

Industrial Worker



★ Education



★ Organization



★ Emancipation

\$1⁰⁰

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One Dollar



PHOTO: *Meanwhile....* Here, Chet Gallagher, chief O.R. goon in San Jose, hangs out with some of his buddies in front of Planned Parenthood San Mateo. We kept the clinics safe, the boys in blue kept Chet safe (and played with their batons a lot). *photo by X341697*



Unity In Our Diversity

"If we got rid of some of this stuff, maybe we could afford children."

Defend Choice Rights

Several Wobblies from Santa Cruz GMB made a public presence at abortion clinics in the San Francisco Bay Area, in support of the counteroffensive against Operation Rescue's "Cities of Refuge" assault on women's right to decide the fate of their bodies and their lives. Forced reproduction is forced production. Forcing women to have children they don't want is a control strategy to keep women "in their place" by making them as much slaves at home as the average wage-slave is at work.

Santa Cruz General Membership Branch members are vitally concerned with the work that millions of women do, that goes unacknowledged as work - such as child-raising. In an age when many mothers are wage-slaves as well, Santa Cruz GMB affirms the right of worker control in the home.

Santa Cruz Wobblies made a contribution to the effort by helping publicize and organize BACORR (Bay Area Coalition for Our Reproductive Rights) clinic defense workshops. This led to the formation of Santa Cruz Redwood Abortion Defense (RAD), with several groups and individuals.

Asserting A Flexible Defense

IWW's first public presence was at Operation Rescue's kickoff rally in San Jose July 11, a presence that was maintained at several subsequent planning meetings and through the next 2 weeks.

The first and only arrest of a fellow worker was on July 12, accused of blocking the sidewalk while preventing an OR man from taking videos of clients coming into the Pregnancy Consultation Center. Wobblies also physically carried OR's away from the defense line at San Mateo Planned Parenthood July 16; and were present at Sunnyvale Planned Parenthood, Women's Community Clinic, and San Jose Planned Parenthood. At Los Gatos Choice, four Wobblies organized the

defense of the rear perimeter, establishing runners to maintain communications between those on different sides of the clinic building, and arranging RAD relief shifts.

Mobility, Direct Actions Repel Attacks

At 7:45 a.m. on July 14, a group of 45 clinic defenders repelled an attack by 50 OR persons, coming at 3 sides of the Los Gatos Choice clinic. 10 OR's charged a line of 10 clinic defenders in the front entrance of a side alley, to rush toward the clinic's back door. Clinic defenders succeeded in removing 5 and pursued the others until 2 cops stationed in back began swinging their clubs at the clinic defenders, and insisted the 5 OR's be released.

The defenders then formed a defense line to block the side alley from the front. At the same time, a rear defense team of 5 repelled 6 of 10 OR's from the block-long fence along the rear perimeter, blocking and pushing them off the fence and pulling them from adjacent trees. Moments later, 25 OR's created a diversionary rush on the front of the clinic. Clinic defenders held the OR's at bay for 90 minutes, before police began making arrests.

Individual Initiative

One of the most gratifying aspects of the successful rout of Operation Rescue at Los Gatos, is that it relied on individual initiative, not on hierarchical leadership. In fact, during the attack there was no communication between those in front, on the side, and the rear. The defense was executed by locally organized groups of free thinking people, who saw what needed to be done and did it.

A Common Goal

Los Gatos was won by cohesion, not direction. It demonstrates how people can effectively manage themselves when the common goal is well

understood and free thought is encouraged. There was a division of labor, but not of rank; of leadership, but not title. As a Wobbly, I am delighted to savor a victory without bosses.

Another great aspect was the sense of community. There was a beautiful closing of ranks as those on the line moved to accept each other as people and as activists, even in the face of long-standing organizational conflicts. It is telling, when communists and radical queers are working with, and even talking to, each other. There was the sense we were there to fight for our lives, and to our power, many were willing to let what turned out to be an exhilarating victory, become a celebration of our strength in diversity. It was a model for inclusive cooperation to protect our rights to self determination, that lies at the heart of the concept of the One Big Union.

3 Organizing Keys

Aside from the tangible success of meeting yet another challenge from one of the more obvious control-mongering elements of American society -- the IWW has much to gain from incorporating processes: particularly, individual initiative, articulation of a common goal, and appreciation of diversity.

Many new networks, ties, and contacts have been made, and the IWW has much to gain by nurturing a robust dialogue with our many allies and near-allies whom we naturally have within this collective web of struggle for industrial democracy.

Towards these ends, thanks to a remarkable new-found division of labor, and high level of individual initiative, the Santa Cruz GMB has organized a forum at Loudon Nelson Community Center August 28, bringing together several worker-oriented organizations to discuss the process of transforming society. This is being done with the intent of finding common ground, with the purpose of nurturing dialogue with fresh connections, and with the hope

that such discussion will bring the working class closer to solidarity and a common vision, and ever more appreciative of our inherent diversity.

--X342281

What are the Goals of Workers in the Child Care Industry?

The economic conditions of children, and those who work to care for children in the home (IU680), at daycare or in schools (IU620), must be a high priority in re-building society. Yet different family & traditional situations, and differing institutions make child care highly diverse; and the work itself is unrecognized as such except in daycare situations. *Industrial Worker* invites those of you who have some experience at taking care of & educating children, to write in your ideas and comments. Help us define goals for child care workers, towards which we can all pull together with a common vision. What are the good models of child care for the future, and how do we move towards the goals? Please reply to: IWW Coordinator, PO Box 4217 Stn. E, Ottawa ON K1S 5B2 Canada.

Thanks for your help!

IU 670 News

Wobs working for Uncle Sam's Social Security Administration (SSA) learned that Clinton's candidate for SSA Commissioner, Shirley Sears Chater, did not pay Social Security taxes for a part time baby sitter from 1969 to 1975. She did start paying taxes when the baby sitter became full time in 1975, and has since repaid the taxes due for the previous period.

In the meantime, Clinton has continued the Reagan/Bush hiring freeze, and has slapped a 3-year freeze on cost-of-living increases for SSA workers. Guess we'll just have to let our full time baby sitters go back to part time. --SSA/PSWIU 670

LETTERS

Truck Driving
— No Dream Job

Dear Sister & Fellow Workers,

I thought it important to clarify a few things that might lead to a bit of misunderstanding in the two truck driving articles in July *Industrial Worker*. Yes, union truck drivers do make good money, but most long haul truck drivers do not belong to any union. The Teamsters will not organize these workers. And it is hard as hell to get a job in a union shop. So most truck drivers do not make very good money. The range is between 16 and 24 cents a mile. If you hit city traffic, bad weather, road construction or other delays, your miles per hour is cut way down and so is your pay. Waiting to be loaded or unloaded, or waiting for dispatch to find you

Cover Photo: A Protester in Burlington VT, speaks out against US bombing of Baghdad, ordered by President Clinton in which civilians were killed. The bombing was in retaliation for an alleged assassination plot against President George Bush when he was in office. Over 30 persons demonstrated July 3. Burlington area IWW helped organize the event. photo: Langelles.

a load, you ain't being paid at all. If all truck drivers could join the union, then this would be different.

Next, as to training. Most people have to start out by paying a school \$2,000 -- \$5,000 to train them so they can get a CDL Class A license. Then you get on with a company that puts you through a training program that lasts around 6 weeks, in which you are paid around \$200 a week to live on. Then you start out at the low end of

the scale. The training is a scam, because what it does for the company is, it gives them a team (since for that 6 weeks you are out with another driver) and they don't have to pay the costs of a team. Also, the training program gives them an endless supply of low-paid drivers. If you get into this, do not count on making much money for 2 years or more, and then you must change jobs. The companies that train have a very high turnover because of pay and working conditions, and they replace those who quit or are fired by newly trained drivers.

The thing to remember in any industry, if there ain't no union (and many times even if there is) the bosses pay only what they have to. And right now there are a lot of out-of-work people to draw into the trucking industry. I hope this clears things up a bit.

--In Solidarity, Arthur J. Miller

Dear friends,
We are starting a new infocenter in Berkeley that will act as a distribution, information, organizing point for the radical community in Berkeley and the Bay Area.

