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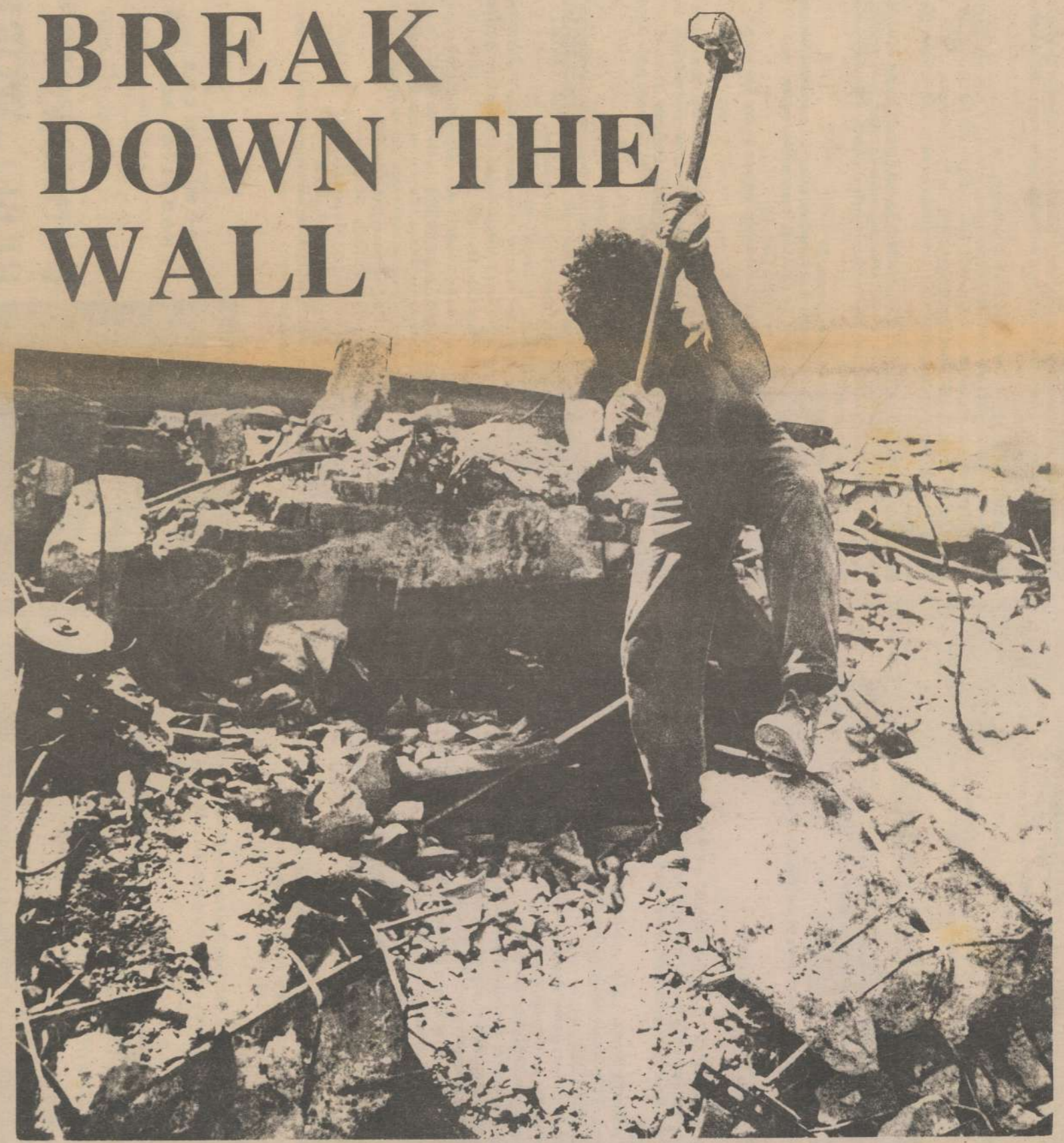
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# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Industrial Workers of the World



50 CENTS

**What's Inside:**  
 Glasnost for America  
 The Return of the Black Cat  
 Ballad of the Rotten Old Men

## EXPORTING JOBS

Lumber Workers Jobs Hit the High Seas

The issues surrounding the export of raw logs are complex and rife with bureaucracy. The basic problem is that logs are exported from private lands for huge profits and then timber corporations demand logs from public lands, regulated by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, to keep local mills open (General Accounting Office Report, November 7, 1989).

If the logs were kept for processing here, the process of turning trees into timber would be slowed because the need for timber from federal lands would decrease. Furthermore the present timber wars could be somewhat defused because the impending threat to millworkers jobs could be delayed.

In October 1973, there was an appropriations provision prohibiting the export of raw timber from Federal lands in the western United States. The provision additionally "prohibited purchasers from using timber harvested from federal lands in their processing plants while exporting private timber that could have been used in those plants." However, the House Committee on Appropriations explained in a February 1974 letter to the Chief of the Forest Service that they intended to "allow historic patterns of trade without disruption" and that the provision was targeted only at preventing log exports from increasing. In light of the one billion board feet increase between '84 and '88, it is clear that the present legislation has not been effective. (GAO Report '89)

Despite the restrictions on exporting logs from Federal lands, exports increased by one billion board feet between 1984 and 1988. There are three common ways of circumventing the regulations: cants, substitutions, and "racheting".

To avoid going over their legal limit of exports, corporations have their workers process the logs into cants. Cants are minimally milled, with two to six rough cuts on the edges, but this still qualifies them as processed. Since they are not officially raw logs, they can be exported without stretching quotas.

Another method of circumventing the law is through substitution. One kind of substitution, replacing private timber that is exported with federal timber marked for local milling, is condoned by the House Committee on Appropriations, although its legality is questionable. The second type of substitution, third-party substitution, which involves resale of legally acquired land to parties who are not allowed to buy it directly, is condoned by a lack of regulation. Furthermore, there is no legislation in the works targeted at investigating the infractions. Third-party

substitution is not presently covered by any regulations and allows for timber companies to flagrantly slither under the law on their bellies. If a company goes above its quota on log exports and is not allowed to buy Federal land directly from the agency for local milling, they may still buy it from another timber company that is legally able to purchase the land. The total amount of third-party substitutions was estimated by the Forest Service to be 107 million board feet in 1987 and 114 million board feet in 1988. The Bureau of Land Management keeps no records on third-party substitution from its land. (GAO Report '89)

To further complicate the problem, the two federal land agencies regulate their exporting quotas differently. The Forest Service makes raising historical levels and export quotas difficult. In fact, it is possible only through company mergers. However, the BLM is vulnerable to companies raising their own limits through "racheting". In the BLM's regulations, a company has to exceed limits on historical levels of both log exports and federal

purchases to be in violation of the rules. (GAO Report 1989)

In year one, the purchaser can buy more Federal land while keeping exports constant. The next year, they increase exports, shipping off the excess timber they bought the previous year, while keeping federal land purchases at the same level as the first year. The third year, they increase federal purchases again and keep exports within quota. Over the year, "racheting" companies increase both purchase and export volumes without a ceiling. (GAO Report 1989)

All of these regulations are rendered further ineffective by the fact that both federal agencies rely on company reports to monitor their practices. They are not audited or tested for verification of compliance. Violations are only discovered if one company reports on another company. Between 1981 and 1989, eight violations of substitution laws were identified by the BLM and the Forest Service, but only one purchaser had been punished significantly, and none have been barred from being able to export.



## AnarchoSyndicalism Returns to the Soviet Union

"This is a historic moment. For the first time in sixty years we intend to create an anarcho-syndicalist organization. And we are doing it in a country with a strong libertarian historical tradition, with names like Bakunin, Kropotkin, Tolstoy... The anarcho-syndicalist movement was strong from the beginning of the revolution, now it isn't. But the movement was smashed by the repression and not its own weakness. Now we begin again."

With these words Alexie, a 25 year old worker from Tjrkesk, who had been fired from his factory job for participating in a strike over dangerous working conditions, opened the first Congress of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Confederation (K.A.C., its Russian acronym) on May 1, 1989.

The KAC itself had been formed in January at a meeting of some 50 delegates representing groups from Leningrad, Kiev, Charkov, Moscow, Siberia, and other regions of the vast Soviet Union. One of the first acts of the new KAC was a campaign of agitation around the 100th birthday of Nestor Makhno, the famous Ukrainian anarchist, and the 175th anniversary of the birth of Mikhail Bakunin, the "father" of the modern anarchist movement. They also renewed publication of the Golos Truda, the newspaper of the Union of Anarcho-Syndicalists during the revolution suppressed by the Bolsheviks in 1921. (For several years in the late 1920's and 30's, Golos Truda and its offspring were published in Chicago as the official Russian-language paper of the IWW, under the editorship of Gregory Maximov who had edited the paper in Russia before he was deported in 1921 along with hundreds of other anarcho-syndicalist militants.)

The May congress of KAC brought together around 100 militants from all over the Soviet Union: from Ukraine to Moscow in European USSR and from as far away as Chabarovsk on the Manchurian border. Also participating in the congress as observers were a few delegates from the Swedish anarcho-syndicalist union SAC.

Paradoxically, the congress took place in a building belonging to some organizations of the Communist Party apparatus. Along the walls were quotes from Lenin and Gorbachev on the progress of the "revolution" and the picture of Lenin "presided" over the meeting in the best Orwellian style of "Big Brother."

The delegates knew that they were being watched by the KGB and that although the meeting wasn't public neither was it clandestine. Rather, it was tolerated.

The organization does not have official permission to function.

The meeting began with all the delegates presenting and discussing the situation in their local areas, forming a panorama of the resistance in the Soviet Union: demonstrations, debate within and without the official organizations, solidarity with people and comrades who have been fired from jobs or evicted from their homes, the publication of small underground periodicals, petition campaigns demanding changes in legislation, campaigns for a boycott of the March 1989 elections as undemocratic and public support for those who want to run as candidates, work with ecology groups to denounce the destruction of the environment, and many other activities.

Alexie told how he had heard on the Russian language broadcast of the BBC about Obchina (an anachist group and magazine formed in Moscow in May of 1987). Then he realized that there were others who had the same ideas as he did: "And now I am at this congress."

Igor, from Dnepropetrovsk, recounted his attempt to start a union at the beginning of the '80s. They brought in 80 people in a few hours before they were dissolved by police. Igor was sent to a psychiatric hospital. After his release he tried again and the group was again repressed. The Communist Party said they were "too premature." He also told of attempts to publish a periodical and that, as a result, all of the workers at the print shop were either fired or transferred.

A delegate from Charnov related that the local Communist Party newspaper had written that anarcho-syndicalism was the most dangerous threat to the party. A good propaganda point for us, he said with satisfaction.

Later several resolutions were adopted, including one protesting the use of gas against demonstrators in Tbilisi, Georgia. Delegates also resolved to send a telegram to Gorbachev to protest the arrest of a comrade in Novoherkassk and resolved as well to propose to all other "unofficial" opposition groups the adoption of a common declaration against the use of violence as a method of political action. This would counter the propaganda in the mass media that portrays the opposition as terrorists and violence-prone.

Resolutions on the principles guiding KAC were also discussed and adopted. They decided that their principle motto

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## Anti-Wobbly Law Used Against Earth First!ers

In 1988, Oregon and Washington exported 4.3 billion board feet of unmilled logs, to be processed overseas. To call public attention to the issue and demonstrate solidarity with the workers who are losing their jobs over this practice, four members of Portland Earth First! walked onto the Ace Accord, an export ship in Longview, Washington which was heavy with logs slated for China, and shackled themselves to the loading cranes on board. After six hours of sitting atop the 60 foot cranes, and preventing 1 million board feet from being loaded, the activists were brought down by police and charged with a subsection of Washington's 1919 Sabotage and Anarchy law (9.05), Interfering with Owner's Control (9.05.070).

