that the three fastest growing job markets in the next 10 years will be for janitors, clerical and fast food workers. All are low-paid occupations inherently resistant to business union organizing efforts. And yet surveys continue to find that a solid majority of workers wish to join unions (although only one-fifth of U.S. workers actually are in unions.) Clearly, potential does exist for change.

There is no excuse for hunger or poverty in a world where food is rotting in warehouses and capitalists around the world are engaged in a full-scale effort to reduce food production. There is no excuse for unemployment when workers are working overtime on a massive scale, and the 40-hour week has yet to be won in most of the world. There is no excuse for falling wages or unsatisfactory working conditions when workers produce all wealth and are seeing increasingly

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large portions of their effort diverted to profiteers, middlemen, and other parasites. The instruments needed to produce material abundance for all exist, and are readily available.

It's up to us. We can win the four-hour day (at eight-hour pay), and thus eliminate unemployment; dump the bosses off our backs and end poverty. This cannot be accomplished, however, by voting for this politician or that, or by building business unions that seek to feed the illusion of shared interests between labor and the owners. Only by building revolutionary, class-based, internationalist unions can we hope to establish worker control over our workplaces and society, and thus create the new world we all know is possible.



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