--Pablo, Infoshop Berkeley
2134 Shattuck Ave. Berkeley CA 94705
(510) 84-UNION

E-mail: resist@uclink.berkeley.edu

Dear Fellow Workers:

In the "now that it has happened, it can be told," dept. -- Now that federal circuit court isn't enforcing its own ruling in Ohio, with regards to its order to reduce the population by July 1. The state is claiming that due to the riots in Lucasville (SOCF), they can't implement the order. As far back as early February, a high ranking state official

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IWW Industrial Union Directory

FOREST WORKERS IU 120

IU120 Aardvark Sawmill Co. -David Everest, PO Box 54 Balfour BC V0G 1C0 Canada. (604)229-4978

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IU 330

IU330 Custom Wood Screen Doors Artisan Shop -Paul Kay, 606 Alamo Pintado #3262, Solvang CA 93463. (805)688-0123

PRINT & PUBLISHING WORKERS IU 450

IU450 Blackbird Design Job Shop -394 Euclid Ave. #301, Toronto ON M6G 2S9 Canada. (416)941-9945

IU450 Harbinger Publications Job Shop -Delegate: Meril Truesdale, 18 Bluff Rd., Columbia SC 29201 (803)254-9398

IU450 Lakeside Press Job Shop -1334 Williamson, Madison WI 53703. (608)255-1800

IU450 New Earth Press Job Shop -1921 Ashby Ave. Berkeley CA 94703. (510)549-0176

IU450 P&L Printing Job Shop -2298 Clay, Denver CO 80211. (303)433-1852

IU450 Street of Crocodiles Letter Press Job Shop PO Box 20610, Seattle WA 98102. (206)726-5924

IU450 Typesetting Etc. Job Shop -1095 Market St. #210, San Francisco CA 94103

FOOD WORKERS IU 460

IU460 Fairhaven Co-operative Flour Mill Job Shop 1115 Railroad Ave., Bellingham, WA 98225

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS IU 510

IU510 West Coast MTW -- Sea Dive Job Shop Delegate: Colin Dewey 60 Walter St. San Francisco CA 94114

FREIGHT TRANSPORT WORKERS

MARITIME IU510 - RAIL IU520 - TRUCKING IU530

MUNICIPAL IU540 -- AIR IU550

Industrial Transportation Research & Organizing Project Arthur J. Miller, PO Box 5464 Tacoma WA 98415-0464

EDUCATION WORKERS IU 620

IU620 Education WOB (Workers Organizing Bulletin) EWIU 620, PO Box 762, Cortland NY 13045

IU620 UC Berkeley Recyclers Job Branch

620 Eshleman, Berkeley CA 94720

ENTERTAINMENT WORKERS IU 630

IU630 General Organizing Committee Coordinator Jim Barclay 75A Elm St., Worcester MA 01609

IU630 Boulevard Bingo Job Shop -Delegate: Tina Gaffney (215)821-5622

IU630 Buskers Rag Newsletter PO Box 1400, Brewster MA 02631

IU630 The Living Theatre Job Shop -PO Box 20180,

New York NY 10009 - 8959. Tel: (212)865-3957

Fax: (212)865-3234

IU630 Musicians & Performing Artists Reference Library -Worcester Public Library, Salem Square, Worcester MA 01608

IU630 SF Bay Area Jazz Musicians' Service

Organization (510)704-0234

IU630 Workers Stories & Workers Lives Job Shop c/o SE Michigan GMB, 7252 Kendal, Dearborn MI 48126

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION WORKERS IU 660

IU660 Aron's Records Job Shop - Los Angeles CA. delegate: Andrew Willett (213)255-9094

IU660 Jura Books Job Shop -110 Crystal St. Petersham, Sydney NSW, Australia

IU660 Time Tested Books Job Shop 1114 -- 21st. Street, Sacramento CA 95814. (916)447-5696

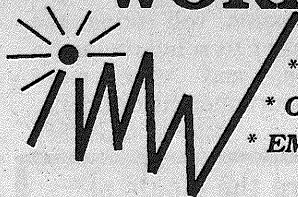
IU660 Wooden Shoe Books & Records Job Shop 112 S. 20th St. Philadelphia PA 19103. (215)569-2477

PUBLIC SERVICE WORKERS IU 670

IU670 Ann Arbor Tenants Union Job Shop 4001 Michigan Union, Ann Arbor MI 48109. (313)763-6876

IU670 Berkeley Recycling Center Job Shop M. Carlstroem, 2515 Piedmont #8, Berkeley CA 94607.

IU670 Socialist Party USA Nat'l Office Job Shop 516 W. 25th St. #404, New York NY 10001. (212)691-0776.

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Industrial Worker Collective

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Peace/Nukes/Conversion Editor: 3144-

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Kozura, 7252 Kendal, Dearborn MI

48126. Tel: (313) 581-2065

Mail Coordinators: Madison GMB.

IWW Directory

Job Shop: IWW organized workplace. GMB: General Membership Branch. Group: IWW members in the same locale. IU: Industrial Union. Delegate: member who collects dues and signs up new members.

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

Jura Books -110 Crystal St, Petersham, Sydney, NSW

Sydney Area Group -Del: Ray Elbourne, Corner Dittons Ln. & Old Illawara Hwy, Sutton Forest NSW 2577.

VICTORIA

Melbourne Area Group - PO Box 1738Q GPO, Melbourne, Victoria 3001.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SE BC Group-POB 54, Balfour,V0G 1C0. Contact: David Everest 604/229-4978

MANITOBA

Winnipeg GMB - B. Mackay, PO Box 3204, GNPO, R3C 4E7

ONTARIO

Blackbird Design IU450 Job Shop- 394 Euclid Ave #301, Toronto M6G 2S9 416/972-6293

Kingston Group -472 Albert St. K7L 3W3 613/544-2382. Di:BradWaugh613/549-6094

Ottawa Group-POB 4217 Stn E, K1S 5B2. 613/231-2922

Toronto Group-111 Andrews Ave M6J 1S2. 416/941-9945 Meetings 1st Thurs. of month 7 pm; phone for location.

UNITED KINGDOM

Leicester Del: F.Lee 22 Vicarage Lane Belgrave, LE4 5PD. 053/366-1835

Swindon Contact: Kevin Brandstatter 9 Omdurman St. Swindon,Wilts SN2 1HA

York -Delegate: D.Czunys, 13 Wolsley, York YO15BQ.

UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley:

Berkeley Recycling Ctr IU670 Job Shop -

M. Carlstroem 2515 Piedmont #8, 94607

New Earth Press IU450 Job Shop- 1921 Ashby Avenue, 94703. Delegate: Dave

Karoly 510/549-0176.

UC Berkeley Recyclers Industrial Union 620 Branch- 620 Eshleman, 94720. Delegate: Daniel Widener.

IWW Local 1/Mendocino-Humboldt GMB- Delegates: Judi Bari, POB 656 Willits 95490(msg:707/468-1660); Herb Jager 114

E. Laurel, Ft. Bragg 95437 (707/937-3457).

Greater Los Angeles GMB -Delegate: Andrew Willett, 1136 Arbor Dell Rd. Los Angeles CA 90041.

Sacramento- Time Tested Books IU660- 1114 21st St, 95814. 916/447-5696

San Diego Group - RMR Kroopkin, 2675

Fletcher Pkwy #211, El Cajon CA 92020. 619/460-2907

Santa Cruz GMB-PO Box 534, 95061.

San Francisco:

SF Bay Area GMB - 1095 Market St. #204, 94103. 415/863-WOBS

Typesetting Etc. IU450 Job Shop - 1095 Market St. #210, 94103

West Coast Marine Transport Workers IU510 Delegate: Colin Dewey 60 Walter St., 94114. 415/864-6037.

COLORADO

Denver:

Denver/Boulder GMB-2412 E. Colfax, 80206 (303)388-1065) Office hrs Sat.9-12.

Meetings 1st Thur.@month 7 pm Del:Cliff Sundstrom, 910 E 8th Ave #202, 80218 (303)832-7602). Brendan Ruiz,PO Box 370663, 80237-0663.

P&L Printing IU450 Job Shop- 2298 Clay, 80211. 303/433-1852

FLORIDA

Delegate: J. Lewis, 345 Ocean Dr. #1103, Miami Beach 33139

GEORGIA

Atlanta Group - 340 Elmira Pl, 30307. 404/524-1243

HAWAII

Honolulu Group- Del: D. Goldsmith Box 469 University Sta. 96822

IDAHO

Boise Group - Delegate: W. Cohan, PO Box 822, Caldwell ID 83606.