On December 7th, 1989, under cover of the night and fog, the four crept aboard the ship and climbed four cranes which are used to load logs onto the ship. Once atop the cranes they chained themselves to cables or railings with kryptonite bicycle locks around their necks.

Meanwhile, a support group hung banners above and below on a nearby bridge which was soon to be congested with traffic traveling between Washington and Oregon. The banners read "WHERE ARE WE GONNA WORK WHEN THE TREES ARE GONE?" AND "STOP" painted in the shape of a stop sign, respectively.

At the break of light, the four ascenders unfurled huge banners from their posts reading "U.S.A. AND JAPAN: STOP THE WAR ON NATURE", "STOP JOB EXPORTS", "EARTH FIRST! SUPPORTS U.S. MILLWORKERS", "STOP LOG EXPORTS".

Simultaneously, a support group of about ten Earth First!ers arrived ready to pass out literature and explain the action to the longshoremen, the media, and the police.

Soon after dawn, the longshoremen and the media arrived. The reaction from the workers was, of course, mixed. A few people claim that one guy driving a yarder tried to run them over. There were the usual observations that Earth First!ers look like a bunch of social rejects. Also, they

were convinced that the people on the boat were a bunch of "volvo-driving hippies from Evergreen College" before the wrinkling support crew arrived and informed them otherwise.

Some of the immediate reaction was positive as well. One worker asked, "Where have you guys been? They've been making us do this for fifteen years." This was echoed with, "Hell! They've been doing it for forty years." In spite of the fact that many of the longshoremen questioned the protesters method of addressing the problem, not one worker defended shipping out unfinished wood products. Every worker there expressed a strong solidarity for millworkers and an equally strong preference for exporting milled wood, rather than raw logs.

Several hours of dialoguing between Earth First!ers and longshoremen resulted in a breakthrough. The historian from the Longshoremen's Union invited Earth First!ers to a union meeting to discuss the issues with workers and to hear their perspective. Because of the huge amount

of legal trouble resulting from the action, a dialogue will begin by mail.

After two hours of talking with workers and media, the police arrived. Before we could say, "What took you so long?", they set up a barricade and asked us to retreat to the parking lot. Curious types that we are, we persisted in creeping up to the police line. After all of our pictures had been taken by the detective and after all possibilities for discussion about the issue had been exhausted, the support group and the media were escorted to the property line.

Just after our removal, a third group of about twenty-five arrived with signs, banners, and a tree costume. This group stayed on the bridge interfacing with townspeople driving by and were amazed at the positive response. After about an hour, the protesters were escorted down by the police. One unlocked voluntarily, and the other three refused, to the police brought in hydraulic bolt cutters, the bane of the kryptonite lock (we will have to get strategic with concrete). When the first

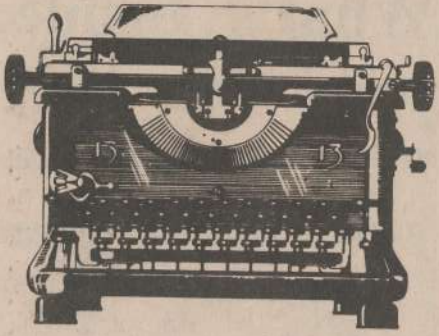
person's lock was too difficult to cut, the police set to cutting the rail of the ship he was locked to. At that point, he unlocked himself voluntarily, telling the officer he had no intention of doing property damage. The second person then unlocked voluntarily sensing that his objectives had been achieved. The final two had their locks cut by police. All four protesters came down peacefully and safely and the police gave them hot coffee.

That was probably to make up in advance for the charges that ensued. The four were booked for Interfering with Owner's Control, a sub-section of the 1919 Anarchy and Sabotage law, a law used to persecute the radical labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World. The Longview Four were held on \$15,000 bail apiece and may be expected to pay up to \$10,000 in restitution fees for wages lost.

The historic parallels between IWW and Earth First! are close. Both groups have similar philosophies and tactics and now

continued on page 6

# CORRESPONDENCE



Dear Industrial Worker,

I would like to express my enthusiasm over the IU 690 Sex Trade Workers proposal. It only makes sense that the IWW (long time champion of the underdog) take on the courageous task of organizing sex trade workers - a task that is long overdue. I have met several anarchist women who work or have worked in the sex industry, and they have expressed the desire to organize among themselves. This was also a controversial issue at the O.W.N. gathering in Oakland. I briefly entered the sex trade in Philly where I worked for two days as a stripper (two good friends of mine worked at the bar and helped me get the job.) The owner of the bar is a pig and far as I'm concerned no different from a pimp; he TELLS you when you work and if he doesn't like you (because your hair is too short, or he gets wind of the fact that you are a lesbian) you are OUT. Amazingly, my friends say that this bar is one of the best they've worked in. I don't know how controversial the IU 690 proposal is among other Wobblies; however, let me assure you that this Recycling Wobbly and a lot of anarchist women in Philly fully appreciate the effort and want to support it all the way.

Thanks,

Rosa

PS I enjoyed your article on the Curb-side Recyclers, having been one of them, and I fully support Judi Bari's idea for foot-loose Wobs; however, that subject probably deserves a completely different letter.

To Whom It May Concern,

I'm writing to ask you about what program you offer to prisoners. See I don't receive no mail because I don't have no living family to write to me. So I'm hoping that you might know someone that wouldn't mind writing to a prisoner. It would mean alot to me to have someone that wouldn't mind writing to me.

I thank you for your time.

David R. Middleton  
A-160721  
141 First St.  
Coldwater, MI 49036

## Industrial Worker

ONE UNION ONE LABEL  
ONE ENEMY



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Industrial Worker,

I quit my job six months ago because of poor working conditions. The management said that their hands were tied and that there was nothing they could do to change the conditions. If the bosses couldn't do anything, then I could, so I quit after twenty-two years. It took me that long to figure out that they needed me more than I needed them.

This Friday I went back to visit friends still working there. I noted the same sign hanging over five desks. It read "BEATINGS WILL STOP WHEN MORALE IMPROVES -- The Management". That's a good sign and ought to be on walls across America. I used to get in trouble for signs like that. They were considered "unprofessional". Since I was supposedly a chemist, I was a professional. Technicians, doing pretty much the same work as I was, got the lecture on having a bad attitude. One of my signs which wasn't appreciated read: "AN S.O.B. IS A BACKWARD HALF-ASSED BOSS."

That's another slogan for the walls of America. The sad thing is that most of those S.O.B. Bosses are just working class stiffies who have been given a little more money and a little more power to intimidate and abuse the people under them, those who actually do the work. Personal power corrupts no matter how little you have.

Yours,

Edward S. Margerum

Attention Wobblies:

A few months ago, a free lance writer named Julie Giden called me to ask for an interview about our Timber Worker Organizing Project. I told her that I would be glad to give her an interview in a month or so, when the project was off the ground. But our branch had voted not to give interviews to the press yet. We felt that Earth First! IWW cooperation to organize timber workers was too sensitive a subject to go public with until we had done some of the organizing groundwork.

Julie Gilden told me she would respect our wishes but would like me to talk with her about some background on the Wobblies' history and our local culture. I agreed and answered some questions. Then, without even telling me she had done so; she wrote exactly what she said she wouldn't: an article about EF! IWW cooperation to try to organize the timber workers. She took pieces of information I had given her and strung them together with information she had obtained elsewhere to make it look like I had given her the interview that I had declined. The information and supposed quotes from me in the article were preposterously inaccurate and could only serve to discredit our organizing drive and foment discord in Earth First!

Julie Gilden got a shortened version of her story printed in the *Village Voice*, but against journalistic protocol, she never told me it had been printed or sent me a copy. She then sold an expanded version of the story to *In These Times*, still without telling me about it. Fortunately, timber workers don't read *In These Times* or the *Village Voice*, so I hope the damage will be minimal, but I want to warn Wobbly organizers not to cooperate with Julie Gilden for future articles. She interviewed several Wobs around the country to flesh out her story, but her methods were duplicitous and the net effect was to sabotage our work, not report on it. To complain about the article call Julie Gilden (415) 771-5578 or write to:

In These Times  
842 Broadway  
NY, NY 10003

Judi Bari

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General Strike!

Thanks to certain unnamed telephone workers; AT&T honored Martin Luther King day with a one day general strike. It seems the impossible happened, according to AT&T, when their invisible telephone system collapsed on Monday, January 15th.

A spokesman for AT&T explained that the computer sends a signal to switches within the system when a phone call is routed. If a switch is not working, it signals this information back to the computer, and the procedure is repeated with another switch. On Monday all the switches contacted by the computer on the West Coast signaled that they were "not working" and the computer systematically shut itself down nationwide. The problem was attributed to human "error".



Dear Fellow Workers,

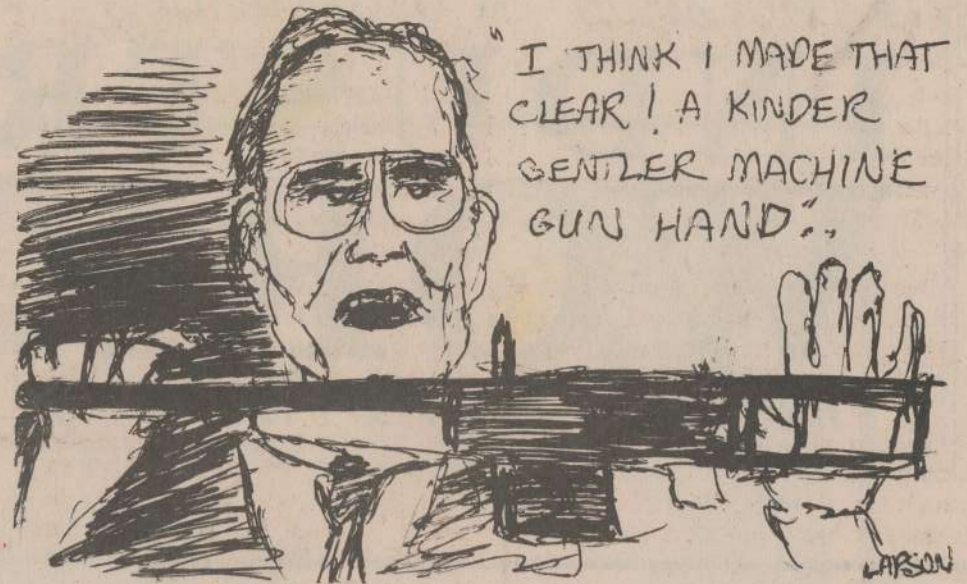
The Wesley Everest Memorial in Centralia on November 11, 1989 brought together Wobblies from Portland to Bellingham. At a brief meeting after the memorial, interest was expressed in a Winter 1990 NW Regional IWW Conference. At the December meeting of the Seattle IWW this proposal was discussed and the branch voted to host such a conference and to issue the call. (The conference is tentatively scheduled for the weekend of February 24th)

Discussion of this conference has focussed on the functions it would serve. There seems to be a widespread interest in promoting better working relationships between IWW branches, groups and members in the NW region (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana & British Columbia). The conference could be a step towards building a more active NW regional IWW. One specific proposal that has been put forward is to resume publication of *Solidarity Bulletin* (until recently put out by Vancouver, BC wobs) as a NW regional IWW quarterly publication. This would involve NW branches and individual wobs working together in giving a collective regional voice to the IWW. Other suggested topics for the conference include: joint fundraising projects for the NW IWW, a delegates school to familiarize members with the tasks and responsibilities of delegate status and plans for a Memorial Day weekend IWW event in Seattle (see following paragraph). We welcome your ideas regarding conference topics and activities. We would appreciate your help.