ILLINOIS

Chicago GMB -New World Resource Ctr 1476 Irving Park, 60613. 312/549-5045.

Meetings, 1st Friday 7:30 pm.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Group- Del: Steve Donahue 729 Bungalow Lane 70802. (504) 389-9572.

MARYLAND

Baltimore GMB -R.Bey, Black Shield, Box 1681, Glen Burnie 21060. 301/367-3024

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Tenants Union IU670 Job Shop- 4001 Michigan Union, Ann Arbor 48109. 313/763-6876.

SE Mich. GMB- Delegates:Albert Parsons 313/769-0695; Michael Kozura, 7252 Kendal, Dearborn 48126. 313/581-2065

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis/St. Paul Group - Box 2391, Loop Stn, 55402. 612/339-5002

Duluth Group - 1514 N. 8th Ave. E, 55805. Delegate: Jack Rosenquist

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport Group-C.G.Streuly 601/896-3515

MONTANA

Butte- Contact: Mark Ross, 111 W. Quartz, 59701. 406/782-4465

NEVADA

Tahoe Group - Larry Steinberg, PO Box 1114, Dayton 89403. 702/246-3120

NEW JERSEY

Paterson Group-PO Box 8532,Haledon NJ

07508. Del: Matt Bolton 201/790-3076

NEW YORK

Central NY Group-POBox 762, Cortland 13045

NY GMB-Delegates: Brian Mahoney 1717 N.Thompson Dr, Bay Shore NY 11706 (516/586-2103); Rochelle Semel, RD 1

Box 158-B, Hartwick 13348.(607/293-6489)

Socialist Party USA Nat'l Office IU670 Job Shop- 516 W. 25th St. #404, NYC 10001. 212/691-0776

PENNSYLVANIA

Lancaster Group-PO Box 2084, 17608

Boulevard Bingo IU630 Job Shop- Delegate: Tina Gaffney 215/821-5622.

Lehigh Valley GMB-POB 4133 Bethlehem 18018. Tel:215/253-5057. Delegates:Jeff

Kelly 215/866-5728; Mike D'Amore 215/434-0218.

Reading Group-PO Box 8468, 19603. Delegates:Dennis Good 215/921-2459; Rick Page 215/562-3487

Philadelphia:

Philadelphia GMB- 4722 Baltimore Ave. 19143. (215)747-0855.

Temple University IWW Group-2106 N. Broad St. 19122. Contact: Anthony

Newkirk (215) 765-3511.

Wooden Shoe Books & Records IU660 Job Shop - 112 S. 20th St, Philadelphia 19103. 215/569-2477.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Harbinger Publications IU450 Job Shop- Meril Truesdale, 18 Bluff Rd. Columbia 29201. 803/254-9398

TEXAS

Austin Group - PO Box 49523, 78765. 512/416-9619

UTAH

Salt Lake Group - Tony Roehrig, PO Box 520514, Salt Lake City 84152-0514. 801/485-1969

VERMONT

Burlington Group-Anne Petermann, Orin Langelles POBox 804, 05402. 802/658-2403

WASHINGTON

Industrial Transportation Research & Organizing Project- Arthur J. Miller, PO

Box 5464, Tacoma 98415--0464

Seattle Group-POB 20402, Seattle 98102. 206/367-0477. Delegate: Stan Anderson.

Street of Crocodiles Letter Press IU450 Job Shop- PO Box 20610, Seattle 98102. 206/726-5924

WEST VIRGINIA

Delegate: Rick Wilson, 1019 2nd St.W. Huntington WV 25701

WISCONSIN

Lakeside Press IU450 Job Shop- 1334 Williamson, Madison 53703. 608/255-

1800. Delegate: Jerry Chernow

Madison GMB-Box 2605, 53701. 608/255-1800. Del: Tim Wong, Jerry Chernow

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Info: (415)863-WOBS.

Social Ecology Report

Santa Monica, CA May 28-31, 1993--FW Bill Dunham & I attended a conference entitled, *Reconstructing Urban Society: Ecology and the Crisis of the Cities*, put on by the Institute for Social Ecology. The Institute is an alternative college in Vermont that provides courses with a social ecology perspective. Social Ecology, very briefly, maintains that the ecological crisis is not separate from social relations. The destruction of our environment by humans is the result of hierarchy, statism, classism, authoritarian relationships. Domination of nature by humans has the same roots as domination of people by people. Therefore, in order to really reverse the ecological crisis we must change social relationships, create a society based on libertarian (anarchist) principles, devoid of elite control and domination of human and nonhuman nature.

These ideas dovetail very nicely with what most of us in the IWW believe. Our own ecological activism (Northern California forests, Pennsylvania cement factories, anti-nukes, etc) has always been done from the perspective that we were fighting unjust relationships. It isn't just "nature" that's getting killed, it's workers too, and community residents, all just to make profits for a few rich people. Nowhere is this dynamic more apparent than in our cities, where the majority of the population lives, works and suffers each day from those relationships. Thus, the topic of this conference seemed quite germane to what we in the IWW are doing. I went hoping to come back with some fresh insights on direction and vision for the Union, perhaps some new ideas for organizing, and at the very least, to network. The reality of the

conference was several mostly boring panel discussions with hardly anything about labor organizing or work in general. The up side is that there were a couple of really interesting presentations on community organizing, particularly one by Daniel Chordakov on the Lower East Side squats, and a discussion of worker-run collectives at UCSD.

What little discussion there was of labor organizing seemed to be merely token inclusion of an organizer from Los Angeles's Jobs for Janitors. His presentation was little more than self-congratulations and cheerleading. "We were able to organize immigrants, AND in Orange County!" Which is fantastic, but how was this achieved? How were the bosses able to bust the union in the first place? What lessons could we learn from this experience? None of these questions were addressed. And his conclusion that strikes and "all the old methods" still work, based on the fact that LA's union janitors make \$6.50 an hour with benefits, seemed rather contradictory, considering they were making \$7.50 with benefits back in 1983. Yeh, yeh, between 1983 and 1993 the union had been busted, all benefits were revoked and wages dropped to minimum wage. But what kind of victory is it, really, to make a dollar an hour less than you made 10 years ago, not counting inflation?!

The other work-related discussion was supposed to be a workshop on worker-run collectives, facilitated by an anarchist UCSD student, with all of us sitting in a circle and participating equally. In reality, most people remained at one end of the room facing the facilitator, asking him absurd questions about "what it's like to be an

anarchist," or "why doesn't consensus decision making work in my Green group?"

Afterwards, however, I had a lengthy and fascinating discussion with the fellow worker. UCSD currently has more than 5 worker-run collectives on campus, including a cafe, general store, recycling center and 2 newspapers. They comprise a network called UCA (United Cooperative Association) that serves as a means of mutual aid. Member collectives contribute 1% of their gross sales (or less if they can't afford this), to UCA, which puts the money back into other student projects, creating new collectives and providing legal aid. The collectives are well organized and working together, providing an alternative to the top down, hierarchical businesses the University management prefers. Furthermore, I believe they provide an excellent example of one kind of organizing the IWW needs to put more energy into. This is a perfect example of building a new social system within the shell of the old. They have created a counter-economy to that of the university, and they look after their own.

Presently most of UCA resources are going for legal aid after the UCSD administration attempted to bust the general store collective. UC police came in one night and changed the locks to keep worker-members out; but the workers broke in and put their own locks back on. There have been confrontations with police, but in a remarkable decision, the courts ruled in favor of students, and issued a restraining order against UC and UC police.

--Michael Dunn

Peltier Appeal Denied: Lies & Disregard of Facts

A "usually reliable source" claimed the 3 judges who, on 7 July 1993, refused Leonard Peltier a new trial, held secret meetings with members of the FBI while deliberating their decision.

Such an illegal and unethical meeting is one way to explain the pattern of lies and disregard of facts, judges used to justify their decision. The judges have suddenly decided that Peltier was not only tried for murder, but also for aiding and abetting at close range, OR for aiding and abetting from a distance.

Peltier was tried and convicted for the murder of 2 FBI agents June 26, 1975, at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. A 1986 Circuit Court decision states that the government's case against Peltier was NOT based on aiding & abetting. Prosecutor Lynn Crooks has also stated: "We can't prove who shot those agents." Various affidavits have been filed proving gross FBI misconduct at Pine Ridge, and fabricated evidence. Circuit Court Judges say that since the new facts were not presented in the past, they don't count. After 17 years, the time for polite silence is past!

PLEASE WRITE LETTERS TO:
Pres. William Clinton, White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW,
Wash. DC 20500

Attorney General Janet Reno, Dept.
of Justice
10th St. & Constitution Ave,
Wash DC 20530

Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman,
Senate Judiciary Cte. Rm. SD--224,
US Senate, Wash DC 20510

Judges Morris Arnold, Daniel
Friedman, Theodore McMillan
US Circuit Court of Appeals for the
Eighth Circuit
316 North Robert St. Rm. 525
St. Paul MN 55101

(Source: LPDC)

Clifford Dann Jailed

Clifford Dann, Western Shoshone ranch worker has been imprisoned on charge of assault of a federal officer. Last Autumn while the US Bureau of Land Mgmt. was stealing Shoshone horses, Dann threatened to set himself on fire. He was doused by fire extinguishers and

knocked to the ground. 269 horses were stolen by BLM in Nov 92. In his March trial, Dann remained silent, refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of US courts in Western Shoshone territory.

Leonard Speaks...

Excerpts from speech written for 1993 graduation ceremonies at Evergreen State College in Washington.

"For many years it seemed that the light of my life was nearly lost. The only light I knew was the spark of hope ignited by my many supporters... This has helped me to maintain my strength, spirit and dignity through even the most difficult times. I have learned so much these last seventeen years, but life's most important lesson to me has been that we should care about each other enough to sacrifice for the good of our brothers and sisters.

"...It's not always pleasant to realize that in this land of plenty, the original inhabitants of this country were, and are, being denied their most basic human rights. By the time I reached my twenties I had seen prejudice, hatred, violence, poverty, hunger, unemployment and addiction. All around me my people suffered. I had been taught, as I certainly hope you have, to help those who are less fortunate. Have I ever regretted my involvement? No.

"...No human being should ever have to fear for his or her life because of their political or religious beliefs. We are in this together, my friends, the rich and poor, the red, white, black, brown and yellow. We share responsibility for Mother Earth and those who live and breathe upon her. Never forget that.

"I want out of prison and I am counting on the help of every one of you to ensure my release, but that will only be a new beginning. From that point onward I pray that you will remain active in the struggle for the rights of indigenous people. I hope to gather volunteers who are both educated and dedicated to work, hands-on, on each needy reservation. This is my dream and it can only become reality with your help. We are not the only ones counting on you. Our grandchildren, and yours, are counting on you too..."

(Native Resistance News)



Mass Poisoning Demonstrates Union's Money-Focus Failure

by Gary Sargent X340282

July 26, 1993 in Richmond California -- the apex of Contra Costa County's "Petrochemical Triangle" -- General Chemical Co. blasted the land and people with 7,800 lbs. of sulphur trioxide vapor. The gas combines with air to form sulphuric acid, the same corrosive substance that fills car batteries. The cloud of toxic vapor quickly covered an area 15 miles long, paralyzing traffic and sending 20,000 people to hospitals.

The sulphur trioxide, also called "Oleum" was being transferred from a railway tank car to a stationary storage tank when a pressure relief valve ruptured. According to respected environmental journalist Jane Kay in the *San Francisco Examiner*, the toxic plume could have easily been prevented by simply attaching a venting pipe to the rupture disc on the rail car and sending the vapors to a scrubber which would have converted them to a liquid for storage. This is off-the-shelf technology which would have cost General Chemical Co. less than \$100,000.

West County Toxics Coalition (WCTC) is a citizen's group from North Richmond that is trying to get rulings or legislation requiring chemical companies to open plants and refineries to community environmental inspectors. WCTC's Henry Clark said that the transfer operation was carried out in violation of

Pamphlets
Available from
IU 630 Entertainment
Workers Industrial Union

The Musician's Survival Kit
A Guide for the Professional
Performing Artist

The Renegade Clubber How
to Gig in a Coffeehouse (Sort of)

You Want What?!! Negotiating
the Performance Contract

The Street Artist's Guide

@ \$1: James W. Barclay, 75A
Elm St., Worcester MA 01609.

Baton Rouge Wobs Support Food Workers -- Your Solidarity Needed

IWW members at Baton Rouge ask that you help them support UFCW local 210 workers at National Tea Co. stores. National Tea is owned by Loblaw's Canada. Management replaced the union workers after they refused reduction to part time and loss of health benefits. Write to the president of Loblaw's, and demand that National Tea management reinstate & negotiate with the union workers.

Baton Rouge Wobblies say the company and media tell lies picturing the union as anti-family, etc. National Tea stores under picket, offer cheap specials to lure in more trade. The company is making an effort to decertify the union. Your support is desperately needed by union workers in the "right-to-work" south!

Ottawa IWW members have been circulating leaflets calling for a boycott of Loblaw's Canadian stores until the National Tea workers are reinstated. Other Canadian Wobblies are encouraged to also put pressure on Loblaw's. R.L. Currie, President
Loblaw Companies, Ltd.
22 St. Clair Ave. E.
Toronto ON M4T 2S8 Canada

--(Baton Rouge IWW)

General Chemical Co.'s permit.

Earlier this year (1993), OCAW (Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Intl. Union local 1-5 (AFL-CIO), were engaged in contract renewal negotiations with several of the refineries and chemical companies in Contra Costa County. On the table with the usual "bread-and-butter" (Translation=\$\$\$) demands like pay equity with southern California workers, was a demand that each plant submit to inspection by a UNION environmental inspector; a workplace safety issue. Talks bogged down for about a month with about 2,400 workers in the area threatening to strike if the demands were not met. Finally the shop at UNOCAL in Rodeo, caved in on the inspector issue, in exchange for pay equity. Shops at other plants fell like dominoes.

Henry Clark of WCTC said that his group has been very supportive of OCAW and tried to work with them over the years, especially on the inspector issue. But this latest sellout by union honchos struck a real blow to worker-community solidarity. Had there been union and/or community inspectors at General Chemical on July 26, the mass poisoning of workers and residents by the oleum cloud, probably never would have happened.

OCAW -- "Which side are you on boys, which side are you on?"

International News

Privatization Threatens Workers

Workers at St. Petersburg's Kirov Factory, like their fellow workers across Russia, have learned that the privatization of their factory and a recent contract have done nothing to improve their standard of living. Their April pay was 14-20,000 rubles (then 14-20 US dollars), barely enough for one person to buy food and pay rent for him or herself. Workers were indignant when they saw their pay stubs, cries could be heard of "enough of this working for peanuts!" They decided that if management would not raise wages, they would take direct action.

Meanwhile unions representing dockworkers, airport workers, metal and cement workers, and municipal workers have called for a general strike against the plans of the Turkish government to privatize the entire economy. The drive for privatization is being led by the new U.S.-trained prime minister. With 50% of Turkish industry in public hands, the privatization policy will lead to mass unemployment, and the loss of national health care and other social benefits.

On June 27 over 5,000 clerical workers who work for municipal districts, mines, milk plants, textile plants and teachers marched in Istanbul to protest the government's privatization plans and laws that prevent civil service

workers from unionizing. A wage freeze has been in effect for nearly 4 years against these public workers and many are barely able to survive. This Istanbul march was followed by a July 3 national march to Ankara of 50,000 workers. Chants for a general strike against privatization, and for independent unions reverberated on Ankara streets.

In Ecuador, workers had threatened to go on a nationwide strike starting July 21 to oppose the government's decision to privatize state-owned firms in the oil, energy, military, communications and water sectors.

And in the United States, city, state and federal governments are trying to balance their budgets by selling off a wide range of government facilities and services, ranging from office buildings (which would then be leased back to the government at higher rates) to municipal hospitals and garbage collection. Alternately, they contract with private firms to take over clerical and janitorial functions formerly provided by public workers. This saves the government money only because the contractors do not offer their workers decent wages, pensions or health benefits.

(Workers News Service, IWW)

GUATEMALA

30 workers of Sindicato de Confecciones Unidas, who lost their jobs in 1991 when they tried to form a union, were to be reinstated in early August with 20 months of backpay. After reinstatement, the workers will seek legal recognition of their union and a contract. Letters of congratulation can be sent to Sindicato de Confecciones Unidas, c/o UNSITRAGUA, Edificio Tecun, Oficina #34, 11 Calle 8-14, Zona Uno, Guatemala City, Guatemala or faxed to 502-2-513369.