The Seattle IWW is also planning an event in Seattle over Memorial Day Weekend (May 26-28). We have approached the NW Folk Life Festival with a proposal for a labor stage at the 1990 Festival. We have been given approval to begin lining up performers for a concert of labor music (the length of the program will depend on how many performers we line up). In addition to the labor stage we are planning an IWW table at their "Uncommon Market" where we can sell song books, records, posters etc. We would like to do this as a joint fund raising project with other NW IWW branches. We would also be planning an IWW party on one evening of the weekend and a chance for discussion of NW IWW activities. We encourage wobs from all over the NW to attend. The NW Folk Life Festival draws thousands of people from all over our region. It provides us an excellent opportunity to collectively show through our presence and participation that the IWW is alive and well in the NW.

We hope to hear from you soon and look forward to seeing you in February and May.

In solidarity,  
Stan Anderson  
for the Seattle IWW  
PO Box 20402  
Seattle, Wa 98102



## Rebuke to Zionism

Working people have only one country - the planet Earth. They have only one enemy: those who claim to possess this planet either through ownership or administrative control of its means of production, distribution and natural resources.

The very name of the IWW-Industrial Workers of the World - suggests that its members and friends reject all forms of nationalism, and do not feel obliged to defend any form of nationalism against critiques that are perceived to be unfair or simply wrong-headed. Therefore, it came as quite a surprise to me to see D. Sacz appearing as an apologist for Zionism and the State of Israel in the December issue of the *Industrial Worker*.

It should be remembered that this discussion of Zionism as a racist ideology started because the Industrial Worker published an article of mine listing primarily AFL-CIO unions who collectively own some \$300 million worth of Israeli bonds. I pointed out that working people had no business subsidizing racism in any of its forms, whether it be Zionism, or any other kind of racism with which the human race is plagued.

D. Sacz took exception to my assertion that Zionism is indeed another form of racism in his first response to my contention that this indeed was a fact of life. In my November letter answering D. Sacz I cited the founding father of the Zionist tendency (Revisionism) that is now ruling Israel - Vladimir Jabotinsky - as a person whose racist views were parallel to those of Adolf Hitler and supplied

the evidence to prove it. I also provided the testimony of a leading human-rights activist in Israel, Hebrew University emeritus professor of chemistry Israel Shahak. The latter, it should be pointed out, experienced the tender mercies of Nazi racism as an inmate of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II. Sacz found this evidence unconvincing and referred to Israel Shahak's testimony, a person many people monitoring human-rights abuse around the world regard as the Israeli equivalent of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., as "nonsense." Sacz utilized the standard propaganda line of Zionism that Israel is being held to a "double-standard." He also claimed that Zionism's critics seemed to just focus on Israel and were not critical of human-rights violations in other countries.

Again, I must point out that I focused on Israel because what passes for the American labor movement has invested some \$300 million in Israel. Have American labor unions purchased the bonds of other countries where human-rights are routinely violated? We all know of the AFL-CIO connection with the CIA in Central America and how this exposes the farcical character of capitalist unionism. On the other hand, we know little of capitalist unionism's involvement with Zionism and how the American working class - at least that part of it associated with capitalist unions - are being duped and swindled into supporting causes that are not in their interest and racist to boot. When one discusses Zionism one focuses on Zionism and fixes the attention of the reader on this topic. One is not obliged to focus on other forms of nationalism and even racism while dealing with the main topic.

There is indeed a big difference between Zionism and British or American nationalism. Zionism is the ideology which states that Jews ought to have and are entitled to a nation-state of their own. This presents a problem. Who or what is a Jew? Is a Jew a member of a religious group or is a Jew a member of an ethnic group? Does one cease to be Jewish because one abandons the Jewish religious tradition in favor of another religious tradition? Can one be a Jew and an Atheist? Is it just sufficient to claim a Jewish mother in order to be regarded as a Jew? Is one Jewish who has not only abandoned Judaism as a religion but is ignorant of either Hebrew or Yiddish? Israel has had to cope with these questions in order to decide who is Jewish and therefore eligible to receive the benefits of being a Jew in a Jewish state and obliged to bear the burdens of being a Jew in a Jewish state. Although Israel has a population in which seventeen percent of the people

are not Jewish, it claims to be a Jewish state. Matrilineal descent and religious conversion are the two routes to becoming Jewish should one wish to either prove one's Jewishness or become a Jew.

In the United States, five years of legal residency is all that is required of a person requesting citizenship. Otherwise one becomes a citizen simply by being born in the United States or its possessions. There are no inquiries into one's mother's religious or ethnic status. Religion, race, and ethnicity have nothing to do with American citizenship but these factors are very much the concern of the Israeli government when citizenship status for an individual is under review. Race, religion, and ethnic status are not relevant for citizenship status in Great Britain either.

D. Sacz's attempt to "explain" the harshness of Israeli rule in the occupied territories does not even contain an iota of historical accuracy. Gaza, the West Bank and the Golan Heights were conquered by Israel in the Six-Day War of 1967 which Israel initiated with a pre-emptive Pearl Harbor attack on Egypt, an attack similar to her attack on Egypt in 1956 with the aid of Britain and France. Israel was the aggressor in 1967 as she was in 1956.

D. Sacz attempted to absolve the Israelis of any responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. It was the Israelis who escorted the Christian Falangist murderers into the camps and provided them protection and the lighting required so that some two thousand Palestinian civilians could be murdered in as expeditious and efficient manner as possible. Surely, Heinrich Himmler would have saluted the Zionists for the clever way in which they got others to kill and murder for them.

As for terrorism, it would appear that D. Sacz is unaware of the fact that the present prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir was a very prominent terrorist in his younger years. On December 28, 1988, the Los Angeles Times published Shamir's thoughts on terrorism written when the future prime minister was a practicing terrorist as a leader in the infamous Stern Gang.

"Neither Jewish ethics nor Jewish tradition can disqualify terrorism as a means of combat.

"We are very far from having any moral qualms as far as our national war goes.

"We have before us the command of the Torah, whose morality surpasses that of any other body of laws in the world:

"Ye shall blot them out to the last man.

"We are particularly far from having any qualms with regard to the enemy, whose moral degradation is universally admitted here.

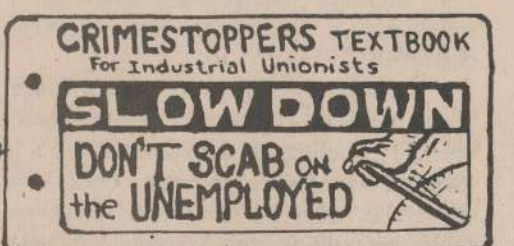
"But first and foremost, terrorism is a part of the political battle being conducted under the present circumstances, and it has a great part to play."

The problem with D. Sacz is that he is not very well informed on Zionism and its progeny, the State of Israel. He might start his education in this subject by reading *The Decadence of Judaism in Our Time* by Moshe Menuhin father of violin virtuoso Yehudi Menuhin. Another excellent title is *The Fateful Triangle* by Massachusetts Institute of Technology linguistics professor and social critic of capitalism and its works, Noam Chomsky.

(Readers of the Industrial Worker might be interested to learn that Chomsky has written an essay critical of scholarship dealing with the Spanish Civil War. The essay in question is called "Objectivity and Liberal Scholarship" which points out that little has been written about the achievements of Spanish anarcho-syndicalism in Catalonia other than George Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia*. This essay, written in 1968, can be found in *The Chomsky Reader* published by Pantheon Books in 1987.)

It is to be hoped that D. Sacz will be a little better informed the next time he chooses to write upon the subject of Zionism. My reading suggestions should be of some assistance. Oh yes, the authors are Jewish.

Fraternally,  
Robert E. Nordlander



## Reviews

**Faces: The Toll of Workplace Deaths on American Families.** National Safe Workplace Institute (122 South Michigan Ave, Chicago, IL 60603), 1989.

The bulk of this book is devoted to brief interviews with surviving family members of nearly two hundred workers who died on the job in 1987 and 1988. The one to two page accounts, often accompanied by a snapshot, give only the sketchiest of details on the deaths themselves. Instead, the focus is on introducing the people behind the statistics—and the impact of their deaths on the families they left behind. Interspersed among the accounts are short articles on the preventability of workplace deaths, the lack of media attention to the issue, etc. The book ends with a note on the large and growing numbers of workers who die alone and unknown, with no way of identifying or notifying their families.

The victims here range from 11 (a farmworker) to 74 years of age. Most were killed instantly on the job, but several were victims of brown lung, asbestosis and other diseases that can take years to kill their victims, day by tortuous day. Nearly all are men, a result both of sex segregation on the job and of the fact that most workplace deaths of women workers result from working with toxic and carcinogenic substances and as a result go unrecognized and unreported. Strangely, some policemen and others who hardly count as workers are included—part of an apparent strategy to claim that workplace deaths are fundamentally un-American.

A brief report on the preventability of workplace death notes that work-related injuries result in more years of human life lost than those caused by cancer and heart disease combined. An average of 32 workers die every day on the job, and 5500 more suffer disabling injuries. And nearly all of these fatalities, according to government reports, are easily preventable. As an example, about 100 workers die each year from trench cave-ins; "accidents" Roman engineers knew how to prevent more than 20 centuries ago.

But *Faces* offers little analysis, and no viable solutions, as to why this grisly toll continues. Steelworkers president Lynn Williams can offer nothing better than stricter government regulation and better laws. It is impossible to read this book without being moved by the plight of these victims of corporate murder. But there is little reason to hope for progress from the government.

### MURDERED ON THE JOB

Six and a half million of our fellow workers were injured on the job last year, according to employers' reports to the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Another 3,300 workers were reported killed on the job, but the Bureau notes that "the count significantly understates the work-related fatalities for the year."

Nearly three million of these on-the-job "accidents" were serious enough that workers had to take time off from work to seek medical treatment or to recover from their injuries. On average there were 8.3 injuries for every 100 full-time workers, though injuries ran as high as 14.4 per 100 on construction jobs, and as low as 2.0 in Finance (so your boss's corporate banker is probably safe—makes you feel a lot better, no?).

Nor is this all. These figures exclude workers hired by state and local governments, the self-employed, and farms with 10 employees or less. Long-term illnesses caused by exposure to toxic chemicals and other hazardous conditions are seldom reported. (Industry reported "only" 240,900 occupational illnesses, up 25% from last year but still only a tiny fraction of the real total.) Nor are deaths caused by lingering illnesses such as Brown and Black Lung included—or any other job-related deaths that don't occur immediately on the heels of an industrial "accident".

In short, millions of workers are being maimed, poisoned, crushed, and otherwise injured and killed by U.S. employers—more than 500,000 a month; nearly 800 an hour, every hour of the day. Such figures make the nation's street criminals and hoodlums look like pikers by comparison.

It's against the law to kill or maim workers on the job, of course—even for the bosses. But the assault and murder against workers is business as usual, and the government is not about to interfere in this grisly trade. If we are to hope for safe jobs—jobs we can work with reasonable hope that we'll not only live to see our next paycheck, but live to enjoy our retirement as well—we're going to have to organize to make them that way.

Unions—and individual rebel workers where there's no union, or no union worth speaking of, on the job—need to actively study their workplaces to identify potential hazards, and to act to make sure that no one works under unsafe conditions. Is your job killing you? What are you doing about it?

## Protest Detention of Chinese Workers

A Chinese railway worker, Han Dongfang, was secretly detained in late June, 1989 by the Chinese government in its crackdown of pro-democracy activists.

Han Dongfang was the founder of the Beijing WAF and was the key member of its standing committee. He topped the government's wanted list after the June 4th massacre and the violent suppression of the pro-democracy movement.