Maquila Organizing

Several new organizing campaigns have begun in the maquila sector. Workers at 3 maquila factories have filed applications for legal recognition with the Labor Ministry that have not been approved. Contact Labor Minister Gladys Morfin respectfully urging that she respect the basic rights of workers and approve applications for union recognition that have been filed by workers at Comercial Este-Oeste (filed November 1992), by workers at Esdec (April 1993) and at Cortadora de Textiles (March 1993). Guatemalan labor law stipulates that all should have been approved by now. Fax: 011-502-2-513559.

NICARAGUA

The National Federation of Sugar Workers (FNTA) is requesting messages of solidarity, urging President Chamorro to implement the agreements in favor of the workers' property in the sugar industry. Material support is also needed for the workers camped out in front of the president's office. Messages should be sent to: Violeta de Chamorro, President of the Republic, Managua, Nicaragua. Fax: (505-2) 62-7911. Copies to: FNTA/Costado Oeste Iglesia del Carmen, Managua, Nicaragua Fax: (505-2) 24-121

Donations may be channeled through ICCSASW, 2084 Danforth Ave., Suite 3, Toronto, ON M4C 1J9 Canada.

UKRAINE

Workers Threaten to Topple Government:

The chairperson of the Donetsk Workers' Strike Committee (DGRSK) has notified the Ukrainian government that the Donetsk miners union demands that the cabinet of ministers fulfill agreements made between strike committees, miners unions and former prime minister Vitold Fokin. If the cabinet of ministers will fulfill the agreements and demands of the miners, he said, then the miners would agree to prolong the term of the government.

INDONESIA

The Cost of Tennis Shoes

The last time you slipped into a pair of Nike or Reebok running shoes, you probably didn't give a thought to who manufactured them or where. But quite probably they came from Indonesia. Workers of the Jakarta district make all sorts of luxury goods for Western markets: Nike, Reebok and Adidas trainers, Levi Strauss jeans and Calvin Klein Y-fronts. It is Indonesia's "showcase" industrial complex, where South Korean and Taiwanese companies use cheap Indonesian labor to manufacture shoes, shirts and textiles under license to the Western label-owners who buy the semi-finished products, slap on a massively marked-up price, and hawk them in European and North American markets.

A typical worker, Sadisah (who makes Nike shoes for the South Korean based Sung Hua firm), earns 14 cents an hour making mid-priced Nikes that retail for \$80 in the United States. Each pair of shoes takes about .84 hours to make -- resulting in a labor cost of 12 cents a shoe. Sung Hua company fled South Korea in order to escape that country's increasingly militant unions and their wage demands. To make ends meet, Sadisah works 10-1/2 hours a day, 6 days a week, earning \$37.46 (including an overtime pay bonus) per month.

Nike's chief executive officer, Philip Knight, earns \$992,000 in salary (not counting the value of his \$1.9 billion in Nike stock), or \$19,077 per week.

In many factories, wages are cut if employees go to the toilet unauthorized. Pregnancy results in instant dismissal, and holidays are allocated at the discretion of employers to whom the words "maternity leave" and "sick leave" sound like the language of another planet. Content to abuse basic human dignity for as long as they can get away with it, Indonesian employers usually deduct 20% of a worker's salary when she or he is absent. A normal working week is over 50 hours, with no overtime pay.

COSTA RICA

30,000 teachers joined federal employees on indefinite strike 30 July, as government took a hard line. Hospital clinics, mail-delivery services, the Treasury Department and other state agencies were shut down. The Permanent Workers Council and independent unions organizing the strike launched a call for a massive demonstration on 4 Aug. in San Jose. Workers are protesting a meagre 5% pay raise. [Radio Habana Cuba]

ARGENTINA

Thousands of farm workers and producers marched in Buenos Aires on 27 July in the most important protest to date against economic reforms. Hundreds of tractors, trucks and buses came from Argentina's interior to converge at the government building.

The farmers march caused a serious traffic jam in crowded Buenos Aires. Federal Police cut off traffic from certain streets and avenues so as not to interfere with the march, which was peaceful. The agricultural vehicles and peasants carried banners of cooperatives, and slogans. The government has tied its Argentine peso to the US dollar, causing over-valuation of the currency and endangering agricultural exports. Farmers also complained of increased taxes and lack of accessible credit for the bulk of producers.

VENEZUELA

1,300,000 public employees carried out a 6-hour national strike on 27 July in solidarity with court workers, whose strike began 18 days earlier demanding fulfillment of a contract. The workers argue that in spite of the fact that the government declared itself bankrupt, "there's money which was approved by the council of ministers last year, but the ministers aren't doing anything."

"Shoe-factory workers run amok," ran the headline in the Indonesian daily *Merdeka*, referring to 8,000 shoe workers who took part in a strike involving nearly 50,000 in one district of Java during the last 3 months of 1992. There were 130 major strikes in Indonesia last year. The *Jakarta Post* editorialized that Indonesians are ordinarily "a docile people who respect their elders and leaders... easily trainable to do manual jobs. (The) puzzling question is... how the workers... could turn into a highly agitated and militant mob."

When 14,000 workers from Gajah Tunggal, a truck-and-tire company, went on strike in August 1992, not only the local police and the district military came to the factory, but also an army combat unit, cavalry, and Jakarta Metropolitan Command. A year earlier 8,500 of the 9,250 female staff employed by Great River, a Korean/Indonesian textile company, went on strike against pitiful wages, 13-hour days, and the practice of docking 1/5 of wages for going to the toilet without authorization. The women's jobs involved stitching Calvin Klein and Triumph jackets and underwear; these may have made useful surrender flags but little else in the face of the massed military regiments. As it was, 10 union leaders were harassed, interrogated, and dismissed. One woman asked: "Why can't we have decent wages when each jacket we produce costs \$425 in Europe?"

Sacked workers' names are entered on a blacklist and circulated among employers, removing any chance of their getting another job. Security is so tight that factories producing Western goods look like military compounds, constantly under surveillance by the Army.

The only recognized "union" in Indonesia is the state-run SPSI (Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia). By an astonishing coincidence, SPSI chair Imam Sudarwo is a large textile industrialist, while the new Minister of Manpower, Abdul Latief, owns one of Indonesia's biggest supermarket chains.

HONDURAS

(July 26) Members of the Sindicato of Workers of the National Agrarian Institute (SITRAINA), had been on hunger strike since July 7 protesting the firing of 38 workers, including all members of the syndicate. Strikers are demanding that the Ministry of Work respect the legal rights of the syndicate. The workers have not eaten for 19 days and most are showing symptoms of starvation. For which we ask that you intervene by asking the government the following:

- The 38 fired workers be reinstated
- That syndical persecution be stopped
- No sanctions against the strikers

Direct your actions to:

Licenciado Rafael Leonardo Callejas
President, Republic of Honduras
Fax: 37-8521

Abogado Carlos Torres Lopez
Ministerio de Trabajo
Fax: 22-8398

INDIA

Labor Film Banned: In 1990, Indian labor film maker Philip Padichira produced a 45-minute film on the struggle to organize an independent union at TVS. TVS, based in Madras, is the 15th largest multi-national in India; during the last 6 years it has victimized over 1,000 workers who were seeking to join the TVS Employees Federation. Mr. Thankappan, a leader in the workers' struggle, says "TVS group still thrives on feudal managerial ways" and seeks "to impose a puppet union on the workers." The struggle to organize TVS is portrayed in the video, "We Make History." But TVS management obtained an injunction from the Madras High Court prohibiting the screening of the film anywhere in India. According to the High Court, "The film contains fiery speeches, repeated allegations that the police are in tow with the management to crush the union."

In order to build support for the film and the unionization struggle, the Labor Video Project is collecting petitions protesting the banning and needs your endorsement and support. The Labor Video Project is also distributing the banned video in an effort to raise funds for the union. It is available for \$33.00 (post-paid) from: LVP, Box 425584, San Francisco CA 94142. Messages of solidarity can be sent to CAMERA/TVS Union: CAMERA 19, Hazarimal Somani Marg, Bombay 400 001.