Han acted as the leading negotiator with the Beijing Public Security Bureau for the release of three of his colleagues from Beijing WAF on May 30th. The detention took place following the formal inauguration of Beijing WAF. He led the pickets protesting the secret detention and succeeded in securing the release of the three. However, he was identified as the leading "instigator" by the Chinese government for organizing the "attacks on the Public Security Bureau".

When asked by a reporter if he feared the consequences of his involvement in the BWAFF, he said, "No, I have no fear. People will always find a way to live on. I only wish to have an organization that can truly speak for the workers. The situation will be worse if we retreat now."

Detention was never announced by the Chinese authorities. Han has been held in solitary confinement since June.

Reports from China show that, detained workers have received much worse treatment than detained students or intellectuals, such as harsh beatings and tortures. In response to inquiries about human rights, the Chinese authorities have said repeatedly that they haven't killed, executed, nor harshly treated students and intellectuals. The conclusion has to be that detained workers do not receive such leniency. The Chinese government announced in June and July the execution of 12 workers or "unemployed" for their activity in the pro-democracy movement.

At present, the officially announced arrests of members of Beijing WAF include the following:

Liu Qiang (26). Former occupation: worker at a military printing plant. A member of standing committee.

Liu Huanwen (28). Unemployed. General commander of Beijing WAF Pickets' Corps.

Bai Dongping (26). Former occupation: train attendant. A core member of Beijing WAF. Was one of the 3

unionists detained at end of May.

Tian Bomin (24). Former occupation: photo studio worker.

Guo Yazhong. Member of Beijing WAF. Drafted and distributed a famous leaflet in Tianamen Square, "Declaration of the Dragon".

Li Jiang. Former occupation: Worker. Core member of Beijing WAF's Dare-to-Die Corps.

You Dianqi Core member of Beijing WAF.

Yan Fuqian (27). Worker. A leader of the Pickets' Corps of Beijing WAF.

Request for letters of protest be sent to:

Premier Zhongguo Guowu Yuan  
Beijing, PRC

President Yang Shangkun  
Zhongguo Guoji Zhuxi Bانشيخ  
Beijing, PRC

Ni Zhifu  
Chairman  
All China Federation of Trade Unions  
Beijing, -PRC  
FAX: (86-1) 801 2933

## Mexican Copper Workers Strike

Last Fall, copper workers employed by the Cananea Mine — Mexico's largest — struck for the 100th time since a 1906 strike was broken by U.S. Rangers. Then, as now, workers struck for better wages and benefits. Now that Mexico is secure in its sovereignty, our fellow workers south of the border need not fear U.S. intervention to break their strikes—today the Mexican army takes care of such matters. A Mexican historian found that with the wages that drove Cananea miners to strike in 1906, workers today in Mexico's Federal District can buy only half as much food. "It's not that things were very good for Cananea workers in 1906," Ruiz Harrell explains, "but that Mexican workers in the Federal District today have it very bad." (Information from Latin American News Update)



## South Africa Update

South African workers have launched overtime bans and consumer boycotts against employers taking advantage of the recently amended Labour Relations Act to attack their workers. (The amended act places severe restrictions on unions' rights to organize, strike, and conduct their affairs; much like those imposed on U.S. unions under U.S. antilabor law.) Several unions have declared overtime bans, while the anti-apartheid Mass Democratic Movement launched a consumer boycott in October of most of South Africa's major chain stores, demanding that the stores stop using the Labour Act against workers, recognize unions, pay a living wage, freeze the cost of basic foods, and reinstate workers fired for joining in last September's general strike.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers is protesting conditions in South Africa's coal and gold mines. "We are like slaves," one miner told the Weekly Mail, "we are known by numbers." One NUM member, Jeffrey Njuza, was shot dead by a white supervisor last year for

using a "whites only" tea cup in the Rustenberg Refineries company canteen. Black miners are forced to wear coded bracelets and computerized identity cards. They are searched at the entrances to mines, while white workers are allowed to pass freely. Lifts, canteens and dining halls, restrooms and showers are all segregated. Black workers are forced to use mine hospital and first aid stations, while white workers are covered by medical plans offering much superior health care.

Meanwhile, a South African ecological movement is beginning to take shape. The SA Chemical Workers Union recently met with farmers who have been fighting for a ban on dangerous pesticides, and activists are campaigning against environmental destruction throughout the country. Given the strength of South Africa's union movement, ecological activists are being forced to deal with workers' needs from the start, thus avoiding the conflict between the labor and environmental movements that employers have been able to whip up in the States.



## Blackcat Strikes Again

Charlie Hiatt was angry, but not terribly surprised, to discover why his bulldozer died in the middle of a logging operation some weeks back. Hiatt, a prosperous second generation logging contractor, knew he'd been had. A midnight rambler had apparently poured sand down into the crankcase of the D7S Caterpillars it sat unattended on a logging site not far from the coast along highway 128. Hiatt, Boonville's foremost logging entrepreneur, describes what sand does inside heavy equipment: "It gets into the transmission, and then before you realize it, it's gotten into the final drive. It eats out the seal, then the bearings, and sometimes you wind up junking the whole machine."

Hiatt thinks such damage "comes in cycles". His worst encounter with sabotage came back in 1986, when the bill to repair and replace vandalized equipment reached almost \$50,000. Since then, Hiatt's machinery was spread further damage until this spring, when crews began finding minor damage to heavy equipment -- broken gauges, cut hoses, animal blood smeared around the cab -- at several logging sites along Greenwood and Cameron roads. With the latest episode, he anticipates a \$17,000 bill to dismantle, clean and rebuild the bulldozer's transmission, plus many weeks "down time" as the machine sits idle pending an insurance settlement.

Greenwood and Cameron roads are developing a reputation as a logging war zone. Another Boonville logging contractor, Bob Pardini, had sugar added and oil removed from several of his bulldozers on L-P logging operations in that area this year. The spiked tree which caused a mill accident in Cloverdale back in 1987 also came from this vicinity. And now we have the mysterious case of the missing feller-buncher.

Feller-buncher? We're talking about a \$500,000 mechanical tree cutter and stacker, which rides around on tracks to cut or wrench trees out of the ground. Two such machines reportedly operate in Mendocino County, both owned by Okerstrom Logging, a Willits-based contractor. During September and early October the feller-buncher worked on L-P land west of Philo. Angry neighbors say their lives were dominated by the incredible noise coming from this machine, whose roar began at five o'clock each morning and continued nonstop until eight at night. When heavy rain set in, the equipment finally fell silent. Then on the morning of October 24, several eyewitnesses saw an enormous piece of machinery, its cab badly damaged by fire, slowly being transported on a low-bed along Greenwood, heading for the coast.

Damage to the feller-buncher would not surprise anyone who has followed the conflict between environmentalists and the timber industry. Earth First! (EF!) organizer Judi Bari is convinced the machine was sabotaged, and she feels it deserved to be. The fiery activist declares that "the machine takes out trees and jobs with equal speed. The machine is not welcome nor safe in Mendocino County." Charlie Hiatt agrees that the feller-buncher is an invitation to trouble. Although he owns a large fleet of heavy equipment on prominent display in down town Boonville, Hiatt has no intention of spending "half a million for a machine L-P wanted loggers to go for, but people don't want. It leaves a clearcut behind and there would be too much (public) concern."

Okerstrom defends his use of the feller-buncher. In his opinion, "It doesn't take away jobs; it actually makes dangerous, brush choked sites loggable." He claims the machine is desirable from an environmental point of view, because "you don't have to open up so many skid trails, and it compacts the soil less than a Cat because its tracks are so wide and long."

There is no agreement about assigning blame (or praise) for the sabotage of logging equipment, because no one ever seems to get caught. Hiatt thinks disgruntled former employees are the culprits most of the time, although he suspects environmentalists involved with the tree-sits took out his bulldozer on highway 128. Okerstrom believes the incidence of sugar in fuel tanks and equipment driven over the side of embankments has gotten much worse since "the influx of people who decided we (loggers) weren't needed, who don't think logging is important to this area."

With L-P property being the site of so much vandalism, corporatemanagement is quick to describe these acts as the work of "terrorists" on the radical fringe of the environmental movement. "Messing with property and the right to work is terrorism," according to Public Affairs Manager Shep Tucker, who makes it clear that EF! is L-P's prime suspect. Describing the impact of ecotage, Tucker accuses EF! of "hurting working people and small family loggers, which doesn't accomplish much except to get people ticked off."

As a foremost EF! organizer for Mendocino County, Judi Bari has her own theory what happened to the feller-buncher, and why. According to Bari, "The word on the street is that loggers did this one. We (EF!) didn't do it, but I wish we had."



Controversial as that avowal may be, it adheres to Earth First!'s position on what they call "ecotage". The movement, after all, was inspired in large part by Edward Abbey's 1975 novel *The Monkey wrench Gang*, a fictionalized account of environmental guerrillas wreaking havoc on bulldozers and bridges throughout the Southwest. Some years later, EF! organizers actually catalogued methods for carrying out the destruction fantasized by Abbey. Since it first appeared in 1985, *Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching* has sold about 20,000 copies, not a few of which can be found on bookshelves of local residents.

True to its origins, EF! organizers refuse to join the chorus of timber corporations and mainstream environmentalist groups who denounce the saboteurs. Darryl Cherney contends that "destruction of machinery is morally justified under certain circumstances, while violence against other living things is not." Judi Bari goes much further in support of the tactic. "History will remember people who destroy bulldozers as heroes," she believes. Bari thinks destruction of machinery is a predictable response to the political system's failure to stop the rape of the earth. "You win a lawsuit to stop a logging plan, then the timber company files an identical plan the very next season. Besides sabotage, what else is left?" she asks.

Evidence suggests that sabotage actually does slow logging by raising operating costs. One good sized contractor even admits that further vandalism would force him to cut back to just two logging operations at a time, where he would post guards round-the-clock.

A tactic as radical as sabotage is bound to alienate most of the public, with its reverence for "private property". Yet the direction "civilization" is moving -- global deforestation and the resultant climatic shifts all around the planet -- promises far worse upheaval than mere economic disruption. Unless industry backs away from its "log everything now" policy, a time will soon arrive when sabotage seems like a trivial matter compared to collapse of the biosphere.

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## Death Squad Kills Soviet Strike Leader

Alexander Sotnikov, who was deputy Chairperson of the strike committee in the coal-mining town of Zverevo, was murdered October 18th, according to a report in Moscow News. Sotnikov was beaten until he died of multiple skull fractures. Although Soviet authorities have tried to attribute the death to a drunken brawl, other strike leaders note that Sotnikov was a peaceable man, who had received numerous death threats since helping to organize the strike wave that has paralyzed Siberian coal fields in recent months. "I am positive he was murdered by men he had prevented from living off the miners," said Mine Committee Chair Valery Ivanov.

In mid-November, Soviet courts upheld a ruling that continuing mine strikes are illegal, and imposed fines of 1,000 rubles (approximately \$1500) each on strike leaders. Despite the ruling, 12 of 13 pits in the Vorkuta region vowed to remain on strike to protest the government's failure to make good on its promises which ended the national coal strike in mid-1989. Vorkuta miners are also demanding an emergency congress of the official Miners' Union, in order to restructure it and replace the current leadership with officials accountable to the rank-and-file. The largest Vorkuta pit union has voted to break away from the official union to establish its own, independent organization.

### REFERENDUM COMING

IWW members:

Be advised that the General Executive Board of the IWW has adopted a resolution calling for a referendum ballot to be issued on the constitutional procedures for filing charges. Look for the details (notice, etc. in an upcoming issue of your GOB.



## Of Interest To Unionists



**The Last to Know, Detroit, Jan. 11-**Starting the second week in January, Ford Motors shut down three assembly plants, temporarily laying off 9,700 hourly workers. Joel Pitcoff, a Ford spokesperson, said Ford had alerted its suppliers about the impending shutdowns, but delayed warning the workers about the possibility. Workers in the Escort plant in Edison, N.J., the Aerostar minivan plants in St. Louis, and the Econoline plant in Lorain, Ohio were off for a week. A separate line of the Lorain plant was scheduled to shut down in January and early February, idling assemblers of Thunderbirds and Cougars.

**West Bank Strike, Jerusalem, Dec. 27-**In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, shops closed in response to a strike call in protest of the Israeli Parliament's two-year extension of "emergency" regulations permitting the military to hold Palestinian prisoners from the occupied territories.

**Louisiana Chemical Workers Win Contract, New Orleans, Jan. 2-**Leaders of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union say BASF workers won their Dec. 18 contract from BASF largely because their campaign stressed that the company was a habitual polluter. The environment was not an issue in June 1984, when BASF locked out 370 workers who charged that a proposed new labor contract was unfair. The proposed contract demanded an eight-month freeze on pay generally and cut maintenance workers salaries, hiked employee health insurance premiums while cutting benefits, and eliminated seniority.

By the June 1984 contract deadline, BASF would not let the workers stay on the job under the old contract. It locked them out and brought in scabs to run the Geismar plant, between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, at full capacity with 100 fewer workers, which the locked-out workers claimed was unsafe. In 1987 the company allowed production workers to come back without a contract, and BASF says the lockout ended then. But 110 maintenance workers were not taken back because a nonunion subcontractor had filled their jobs.

The union then launched when a BASF spokesperson, Robert Thoma, called a "scorched-earth campaign that's meant to destroy the company," and what the local chief negotiator, Ernie Rousselle said was an "intensification" of what the union has done in other regions.

The union placed questions on billboards near the plant asking, for example, "is BASF the Gateway to Cancer Alley?," a reference to pollution generated by industry along the Mississippi where the plant is located. In the months following the lockout, union members joined with environmental groups to protest that a \$66,700 fine against BASF for five air pollution violations was too small. Union members, accompanied by spouses and children, packed state hearing on environmental issues. They wrote letters and carried petitions urging stronger environmental controls on industry. They joined conservation groups. One union member, copying machine in tow, combed state records for data on petrochemical plants.

As a result of their campaign, the company offered a new contract in mid December, under which the 110 maintenance workers were allowed to return to the plant as production workers, after training. The locked-out workers received raises and credit for seniority, but no credit in pension plans for time away from the jobs.

Meanwhile, a state appellate court ordered the state to recompute the amount of BASF's air pollution fine on the basis of the economic benefits that BASF gained by not installing proper pollution controls. The environmental specialist in the State Attorney General's Office said the union's five year struggle "has raised the level of consciousness about the environment in Louisiana" and has helped persuade the state to regulate industry more closely. The Louisiana chemical workers have also set an example of tenacity and imagination for workers elsewhere.

**British Workers Strike Over Hours, Paris, Jan. 9-**For nine weeks, the workers in a Chester, England, plant owned by British Aerospace have been striking for a 35 hour workweek. The management is refusing to negotiate until the strikers go back to work. The plant makes wings for Airbus jets as part of the European commercial aircraft consortium, and the strike could potentially idle thousands of aircraft assemblers in France, Spain and West Germany, putting pressure on management to settle.

### Ballad of the Rotten Old Men Wolf Biermann

Hey Krenz, you merry cold-warrior  
I believe nothing you say, not one word  
You cheered on the tanks in Beijing  
I saw your teeth while the killing occurred  
Your false laughter. You'll serve  
Fritz Kremer  
As the stuff for a monument to hypocrisy  
You are our Stasi-Metastasis  
In the sick body of the state's own party

We don't want to bury you to rot  
Because you're already full of decay  
Not revenge, no, retirement!  
In the ghetto of Wandlitz  
And peace to your final day

Hey Hager, Professor Wallpaper-Cloak  
I believe nothing you say, you rotten senile  
Now you're stealing the words from our mouths  
New phrases from the same old pile  
You can no longer be saved yourself  
And this sick land you'll save least of all  
You've betrayed the dreams of your youth  
And the handwriting is fiery on the wall

We don't want to bury you to rot...

Hey Mielke, you fought in the Spanish war?  
I believe nothing you say, you privileged swine  
We know you liquidated the Trotskyites  
And other comrades, cowardly behind the line  
Now you are playing your bloody games with us  
Pogroms for the fortieth anniversary day

At Prenzlauer Berg, in Leipzig and Dresden  
We forgive you nothing, not a single melee

We don't want to bury you to rot...

Hey Schnitzler, you miserable Scribble-Eddie  
Even when you say that the earth is round  
Every child will know: Our earth is square  
You are a bought, degenerate hound  
And soon when you are lying in the earth  
Not even the worms will enter your bone  
Even in his grave he must lie to the worms  
That's what they'll write on your marble stone

We don't want to bury you to rot...

Hey Honney, you left for reasons of health  
I don't believe you, and certainly not this  
You always had the worst disease  
The Stalinist syphilis  
I have despised you and I have feared you  
And yet a little respect must prevail  
Because the damned fascists stuck you  
For eleven years in the Brandenburg jail  
We don't want to bury you to rot...

\*) Hey Bushie, you old Yanqui gunboat diplomat  
We read your crooked CIA-thin lips  
When you pronounced the death sentence  
For hundreds of Panamanian kids  
And the massacre of Tianammen Square  
Meant nothing to Krenz and nothing to you  
But we found a cure for the Stalinist plague  
And we'll find one for imperialism, too

We don't want to bury you to rot  
Because you're already full

\*) Added by the translator in the spirit of Biermann



## Glasnost for America

The efforts by the leaders of the USSR to make their society more open and democratic (glasnost) and rebuild their stagnant economy (perestroika) have been well publicized in the West. But one aspect of glasnost and perestroika has elicited little comment: The democratization of Russia's factories and farms. The idea that the employees should have the right to elect their top managers and have a say in how a business should be run is so different from current practice in America that the mass media are finding it easy to ignore.

While the individual rights of Americans in general have been strengthened in the last few decades, at our place of work we are still as unemancipated as ever. During my many years as an employee I never quite understood this contrast between an otherwise democratic society and the authoritarianism of my workplace. That others had the same problem is suggested by the fact that at the company where I spent most of my working life the floor occupied by the top managers was commonly referred to as the "kremlin". And indeed, the way this very typical American corporation was and is run has some uncanny similarities with the Kremlin of yore such as: (1) The autocratic boss, (2) the party line, (3) periodic purges of personnel, (4) conformity, (5) excessive rewards for the privileged few, and (6) exclusion of the many from power.

Within his corporate realm the power of the C.E.O. is about as absolute as that of any medieval potentate. Neither the stockholders nor the directors have much control over him—the former because their power is too diffuse, the latter because they are usually too close to him. Even more impotent are the senior executives, because the C.E.O. can fire them at will. The only employees with any freedom are the members of the trade unions. That's why the boss has such a visceral dislike for them and does his utmost to get rid of them—even if he has to move the whole company to do it.

Another conspicuous similarity between a typical American corporation and a one-party state is the systematic distortion of reality implied by the term authoritarianism of a state and that of a business enterprise lies, of course, in the fact that it is much less traumatic to quit one's job than one's country, and much less perilous to oppose an autocratic C.E.O. than a dictatorial head of state. Nevertheless, the impact of a poor work environment or loss of job on the worker and his or her family can be very damaging to their mental and physical well-being, and the inevitable consequence of authoritarianism, no matter where it is practiced, is stagnation and inefficiency. But all practical considerations aside, it is simply not consistent with a democratic system of government to deny its citizens the right to participate in decisions that greatly affect them.

One frequent argument against more freedom in the workplace is that it interferes with the rights of the owners of a

business to the unimpeded use of their property—the same argument that was once made against the abolition of slavery. If the current trend toward more leveraged corporate buy-outs with the frequently ensuing mass dismissal of employees and the increasing tendency to force huge payouts on the workers by threatening to close or move the plants in question continue, perhaps our society will begin to see the need for a better balance between the rights of employees and the prerogatives of the managers and owners of a business.

Fortunately we need not look for inspiration and guidance solely to the USSR, where the blessings of glasnost and perestroika are still far from secure. Several European countries have had various limited forms of industrial democracy for many years. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the approach the West-Germans have taken. Even in its limited form industrial democracy demonstrates that freedom and democracy in the workplace are not at all incompatible.

Some of the more significant provisions of the two most relevant West-German laws, the Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (company constitution statute) and the Mitbestimmungsgesetz (co-determination statute) are these:

(1) All businesses with more than five employees form a company council, whose members are elected by secret ballot by the employees. The C.E.O. must inform and consult the council regularly about all matters affecting them including safety, working conditions, overtime, working hours, vacation schedules, salaries and wages, hiring, firing, lay-offs, training, new construction, etc.

(2) In addition, in companies with more than 2000 employees half the directors are elected by the employees, half by the stockholders or owners, and the chairman by a majority of the directors. These measures, especially the more recent co-determination law, were at first bitterly opposed by West-German business, with all the arguments we have come to expect whenever an elite is called upon to yield some of its privileges. But none of the predicted dire consequences, such as lower productivity, excessive costs, and a general paralysis of management materialized.

On the contrary, West-German industry is now second to none in productivity, innovativeness, and profitability, and the West-German economy has had strong growth, fueled by the highest exports of any country, and all this at stable prices. Could it be that industrial democracy brings even greater productivity and a solution to many of the social cost inherent in an industrial world? Could it be that democracy in the workplace is actually good for productivity and profits? Much lip service has been paid here to the concept of worker participation; but only a few companies have done anything to bring it about.

In our current economic climate, where an orgy of leveraged buy-outs and corporate takeovers has produced huge profits for stockholders, investment bankers and top

"party line". The corporate party line is the management version of the truth that suits its real or imagined corporate purposes. Because it tends to obscure reality even to the corporate officials who created it, it can have disastrous results for the company and its employees.

One of the more repulsive traits such companies have in common with other authoritarian systems is the periodic purging of personnel. The objectives are similar, namely to distract attention from the failures of the leadership by sacrificing convenient scapegoats, to punish those who were not sufficiently solicitous of the party line, and to frighten the survivors into obedient conformity.

It is characteristic for the mental rigidity of political dictators and corporate bosses to impose the greatest possible conformity on their subordinates. In the typical corporation, no effort is spared to impose uniformity in all things—from the timing of the coffee break to adherence to the company dress code. Aside from satisfying a strong personal taste for conformity per se, it also reflects the enormous appetite for controlling other people that motivated so many of the top managers I have known.

Taking full advantage of its power, the corporate elite rewards itself extravagantly—not only with high salaries and bonuses, but also with all kinds of special privileges, such as company cars and planes, trips to exotic places, etc. Salaries up to 90 times greater than those of the average employees are not at all unusual. The parallel between our corporate aristocracy and the former party elite of the USSR with their chauffeur driven black limousines, their country houses on the outskirts of Moscow, their special stores and private hospitals is inescapable.

What is equally clear is the success both of these elites have had in keeping most people from having any say about matters that affect them. Plants employing thousands of workers are closed or moved south without any obligation by management to consult them, or until the recent passage of the 60-day plant closing bill, even to inform them. Even the dwindling minority of American workers who are union members have little protection against these practices. Indeed, as so many companies have recently demonstrated, moving the company is an effective weapon for expelling unions.

As striking as these similarities are, one basic distinction between the managers, and great hardship for most employees and their communities, there is added urgency to subject these greed driven schemes to the scrutiny of those most affected by them—the employees. If the USSR can make the effort to transform a one-party dictatorship into a land of glasnost and perestroika, it is high time for the land of the free to extend the constitutional "blessings of liberty" to her employees at their place of work and, in the process, create a more productive economy for all of us.