RUSSIAN Federation

A campaign by Russia's paper and forestry workers won policy changes to stabilize the industry's job-threatening crisis. It was the first such campaign by the union which used to be "official", and had no tradition of questioning government policy.

The union is now affiliated to ICEF (Intl. Federation of Chemical, Energy & General Workers Unions-- represents 15 million worldwide), and also cooperates with Intl. Fed. Building & Woodworkers. Contacts with the international union movement are a major factor for unions in the ex-Soviet republics. During the campaign, ICEF and IFBWW pressed the Russian gov't. and parliament to meet the union's demands. ICEF-affiliates in other countries sent messages, and further solidarity came from Russian trade unions in other sectors.

The government issued decrees to help meet the union's main demands. These include reducing the industry's tax burden, soft credits to the industry, and stabilisation of enterprises' financial position. These measures should enable firms to catch up on wage payments; some owing since February.

On July 7, the union ran a telephone hook-up stretching from the Finnish border right across to the Far East. In this way, the far-flung members of its plenum were able to approve industrial action, elect a strike committee, and agree to travel to Moscow for the demonstrations. Some workers who wanted to bring their chainsaws to Moscow, were disappointed when it was forbidden on grounds of violating clean air standards. (ICEF)



STRUGGLE OVER THE WORKDAY HEATS UP

10 Hours or 4?

"They want to work us to death," say locked out Staley workers in Decatur, Illinois. Staley is demanding twelve hour shifts. Three days on, three off switching from days to nights and back every thirty days.

Staley workers are not alone. Every where workers who have full time jobs are finding the workday getting longer. US capitalists are making an all out attack on the length of the work day.

Decades of struggle shortened the working day. Productivity increases could shorten in more—if we dump the bosses off our backs.

The fight for the shorter work-day began (in the U.S.) two hundred years ago with a 1791 strike by Philadelphia carpenters demanding that their work day be cut from 15 to 12 hours. By the mid-1800s workers had won the 10-hour day in many industries. In 1872, 100,000 New York City building trades workers struck for three months for the 8-hour day, winning for a time. And in the 1880s, unions made the 8-hour day their central organizing theme—culminating in the 1886 general strikes that won shorter hours for tens of thousands of workers.

Employers have never been willing to accept shorter hours, arguing that they were un-American, indecent and a threat to prosperity. When Pittsburgh carpenters struck for shorter hours in 1831, their employers had them indicted and tried for conspiracy. In the 1840s, manufacturers branded factory women lobbying for shorter hours "lazy Devils." And in 1886, those (the Haymarket Martyrs) held responsible for organizing Chicago's general strike for the 8-hour day were executed, vilified as "vipers," "serpents" and foreign agitators.

The struggle for shorter hours remained central to labor struggles through the late 1930s, when the AFL and CIO abandoned their struggle for the 30-hour week (which had been won in some industries) in exchange for federal minimum wage and other labor laws. For nearly 50 years, the average work week has been slowly increasing. But today employers are waging a frontal assault on the remains of the 8-hour day—demanding mandatory over-

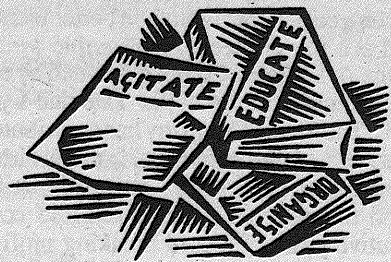
time, "flexible" scheduling and similar schemes.

General Motors has adopted the 10-hour day at its Saturn and Lordstown plants, and is pushing the 10-hour day at a Fremont, California factory it shares with Toyota. While the company claims it would preserve the 40-hour week by moving workers to a 4-day schedule, Lordstown workers report that the workday has actually climbed to an average 10.5 hours with overtime and many workers are being pressured to work on their days off.

The automakers are far from alone in their quest for the 10-hour day—similar demands have been pressed on health care, office and paper workers, among others. While generally sold in the name of flexibility, these condensed work schedules lead to higher injuries and serve as the entering wedge through which employers can push towards the 50- or 60-hour week—and at 40 hours pay!

Most business unions have proved amenable to "flexible" schedules and longer working hours, apparently in the belief that if they don't give the bosses whatever they want they'll pick up shop and run away. But workers at Chrysler's Fenton, Missouri minivan assembly plant found that when they rejected the company's demands for a 10-hour day they were able to win a 35-hour work week with no cut in pay.

The IWW has called for the 4-hour day for more than 50 years, now, figuring that workers were entitled to take back the fruits of our increased productivity in more free time. Wobblies see no reason to work ourselves to death for the bosses' profits, or to starve our lives of the free time we need to live our lives. So if your boss—or your union—is headed for the 10-hour day, why not jump ship and sign on with a union committed to rolling the hours back?



UAW Sells Out NUMMI Workers

The following is a blow by blow account of UAW "jointness" with the bosses in imposing so-called Alternative Work Scheduling on resistant workers.

Vote #1

On June 17, 1993 the membership of UAW Local 2244 voted on the Memorandum of Agreement, Regional Director Bruce Lee, in a letter to the membership dated June 16, 1993, explained why they should ratify the agreement "Expansion means more job security for you and additional job opportunities for family and friends I am happy to report that we negotiated an agreement with the company that will ensure your job security for years to come." Twisting the concept of solidarity, in which an injury to one is an injury to all, Lee continued:

"At this critical time in our history, when GM, Toyota and the United States Federal Trade Commission are considering whether NUMMI can continue beyond 1996, it is important to show that we can put aside our political differences and unite, in SOLIDARITY behind this agreement.

"SOLIDARITY is easy to say but harder to practice Your can show your SOLIDARITY by ratifying this agreement."

Nevertheless, Lee and the local union leadership were not without opposition. Richard Aguilar, 1st vice-president of the local, and the People's Caucus openly opposed the agreement.

In a flyer circulated days before the vote, Aguilar wrote:

"The scare tactics being used and the personal attacks are smoke screens.

NUMMI is trying to sell you a 'Pig in a Poke' or a 'Bill of Goods'. NUMMI does not need Union concessions in order to get investors to invest in NUMMI, and it sure does not mean the plant will never close or move. There are no guarantees. Look at GM Fremont, GM invested \$200 million in the summer, fall and winter of 1981 then closed the plant in the spring of 1982.

"Union concessions do not mean better job security. Concessions did not help the workers at Peterbilt in Newark. The point is concessions do not keep factory doors open."

On June 17, 1993, the membership voted and by a margin of 2 to 1 (1356 against, with 705 for, with approximately 2100 out of 3000 members voting) turned down the Memorandum of Agreement. Aguilar and the People's Caucus had convinced the membership of the dangers of AWS. Democracy had prevailed—or so it seemed.

Vote #2

Despite the seemingly unquestionable democratic expression of the will of the majority of members of UAW Local 2244, the struggle was not over. Immediately after the vote, rumors began to circulate in the plant that the "NO" vote on the AWS meant that neither Toyota nor GM would continue its investment in the plant. By voting as they had, some argued, the membership had in effect voted to close the plant.

Within a week, as management relieved workers on the line to collect signatures, approximately 2000 workers had signed a petition calling for a new vote on the agreement.

Some supporters of the agreement made use of GM's delays with the EPA for approval to continue construction on the new bumper facility to argue that the company had put the project on hold because of the "NO" vote. Local 2244 president Charles Curry and Shop Committee chairman George Nano intimated that the "NO" vote had placed the plant's very existence in jeopardy.

Team meetings were called in which group leaders explained that the "NO" vote, unless it were overturned, might hold up the expansion and possibly result in the closure of the plant.

Under these conditions, the membership of UAW Local 2244 voted once again on July 8 on the Memorandum of Agreement which stipulated the Alternative Work Schedule. This time, however, the vote was reversed with 1598 voting in favor and 705 voting to reject. NUMMI now has the ten-hour day.

—John Borsos

Interview with GM Lordstown Workers

10 hour days & Speedups

The first US auto plant to get the "alternative work schedule" was the GM Lordstown assembly plant. John Borsos spoke recently with auto workers Dan Brooks, Marlin Ford and Tom O'Malley members of the New Directions caucus, a dissident movement within the UAW, to ask them about 3 Crews/2 Shifts.

JB: There's been all kind of attention devoted to 3 Crews/2 Shifts at Lordstown. What's the big deal? What's it like to actually work it?