## Anarcho-Syndicalism

continued from page 1

would be "all power to the people, not the party," thus reappropriating the slogan of the Kronstadt workers and sailors who rebelled against the dictatorship of the Party in 1921. They outlined a model of society based on workers' councils similar to those that were attempted in 1917 before the Soviets were stripped of content by Lenin and the party. The delegate from Leningrad (who significantly called the city Petrograd every time he spoke) declared: "We don't want democracy, we want anarchy." Afterwards there was a discussion on the content of libertarian socialism, which the delegates were striving to realize. They don't want any kind of party, not even party pluralism. "The parties only want power for themselves; we are against all parties and in favor of every kind of really popular organization." They proposed freedom of organization at all levels.

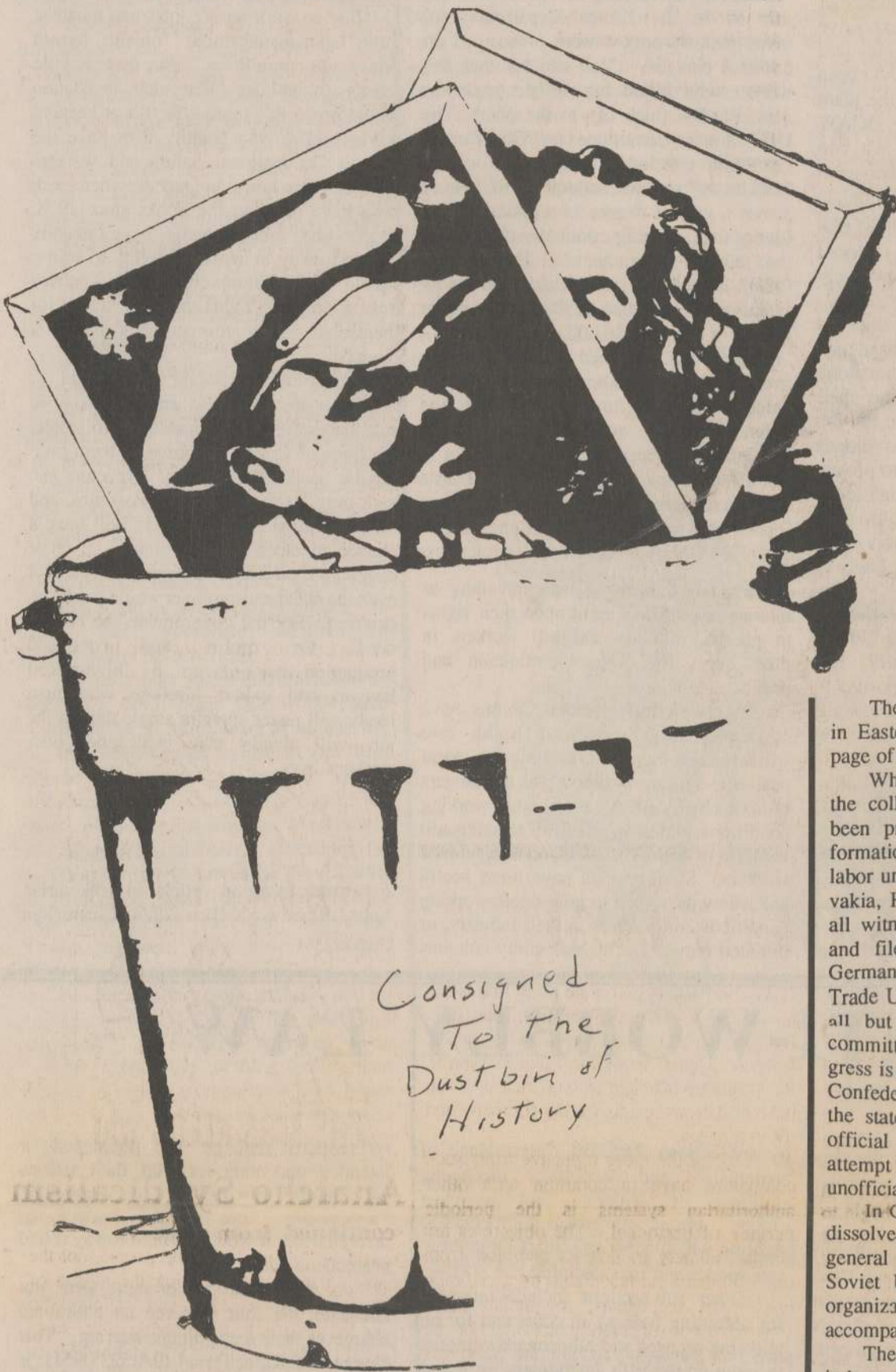
In the minimum program approved by the assembly, they speak of the struggle for a federalist society based on self-managed units in the collective property in lands and factories, and the maximum decentralization of the economy.

Finally they turned to discussing the federations symbol. Up to the congress they had used the black flag with a red star. The discussion of symbols took much time, showing its importance for all. "Black is the color of dawn." "Black is the color of water, the beginning of all things." "The red star also symbolized Stalinism, it is dyed in blood." Some delegates proposed the color green, thinking of the ecology movement. But it was finally decided to adopt the red and black banner with the diagonal cut, such as been historically typical of anarcho-syndicalism internationally.

At the congress's end, delegates left with renewed energy; but before they adjourned they decided to send a letter of recognition to SAC: "We look with hope for strong ties with our Swedish comrades. We hope that our common movement grows all over the world, like a big tree and full of life. We won't forget that the SAC was the first organization in solidarity with us, the first to cross the iron curtain. Let us increase our friendship, for the demilitarization of the world and the self-management of the working class."

Mike Hargis  
Reprinted from Libertarian Labor Review, #8 Winter, 1989-90  
(Information for this is lifted from Comunidad (Feb/March 1989), a Spanish language publication issued from Sweden by Uruguayan exiles. They got their information from SAC.)

# BREAKS DOWN THE WALL



*Consigned To the Dustbin of History*

## SOVIET ANARCHO-SYNDICALISM

Andrei Isav, a member of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Federation (KAS) of the Soviet Union, recently published a statement in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the paper of the Young Communist League. The following is abridged from a translation of that statement published in Black Flag (October, 1989):

What motivates us? ...Our motto remains the words of Bakunin: "Freedom

without socialism is privilege and injustice, socialism without freedom is slavery and brutality.' ...We are principled antagonists not simply of any government or type of state but of the very idea of the state. At the same time we are not Utopians and recognize the need for evolution, for transitional periods. That is why at the present time we are fighting for the transfer of real power to the central and local soviets, the restoration of Soviet power and its original meaning, for the gradual transfer of the means of production into the hands of those who work for them, for the broad development of non-state and non-party forms of initiative on the part of the workers (the movement for preserving the cultural and natural environment, the unions of students, and so on).

We are not against a multiplicity of parties, nor are we for such a thing. We do not need a multiplicity of parties, but non-party soviets in which deputies will vote not on the basis of party decisions but in accordance with the wishes of the electors...

## Polish Capitalism Succeeds

On January 1, 1990, the Polish government started officially changing from a communist economic system to a capitalist system. The method of change includes 600% inflation, with wages allowed to raise only about one-third of the inflation rate, and cutting off subsidies, now 31% of the national budget. State run businesses will have to make their way without subsidies. The idea is that this will force them to invest in new energy-saving and labor-saving equipment. But 30% interest rates will block borrowing for now, and production is expected to drop by 20% this year, with many companies going bankrupt. The Labor Minister speaks of 400,000 unemployed, but admits this "an imaginary number," pulled from a hat. The International Monetary Fund predicts 1 million jobless and the World Bank, 5 million.

By the second week in January, this meant that a gallon of gas, \$.50 in December, is a dollar. A pound of ham had doubled, to \$1.50. Low by Western

standards, this is a fortune in Poland, where the average wage is about \$37 a month and a tank of gas can eat up week's wages. One immediate result was that 5000 car owners in Warsaw alone handed in their registrations. Traffic dwindled to half normal and usual three-hour lines at gas stations vanished.

Meanwhile, railroad fares increased by 250% on the average, and municipal bus fares doubled. The price of coal, the country's chief fuel for heating went up 400% for companies and 600% for households. Electricity prices went up 300% for companies and 400% for households.

According to government projections, by Spring, the first signs of economic improvement will appear, and by summer, inflation should be down. Then the second stage of the grand experiment- the breakup of state monopolies and privatization-can begin. Within three years, Poland could be experiencing the free market system just like Chile is now. PLP



## SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The collapse of the Stalinist regimes in Eastern Europe has been on the front page of the newspapers for months.

What the news has not told us is that the collapse of these regimes has either been preceded or accompanied by the formation of independent revolutionary labor unions. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Soviet Union are all witnessing the formation of true rank and file workers organizations. In E. Germany the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (the party/state unions) has all but dissolved. The entire national committee has resigned. A national congress is to be held in January in which the Confederation is to dissolve its ties with the state and party. This action by the official trade union movement is a vain attempt to forestall the rapid growth of the unofficial union movement.

In Czechoslovakia the Stalinist regime dissolved in the face of a call for a national general strike. In both Hungary and the Soviet Union anarchist syndicalist labor organizations have been formed (see accompanying articles).

The International conference of independent revolutionary unions which is to occur in Stockholm in May takes on great importance. The dissolution of the Iron Curtain (even if it may be only temporary) brings with it the possibility of rank and file cooperation across national boundaries which in the past could only occur in "underground" forms.

The IWW in its winter referendum endorsed this conference and hopes to send a delegate to the conference. Purchase an

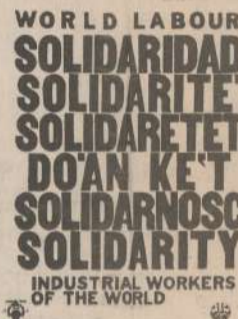
International Solidarity Assessment Stamp, these stamps are \$10.00 U.S. and all the proceeds from the sale of the stamp will be used to send an official IWW delegate(s) to the Stockholm conference.

The building of close ties of solidarity with fellow workers in Eastern Europe is critical for the 1990's. As stated in the New York Times of December 31st and substantiated by recent events in the Communist Economic Community; Eastern Europe is to become entirely integrated into the capitalist economic system. Gorbachev's goal is to make the Soviet Union the next Singapore of capitalism.

As is being demonstrated in Poland, this integration into western capitalism will be paid for by the workers. Hyperinflation and mass unemployment coupled with a government willing to give the International Monetary Fund whatever they want indicates that Eastern Europe will be soon replacing their Soviet bosses with capitalist bosses. The new unionism developing in the eastern block is not "pro-capitalist." Rather they are developing along the lines of syndicalism with a program calling for continued social ownership of the means of production (not state ownership) and workers control and management of industry.

An agenda for the working class of N. America for the last decade of the century must include the building of concrete and lasting ties of solidarity with the workers of Eastern Europe.

Mark Kaufmann



## Of Interest



## To Unionists

**Greenpeace acquitted in Carrier Protest, Vancouver, BC, Dec. 29-** Five members of Greenpeace were acquitted of charges of mischief by a judge who ruled that anchoring of US Navy vessel, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, off Vancouver was an invitation to protest. The provincial court Judge Wallace Craig, said that Greenpeace was right to protest and the Canadians had been too passive in the past. The five spray-painted peace symbols and the international radiation warning symbol on the aircraft carrier Independence.

**US Child Labor on the Rise.** The subfreezing weather that hit Florida orange groves in December meant trouble for the children of migrant farm workers. Because of the freeze, many orange growers wanted to bring in the harvest immediately, hoping to rush the crop to juice processing plants, where they could get some return for their damaged produce.

To pick so much, so quickly, grove owners not only called on migrant farm workers, they demanded that the workers' underage children (those under 12) work as well. Moreover, federal, state and local officials simply looked the other way. Consequently during January, thousands of children who are four to twelve were at work from 6 in the morning to 6 at night, on ladders, near and even on heavy machinery, lifting 40-to-50 pound crates, using substandard sanitary facilities, breathing pesticides and generally risking their future health and well-being for the sake of some farmer's profit.

In almost all 50 states, both the spirit and letter of child labor laws are being violated. Reported violations-most violations are not reported because there is usually no victim familiar with the law - rose dramatically over the past five years. In 1989 more than 20,000 child labor violations were reported to the Department of Labor - an increase of almost fivefold during the Reagan years.

**Hunger and Homelessness, Washington, Dec. 20-**Hunger and homelessness in US cities rose most rapidly in 1989 among families with children, the US Conference of Mayors said today, with one in four homeless people a child. In a survey of 27 cities, the mayors found that requests for emergency shelter in 1989 were up 25% from 1988, and requests for food were up 19%. The survey reported that three-quarters of the cities could not meet the demands for food or shelter, and some families and others seeking help had to be turned away. In the surveyed cities, 36% of the homeless in 1989 were families, up from 34% the year before and 27% in 1985. The percentage of the homeless who were single men continued to fall, to 46% in 1989 from 60% in 1985.

### Boycott Salvadoran Coffee

Many people are finding that Salvadoran coffee has a bitter taste, after 10 years of warfare and 70,000 lives. Coffee is El Salvador's main export. Supported by the profits from coffee exports, the "fourteen families" who have dominated El Salvador's squads, preventing reform and blocking a negotiated settlement of the war. Consequently, the coffee workers union in El Salvador, SICAFE and UNTS, the largest federation of Salvadoran workers, have called for a boycott of Salvadoran coffee. Inside the US, the boycott is being promoted by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, and Neighbor to Neighbor.

**BRANDS TO BUY:** Stuart, 8 O'Clock, Chock Full of Nuts, Columbian and of course Nicaraguan coffee.

**BOYCOTT:** (and give them a call and tell them why)

Proctor and Gamble: Folgers, High Point 1-800-344-7490

General Foods: Maxwell House, Maxim, Yuban, Brim, Sanka, GF International 1-800-431-1004

Nestle/Hill Brothers: Tasters Choice, Nescafe, Soca Brava, Hills Brothers, Chase and Sanborn, MJB 1-800-637-8537

### Protest against NY Times Salvadoran Coverage, NY-On Dec. 19

some 80 members of the NY Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador demonstrated outside the Manhattan New York Times building in Manhattan in protest of the paper's abjectly progovernment coverage of El Salvador. Six people were arrested after they wrapped themselves in NY Times newspapers covered with red ink and lay down in front of the building's entrance.

### Protest against US Invasion of Panama, NY-On Dec. 21

about 250 people in a demonstration called by the Anti-War Mobilization group demonstrated outside an Armed Forces recruiting station in times Square to protest the latest instance of US gun boat diplomacy.

HUCK/KONOPACKI LABOR CARTOONS





Having recently spoken with a young friend whose brother is with the occupation forces in Panama, one hears a slightly different story than that of the Panameno people enthusiastically hailing their liberators.

Said brother having embarked upon a nice military career with prospects of an eventual early military retirement is beginning to have a few qualms about his choice of vocation. He reports of wounded children in the military hospital, one six-year old girl with over thirty bullets being extracted from her legs, said bullets having been inflicted by the occupying forces. There was at the time a strict curfew with instructions to shoot at anyone who happens to be out at night. This little girl happens to be one of the children who survived alive. Others were killed.

She and her age mates were shot at while rummaging through the garbage cans for scraps of food as the recent military action and attendant orgy of looting merely added a new nadir to an already long-depressed economy and the consequent hunger pangs overrode the fear of being shot at. The young soldier recalling painfully how only a century ago the cavalry would shoot down the children of his own tribal ancestors expressed a bit of repugnance at having to shoot at mere children.

The commanding officers sternly reminded him and his fellow soldiers that even little children can be taught how to shoot a gun. One can surmise that if that is a little far from the truth, continuance of such military conduct may eventually stimulate a precocious interest in the skills of warfare on the part of these little ones. All monstrous institutions have a talent for bringing about their own destruction.

Such is the rationale, it is assumed, for the slaughter of innocents at My Lai, Sand Creek and Wounded Knee, the strafing of civilians of all ages by Japanese planes, the bombing of each other's kindergartens on the part of the Luftwaffe and the RAF and everybody has been made aware that a rock hurled by a Palestinian teen-ager is capable of inflicting irreparable damage to the Israel military machine. The British army also feels in dire danger from the rocks of Belfast Catholic teen-agers and indeed, there is no such a thing as peace to the military mentality for the very concept of peace is an ominous threat to its very existence. War is indeed the health of the state!

For those of us in Freedomland we do not get a balanced view of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as do some of our news watchers in other parts of the World who have been long aware of Jewish protest demonstrations against Israeli militarism right in Israel. News watchers in Freedomland are not aware of peace movements going on that would put the Anti-Viet Nam War Movement here during the '60s to shame.

Of particular interest is a co-operative community where Jews and Arabs live together, trying to set an example for the rest of the country to follow. Neve Shalom-Wahat Al Salaam is the name of the community meaning Oasis of Peace in both Hebrew and Arabic. Here both Israeli and Palestinian families not only live together but make it a point of learning each other's languages and culture. This

town midway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv is a rural collective whose residents are proving that co-operation can exist between Jews and Arabs and in the process are discovering their common Semetic roots.

Very little was known about this community, the Israeli government does its best to ignore its existence, until this town had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and they are first receiving the international attention they long deserve. The establishment of this community was an uphill climb, due to the long-grained mutual mistrust on the part of the Israelis and the Palestinians and the conspiracy of silence on the part of the government. As our historian, Fred Thompson pointed out, the conflict between Arabs and Jews was a classic example of the obsolescence of the nation-state. People are capable of working together despite any ethnic, linguistic, religious or cultural differences.

If people just have control over their own living space and their work places, the nation-state would become an interesting footnote in the history books where the reader could reflect upon the primitive stage his species used to be in. Those interested in learning more about this community should contact American Friends of Neve Shalom-Wahat Al Salaam, 121 Sixth Avenue, #5023, New York City 10013 and they will be happy to send you literature.

The mistrust of one group of humans toward another is what keeps the present class-structure intact. We know that from the job where the boss is happy when the workers are at each other's throats. It gives us poor misguided workers the opportunity to compete with our fellow workers and to stool on them.

Here in Freedomland the English-Only movement is trying to force its narrow-minded subliminal racist message on the people. Small countries like Belgium and Switzerland have more than one official language. The proponents like to point out that conflicts in countries like Yugoslavia and Canada are the result of more than one language where in truth these conflicts arise from economic inequalities. Is there strife in Northern Ireland because the Catholic speaks a different language from the Protestant? The community of Neve Shalom-Wahat Al Salaam should be proof enough that people can speak different languages and still get along together. Here in what is now Freedomland, the original residents were existing with languages other than their own for centuries until their neighborhood went to Hell.

If these "do as the Romans do" babies were consistent, they sure as Hell would not be speaking the same language. The New Yorker would be speaking Iroquois, the Southerner, Cherokee or Seminole, the Mid-Westerner, Anishinabe and the Westerner, Shoshonean. The curious truth is that if all foreign words were deleted from the English language there would no longer be any language left and that can be said about any language. Our human species has evolved to its present questionable high stage of development through the exchange of many ideas and don't let the back-to-the-egg characters try to tell you any different.

-C. C. Redcloud

## Resistance Conspiracy Case

On November 3, the D.C. Court of Appeals issued a decision in the Resistance Conspiracy Case, severely weakening the government's case against six revolutionaries. The appeals court ruled that broad conspiracy charges could not be used against three of the defendants -- Susan Rosenberg, Alan Berkman, and Tim Blunk -- because of Double Jeopardy.

This case stems from a highly unusual and vindictive indictment unveiled by the US Justice Department in May, 1988, charging Laura Whitchorn, Susan Rosenberg, Linda Evans, Marilyn Buck, Tim Blunk and Alan Berkman with "seeking to influence, change, and protest policies and practices of the United States government concerning various international and domestic matters through the use of violent and illegal means." The six are charged with being part of a conspiracy and aiding and abetting the bombing of four military and government buildings, including the 1983 bombing of the US Capitol following the US invasion of Grenada. No one was injured in any of these actions.

The Resistance Conspiracy Six are 20-year veterans of the progressive movements in this country against racism and colonialism, US military intervention, sexism, and gay and lesbian oppression. They have been part of many solidarity and human rights

organizations, beginning with the Civil Rights Movement in the early 60's.

The Emergency Committee for Political Prisoners' Rights has initiated a letter writing campaign to the Attorney General, because political pressure at this time can play a role in influencing the decision the government makes. Thousands of progressive people and organizations all over the country expressed their support for the Resistance Conspiracy Six by signing an "Open Letter" that appeared in the pages of a wide variety of people's publications. The Emergency Committee urges all progressive people to build on that support by demanding that the government drop the charges against Susan, Tim and Alan now. Dropping the charges against the three of them can be an important first step in dropping this vindictive prosecution entirely.

Please send letters to: Attorney General Thornburgh, US Department of Justice, 10th and Constitution, NW, Washington, DC 20530 (please reference the case as US v. Whithorn, Crim. Action No. 88-00145-04). These letters can make a difference now.

For more information about the Resistance Conspiracy Case, contact the Emergency Committee, PO Box 28191, Washington DC 20038.

## THE TOLL OF WORK PLACE DEATHS

Fourteen workers died and more than 100 others were injured last October, when a Phillips Petroleum plastics plant in Pasadena, Texas exploded. After the accident, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers (OCAW, which represents most of the workers at the plant) noted that the explosion was an inevitable consequence of inadequate staffing levels, excessive overtime, and contracting out of maintenance work. OCAW had been warning of unsafe conditions at the plant for several months, and another OCAW member had died in the plant just two months earlier, when untrained subcontract workers uncapped and ignited a gas line. In that case the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) cited Phillips for a "serious" violation of safety regulations, and fined the company \$750.

This "accident" illustrates the extent to which the business unions have abandoned such basic union considerations as making sure their members live to spend their paychecks. Instead of fighting on the job for safe conditions, the business unions turned to the federal government to protect workers' lives. Where a union might once have struck an unsafe job, or refused to work with unsafe equipment, today even the most "militant" union is more likely to file a grievance, or to call in OSHA.

The consequences are being felt across the country—in missing limbs, avoidable diseases, and grisly deaths. Earlier this year, two janitors died from exposure to methylene chloride (a cleaning solvent) while working at the Dirksen Federal Building. Their union's response was to call for legislation tightening safety regulations in public buildings! Secretaries, telephone operators, journalists, and others who spend their days hunched over typewriter and computer keyboards are at particular risk from Carpal Tunnel Syndrome and other repetitive motion injuries. Poor keyboard and

workstation design and constant high-speed typing result in workers suffering constant pains in their arms and hands, numbness, and loss of muscle control and strength.

Murdering wage slaves on the job is a safe—even a profitable—proposition. Out of some 60,000 deaths from job-related "accidents" in the 1980s, OSHA referred just 30 to the Justice Department for investigation—only 4 were prosecuted on criminal charges. (You can bet that any worker who killed his or her boss was guaranteed a quick trip to the pen.) The U.S. House Committee on Government Operations concluded that an executive who "recklessly violates federal OSHA laws stands a greater chance of winning a state lottery than of being criminally charged by the federal government." The average OSHA fine for serious health and safety violations is less than \$250; the maximum penalty is less than \$6,000.