Tom O'Malley: For management it's a big deal because they save all kinds of money—they get all kinds of concessions.

For the union, it's a bad deal because we have people who work cross crews. Eventually this will eliminate the hiring of full-time employees.

JB: Explain "cross crews."

O'Malley: Cross crews means when you work on your normal day off.

Marlin Ford: They don't have to hire somebody. It's cheaper to pay someone overtime than it is to hire someone else.

JB: People are working for "straight time" too?

Ford: In many cases, yes.

Dan Brooks: Sometimes time and a half.

Ford: There are three crews: "A", "B", and "C." "A" works Monday through Thursday day shift. "B" works Tuesday through

Friday second shift. "C" works Friday and Saturday days, Sunday and Monday nights.

Initially when they set this up they weren't going to pay time and a half over eight hours per day. They got that straightened around on B Crew. And C Crew can't get double time, because they normally work weekends.

In addition you lose a lot of holidays. If a Monday is a holiday and it's our normal day off we get paid 8 hours, but we don't get any time off. So what they've done is to eliminate the holiday.

Brooks: Plus long weekends.

Ford: It's a long weekend now, but in order to get that you have to put in the ten-hour day. And in many cases now we go over 10 hours, so in effect the corporation's given the ten and a half hour day.

JB: How are they able to do that?

Ford: Acquiescence of the union.

JB: Local union or international?

Ford: Both.

O'Malley: It's the "Living Agreement."

JB: What do you mean by that?

Brooks: They can change it at any moment.

Ford: Normally when you negotiate an agreement it takes effect upon date of ratification and ends at a certain date—like the national agreement. What they've done here is to negotiate a "Living Agreement." They have a clause in the local agreement

that says conditions can be changed depending on what happens. It's a new agreement. So they can change any part of the agreement at any time without a vote, or the voice of the membership.

JB: This is the national agreement, or the local agreement?

Ford: That was in the local agreement when they implemented 3 Crews/2 Shifts. **Brooks:** It's a trap and it's concessionary. **Ford:** 3 Crews/2 Shifts is not unique to General Motors. It is unique to the United States.

Brooks: They have it in Europe.

Ford: They've had it for years. They had a plant over there they were going to shut down. They used the same wedge to get 3 Crews/2 Shifts over there: "If you don't put the third crew on, we're shutting the plant down and you people will be out of a job." That's the same thing they said here at the van plant. And I think it's one of the reasons they shut down the van plant at Lordstown. They shipped that work to Michigan—even though the cost was more and the quality less in Michigan. It was part of the corporation's design to shut the van plant to get 3 Crews/2 Shifts. No doubt in my mind.

They were afraid it would not fly if they didn't have that wedge to say, "If you don't vote for it then we have a couple thousand brothers and sisters in the van

plant who will be out of a job." It was a lie, because attrition alone, over the life of the contract, would have brought all those people back. But you can't tell people that. You can't tell them, "Go ahead and take the layoff and you're going to be paid full salary for three years out of the JOBS Bank fund." All they know is that they're getting laid off. So they go ahead and vote for 3 Crews/2 Shifts. And it's being touted by the company and the union. And you can't fight both. Who's going to fight both?

JB: So Lordstown was the first GM facility in the US to get 3 Crews/2 Shifts?

Ford: Not the first one asked to have it, but the first one to put it in.

JB: How close was the vote?

Ford: It was lopsided in favor. There wasn't very much opposition because it's tough to oppose when they said those 2000 people in the van plant weren't going to have jobs. **O'Malley:** The people on day turn weren't as eager for it. But they sold it by saying that if people got on third crew they wouldn't have to work Friday night so they could go and see their kids play ball. People bought into it.

But the other reason it's concessionary is that it didn't stop at 10 hours. Now it's 10.3 or 10.5.

Brooks: I'd rather have 5 Sevens, that is five days per week, seven hours per day.

—CONTINUED ON PAGE 8—

Central Illinois is a War Zone

The class war is raging in middle America. Middle income, middle aged Midwesterners are on the front lines of the corporate assault on unions and workers.

Central Illinois unionists describe the area as a "war zone." 1800 utilities workers are locked out by the Central Illinois Power and Service Company in an attempt to impose lower wages and to attack retirees benefits. 750 workers at the Decatur Staley corn processing plant have been locked out. Workers at agricultural equipment maker Caterpillar have been working over a year under an imposed contract which followed a five month strike. Across the coal mining region over 2000 workers are on strike against Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

These are mostly middle aged workers who have held their jobs for 15 or 25 years. They are facing crisis in their everyday lives - crisis that threatens to upturn the lives built over years of work. As Staley worker Dan Lane puts it the "extinction of a way of life" is threatened.

Crisis is forcing working class folks into new (old) forms of solidarity and tactics of resistance.

Direct action, sometimes called an "inside strategy," is a common feature in these recent struggles. Work to rule campaigns are popular. Tee-shirt days, stopping production to hold meetings, joint singing of solidarity songs on the shop floor, and other confidence and solidarity building tactics are widespread. These IWW type tactics of direct working class power are regaining favor because they work, because it is so clear the business unions have failed, and because workers are finding their backs against the wall and are fighting for survival.

Dan Lane says that there were some pretty unhappy people at Staley in recent years. The company was bought by sugar multi-national Tate & Lyle PLC which aggressively attacked working conditions. Job classification changes led to skilled workers working outside their trades, speed-ups and other changes.

Jim Beals, a mechanic, died from exposure to Propylene Oxide in an improv-

erly vented reactor in 1990. Two hours earlier he was at a union meeting discussing strategy to deal with company resistance to health and safety grievances. As Beals died his desperate co-workers found all the oxygen tanks chemical plants are supposed to maintain for such emergencies were empty. Management immediately moved to cover this up.

Beals death and the coldness of the companies response - they branded it a suicide claiming Beals should have known he wasn't trained to do the job he'd been ordered to do - galvanized those struggling with safety grievances. Over the months the company's hiring of a notorious anti-union law firm and importation of a union busting expert from International Paper in Jay Maine convinced activists that they were in for an all or nothing battle.

Lane says they realized that a traditional strike would not work and began looking for tactics that would work. They hired Corporate Campaign to organize boycott and financial support. From the Decatur UAW local came recommendations to get training on direct action tactics from Jerry Tucker. The inplant strategy gained favor. Workers liked it's sense of humor - walls were covered with pro-worker clippings and posters, when ordered to remove all union materials from walls one activist took the wall down too - subverting authority. Direct action cut production and profit and empowered workers.

Reversing years of compromise by the business unions is not easy. Over and over those who have built local strategies of direct action speak of patient education about the corporate enemy. Frequent meetings and weekly newsletters are used to share information widely and honestly and to help build community among members. Families are involved. At Staley weekly meetings attended by over 500 members help build solidarity and develop strategy.

In Decatur the AIW Local at Staley and the UAW Caterpillar Local have linked their struggles. A bucket drive at Caterpillar gathered \$10,000 soon after the lockout began.

- Jeff Ditz



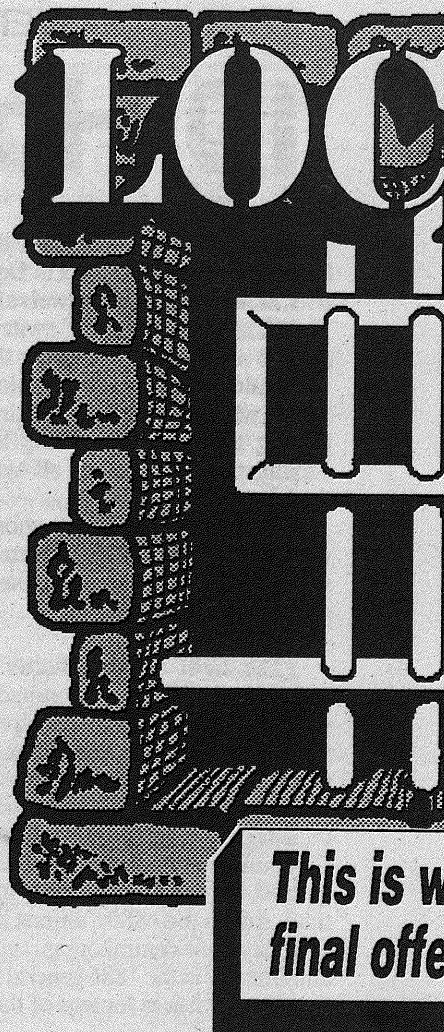
"you must listen and act NOW!"

by Dan Lane
Local 837 AIW member

It is with the utmost sense of urgency that I have come from the battle lines of Central Illinois. The urgency meaning now, not in 2 weeks or a year, but at this very moment you need to listen and act. The subject deals with the genocide of people, the extinction of a way of life. If successful, our children and grandchildren will only hear of a work environment that provided incomes for homes, cars, advanced education, vacations and many other things we take for granted.