OSHA was formed as a response to growing labor rebellion over health and safety issues. But even during the Agency's most activist days, OSHA standards have been set so low (in order to not offend employers) that they offer little real protection to workers. Even these inadequate standards are all-but-unenforced. Even so, OSHA has been under relentless

attack from industry groups unwilling to tolerate any infringement upon their rights to poison, mutilate and kill workers in their quest for greater production and profits.

In a handful of cities, unions have cooperated with concerned health care workers and others in setting up local centers to educate workers about the dangers of toxic chemicals, noise and other working conditions, and to assist efforts to safeguard the lives of both organized and unorganized workers. Some unions have hired health and safety personnel to investigate working conditions and hazards in their industry, or initiated regular health and safety columns

in union newspapers. But all too often, such efforts have been confined to involving workers in calling in regulatory agencies, or lobbying for stricter workplace exposure standards.

In New Jersey, for example, labor activists are fighting for "right to act" laws that would give workers greater legal rights to refuse to work unsafe jobs, and mandate joint labor-management "on-site hazard prevention committees." But there is little reason to believe that such legislation would prove any more effective at keeping workers alive and healthy than have the various Occupational Safety and workers compensation laws. In Quebec, where such laws have been on the books since 1978, courts and labor boards have steadily chipped away at workers' rights to refuse unsafe work. Ultimately, workers can rely only upon those rights that they secure for themselves—and enforce themselves—on the job.

Government exposure standards set for a wide range of toxic and carcinogenic substances are wholly inadequate to protect the lives of workers exposed to them on a regular basis. Government inspectors can visit only a tiny fraction of worksites, and odds are good that employers will have a chance to clean up beforehand. Even if caught, the punishments are so modest that even the cheapest employer would hardly be deterred. For the government, the bosses' needs for profits and continued production—backed up by high-priced lawyers and "expert" hirelings who most likely will never spend a single day on the job—will always take precedence over workers' lives.

Jon Bekken

excerpted from an article in Libertarian Labor Review #8 (Box 2824, Champaign IL 61825)

## ANTI-WOBBLY LAW

continued from page 1

Earth First is being persecuted by the same "criminal syndicalism" laws that were used to divide and crush the Wobblies in the late 'teens and early twenties.

Both groups have gained notoriety for their anti-hierarchical organizational structure, and they also share a strategic pattern of direct action. In fact, the IWW revived the use of sabotage, or corporate property damage, in the twentieth-century U.S. as a means of influencing bosses through their profits. This is similar to Earth First! sometimes taking credit for tree spiking and machinery damage. (No property damage was intended or occurred during the December 7th action).

In the most famous case of this law, the only one that was appealed to the Supreme Court, O. Kowalchuk was prosecuted for "loosening bearing shafts and putting grit into bearings in the ship building concern for which he was employed." In related cases, seven other Wobblies were arrested for simply being card-carrying IWW members.

Their guilt by association was covered

by subsections 9.05.030, "assemblage of anarchists", and 9.05.100, "displaying emblems of seditious and anarchist groups", among others too numerous to mention which serve to restrict the right to free speech and free assembly.

Other sub-sections include rationales for accepting hearsay in court and for not allowing accused and subpoenaed witnesses to stand on the fifth amendment for fear of self-incrimination.

The following is some hearsay testimony taken in the State v. Kowalchuk case: "William Josh...testified that members of the organization were instructed by them to do, in all instances, no more work than they were compelled to do to continue on a job, and to do such work as they did, so far as they could, in such a manner as to cause it to be done over again; that if they were railway employees it was their duty to lose all freight possible, and their duty to send such of it as they could to stations to which it was not consigned; that if they were working in the mills, in other industries,

no property damage was threatened or intended, and none occurred, their actions are hard to define as sabotage. Furthermore, the action was so disorganized, it would be hard to say it had anarchist intent.

As if the charges brought were not adequate, the four received an additional charge at their arraignment hearing. This charge, Vehicular Prowl (9A.523.0951), is also a felony. It is defined as entering any vehicle (such as a boat) with intent to commit a crime. It is generally used to arrested people trying to steal car stereos.

On Thursday, December 21st, a trial date for the Longview Four will be set. In light of the seriousness of the impending charges and the enormous sum being demanded for restitution, we need HELP! in the form of MORAL SUPPORT, FREE LEGAL ADVICE, and just bad ol' MONEY. If you can help, please contact Portland Earth First through Matrix 232-3282, or mail checks to Portland Earth First! 333 SE 3rd, Portland, OR 97210.

Connie Firt

## DRIVING 'EM OUT

**S**WOPPING DOWN on the brood of vultures comprising the alien I. W. W.'s, the Anarchists and the Socialists, everywhere hatching discontent and misery, the great American Eagle is driving 'em out!

Hard, cruel, destructive, uncompromising and murderous, these brutes in human form are seeking to destroy industry, all that industry creates, and Christian civilization itself.

Pressing their hideous doctrines upon the lowest element, their propaganda leads to chaos and explosive dangers.

They have resolved that the honest laborer must go or become their pawn.

Lacking the power to reason, they are wolfish and vicious.

Without cause they resort to the torch and terrorism, sparing neither life nor property.

The American Eagle, backed by the American Flag, is determined to drive 'em out and keep 'em out!

Refusing to reform and become decent, law-abiding Americans, they have no rights under the American Constitution.

The old Eagle has his eye on 'em and he's going to sweep 'em out.

Every loyal American in every walk of life should help the sturdy beak and talons in the unrelenting fight.

Start to-day!

To-morrow may be too late!



IWW PUBLICATIONS

IWW Songs of the Workers: To Fan the Flames of Discontent \$5
The 35th edition of the "little red songbook" the most famous North American labor songbook. Classics & new songs. Mandatory on picket lines, great for gifts, pocket size.
The IWW: Its First Seventy Years 1905-1975 by Fred Thompson & Patrick Murfin. \$9 paper \$15 hardcover
A candid and official history of the union this book tells of the victories and the mistakes alike. Learn how we got here. Understand why the IWW makes sense in these times.
The General Strike by Ralph Chaplin \$3
"Solidarity Forever" author discusses the need for workers the world over to recognize the power in our hands "in order to make optimal use of our skills and the earth's productive resources without either raping the earth or making slaves of its people."
The One Big Union \$2
Basic outline of the structure of the IWW, how it works, how it benefits workers.
Unions and Racism by Shelby Shapiro \$2
"Divide and rule is one of the oldest tricks of the employing class. While we're busy hitting each other over the head for one damn fool reason or another, the bosses make hay — at our expense."

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS:
Quantity discounts on IWW published materials are available. Please write or call for details.

AVAILABLE from IWW branches

BALTIMORE GMB:
"Daughters of Mother Jones" & "Let's Get Virginia" (w/IWW globe on back) T-shirts L or XL \$12. Check to Baltimore IWW Justice Fund. Mail to: Bili Savage, 114 S Arlington Ave, Baltimore MD 21223. Proceeds to Justice for Pitston Miners Fund
CHICAGO GMB:
1990 Calendar "Solidarity Forever" \$3.00 each for 1 to 5. \$2.00 5 to 19. \$1.00 each over 20. Checks and orders to: IWW Chicago GMB, PO Box 204, Oak Park, IL 60303-0204.
DENVER BOULDER GMB:
Organizing leaflets "what every worker should know about the IWW". Several leaflets, tell us who you are targeting. 25¢ ea. (for one), 10¢ (2-50); 5¢ ea. over 50.
IWW T-shirts Black on red M-L-XL (50-50) \$10.
Out of the Depths. True story of the Ludlow Massacre in Colorado. Out of print. \$10.
Columbine Memorial Videos Historic scattering of Joe Hill's ashes. \$20.
"Workers' Solidarity" Suspenders Red Reg-XL-XXL \$12.
Prices are postpaid. Make checks to: Denver-Boulder IWW. Mail to: Gary Cox, 11548 Community Center Drive #53, Northglenn, CO 80233.
SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN GMB:
Domino's Pizza Boycott Info Packet, Domino's delivers contra support, anti-abortion violence, and anti-worker policies. Checks to "Domino's Coalition-LASC", mail to AATU Job Branch, 4001 Michigan Union, Ann Arbor MI 48109 \$10
NEW YORK GMB:
A Workers Guide to Direct Action, Examples & discussion of direct action. 75¢
Collective Bargaining Manual, How to negotiate with the boss. \$2.50
Postpaid from: IWW, Box 183, New York 10028
SAN FRANCISCO BAY GMB:
Introductions to the IWW, 10 cents each from San Francisco IWW, Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140 (40% discount for quantity orders) or 10¢ each plus 25¢ postage for entire order.

BOOKS FROM OTHER PUBLISHERS

Solidarity Forever: An Oral History of the IWW by Bird, Georgakas & Shaffer \$10
Stories from early Wobblies in their own words. Frank Cedervall, Phil Melman, Sophie Cohen, and many others.
Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology by Joyce Kornbluh \$19
The early years of the IWW told through the articles, essays, poems, songs and artwork of the time. This 1988 re-issue includes an updated guide to books written about the Wobblies and an essay on Wobbly cartoonists by IWW member Franklin Rosemont.
The Yale Strike of 1984-85 by Gilpin, Isaac, Letwin & McKivigan \$6
Clerical workers at Yale organized one on one and beat that corporate university. A large organizing committee and reliance on the rank and file made the success possible. Must reading for rank and file organizers.
Memoirs of a Wobbly: On the Road for the Revolution by Henry McGuckin \$6
The story of an early Wobbly organizer riding the rails, stirring things up, and building the future. Inspiring and down to earth story.
Roll the Union On: Pictorial History of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union by H.L. Mitchell \$8
Founded in 1934 STFU was the first fully-integrated, multiracial union in the modern South. Dramatic, first-hand account of rural men and women using IWW traditions of workers' solidarity & direct action to organize against racism and murderous landlords.
Buy American! by Gary Huck and Mike Konopaki \$8
These 150 labor cartoons by Huck and Konopaki blend outrage, wit, artistic skill and political understanding to burn through the layers of illusion and rhetoric that shield Bush, Reagan and their corporate masters.
Labor Law for the Rank and Filer by Staughton Lynd \$3
This book fits in your pocket so you can bring the facts about labor law on to the shop floor with you. Mandatory. Buy several and pass 'em around at work.
Labor Law Handbook by Michael Yates \$8
A question and answer format provides information about many of the legal questions that come up in organizing. (But remember, legal advice is for getting out of trouble, not for ruling out tactics.)
War At Home: Covert Action Against US Activists & What to Do About It Glick \$5
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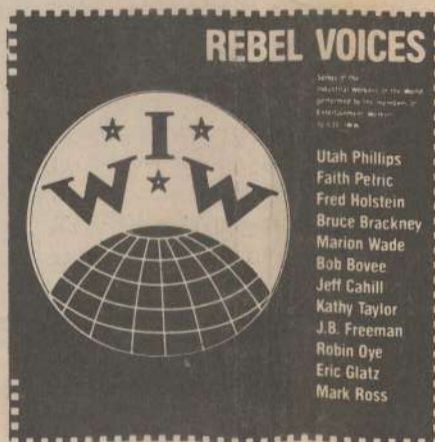


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Preamble of the
Industrial Workers of the World

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 INTO 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 INTEREST 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
A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT IS ON 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 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 EVERY-DAY
STRUGGLE WITH CAPITALISTS, BUT ALSO TO CARRY ON PRODUCTION WHEN
CAPITALISM SHALL HAVE BEEN OVERTHROWN. BY ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY WE
ARE FORMING THE STRUCTURE OF THE NEW SOCIETY WITHIN THE SHELL OF THE OLD.