Many of us, if not the vast majority feel or felt that working with our employers would mean profits for the company. Profits equate to job security, the sharing of wealth at the bargaining table, and overall the community would prosper. Prosperity for the worker and the community is the last thing on Caterpillars, CIPSCO's, BOCAs and A.E. Staley's mind. The reality has been a war declared on Southern and Central Illinois workers and their families.

The war has been waged in the name of competition, but would be better identified as a war of greed. An example would be the A. E. Staley Company owned by the British multi-billion dollar Tate and Lyle PLC. The Staley Company has contributed up to 35% of the profit to the London based organization since 1988. During the period 1980 through 1991 Staley realized consecutive years of record breaking profits. Staley's profits ranged up to 22%. In 1992, which was considered a bad year Staley brought in profits of over 130 million dollars. Profits were depressed in 1992 from the prior record year of nearly 200 million dollars because of a failed marketing scheme. When you look at the debt during



This is W
final offer

this period, a 10% dividend was paid to certain stockholders for five years and over 140 million dollars of "poison pills" paid out.

This simply is a corporation that wants to consume all. Its balance sheet doesn't willingly provide room for the worker, its family or the community. Instead of sharing the wealth with those who earn it, the workers in a chemically volatile environment, it chooses to attack with concession bargaining of \$2.00 to \$3 an hour reductions, vacation time cut in half, and a proposed red circle rate that would decrease hourly rates by an additional \$1.50 to \$2.00 in 1995.

The above example is just one of many in the last several years. It is this kind of unbalance that corporations have sought and in most cases have went forward with little to no resistance. With these continuous and vicious attacks by the corporations it will take the workers as a whole to find them off.

We the AIW workers at Staley have been pursuing a counter-attack for the past eighteen months. We mapped out a plan that proposed: #1 that we accept nothing less than a contract that provided dignity: a. job security, b. income security and c. honorable and safe working conditions. #2

CIPSCO UTILITY WORKERS

Safety Rules = Lockout

1800 utility workers, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 702 have been locked out by the Central Illinois Public Service Company since May 20 for following safety rules during contract negotiations.

The IBEW local had negotiated and ratified a contract but between ratification and signing the company suddenly announced that they had "miscalculated" health insurance costs and workers would now pay hundreds of dollars more. The NLRB threw out the contract. In new negotiations the company attacked retiree benefits and the local held strong.

Working without a contract the workers began a work to rule campaign and started refusing all non mandatory overtime. Company rules require, for instance, that bucket trucks be thoroughly inspected each day before use to protect against electrical contact and to insure structural integrity. Production fell and the company locked out the workers.

During the negotiations in July CIPSCO officials suggested they would be willing to end the lockout if Local 702 members would increase production by ignoring the company's own rules, many of them safety precautions. In the past, when asked, CIPSCO officials would not specify which rules they wanted the employees to ignore. Negotiations continue weekly, due to state law, but without progress and the members need your sup-

port to withstand the financial devastation of being locked out. Illinois and six other states refuse even unemployment benefits to locked out workers. The state also has a history of sending unemployed workers from the states "Job Service" offices to scab herders. This happened during the Caterpillar strike and more recently at the Staley lockout in Decatur.

The National Labor Relations Board in Peoria has found merit to four separate charges filed by Local 702 CIPSCOCO. A fifth and most important charge, the legality of the company's lockout of nearly 1,000 union workers, has been sent to the NLRB's Washington, DC office for their review.

"At this point, we are very hopeful," said Gary Roan, an IBEW 702 business representative. "We believe the NLRB will agree that the unfair lockout of its workers should end immediately."

Among the charges, the NLRB found that CIPSCO unlawfully cut off medical benefits to the locked out employees on the day the lockout started and that CIPSCO unlawfully cut off benefits to employees on disability leave because of the lockout.

Solidarity donations are needed and can be sent to:

IBEW Local #702
Support and Relief Fund
106 N. Monroe
West Frankfort IL 62896

Boycott Domino, Re



Locked out workers at Staley are calling for an international boycott of parent company, Tate & Lyle PLC, products. At the consumer level these are three sugar products with the brand names: Domino, Redpath, and GW.

You can send requests for boycott informational leaflets to the local in Decatur.

Although anti-labor law in the US directly attacks solidarity weapons like secondary boycotts there is lot that is not illegal.

It is not illegal, for instance, if you work at a place supplying Staley to misspell the name you write on the shipping order. If it winds up in Dusseldorf Germany instead of Decatur Illinois, oh well.

Some careless grocery store shoppers may spill water onto a rack of sugar bags. It might get sticky but it wouldn't be illegal.

Speaking of stickers the boycott logo shown here can be photo-copied onto sticky back paper and used at your favorite food store. While you're there you might talk to some of the grocery workers about it. Part-

LOCKED OUT BY A.E. STALEY

at A.E. Staley's
includes

12 hour shifts with no overtime
destroy seniority protections
\$6000 annual income loss
health & safety trashed
two-tier wages
subcontracting, outsourcing
destroy grievance procedure

We knew we were fighting impossible odds, which meant commitment: a. We accessed ourselves up to \$100 in dues from \$18 per month and b. our free time would be dedicated to fighting the war. #3 Perseverance through solidarity was the only answer, together we would outlast the company by one day.

The battle was waged! Since the beginning of this fight we have removed two Staley executives from their Board of Directors position of two financial institutions and the resignation of a CEO of Tate and Lyle PLC. These resignations came after a very aggressive campaign orchestrated by Ray Rogers' Corporate Campaign Incorporated. In October 1992 Staley had decided the contract negotiations had reached an impasse.

In November Staley imposed their Final Offer in part. With assistance from Jerry Tucker of New Directions an in-plant strategy was launched. Costs sky rocketed, and production plummeted. Staley state in a March news release that production was down by 35%. After numerous discharges and suspensions they no longer controlled the plant. On June 27 workers were escorted out of the plant at 3 AM. We are officially locked out. Workers in essence won again.

The war continues! Not one of us, meaning you and me can afford not to win this war. We the Commandos of Local 837 ask you to join this battle. Not only with your financial assistance but with your time through a support group. In Solidarity thank you Brothers and Sisters.

YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED NOW!

Financial assistance for the workers and families of AIW Local 837 is critical to this struggle. Savings can be wiped out quickly and then—without your help—it's a short step to eviction.

Make checks payable to:
AIW Local 837 Lockout Fund.

For further information please feel free to call 217-876-7006

or write to:
Workers Campaign for Justice
AIW Local 837
2822 N. Dineen
Decatur, IL 62521

path & GW Sugars

time work, speed-ups and two tiered wage systems have devastated many jobs in the grocery industry. They may have some interesting ideas.

Teams of Staley workers have been on the road a lot lately.

"We're doing the same thing we've been doing at home only on a bigger scale. We need to get more people involved. We won't survive without solidarity," says one Staley worker.

AIW members have followed Staley product to Miller breweries in Milwaukee and followed the trails left by Pittston and P-9 solidarity efforts in earlier years.

Solidarity committee meetings of 80 and more people have been meeting in Chicago and working on gathering endorsements and donations for the locked out workers. Similar groups have formed in Minneapolis—St. Paul, St. Louis, Madison and other Midwestern cities.

An August 4 demonstration attracted 200 people (including a dozen out, oken

Wobblies) to the Illinois state office building in Chicago demanding an end to the states denial of unemployment benefits to locked out workers.

Northern Wisconsin paper worker locals have raised funds and are hosting a late August rally for Staley workers.

Two support committee addresses:

Staley Workers Solidarity Committee
c/o ILGWU
323 S. Ashland
Chicago, IL 60607
For info call: (312) 549-3147 or 738-6060

Staley Workers Support Committee
UPIU Local 20
PO Box 195
Kaukauna, WI 54130

\$75,000 in solidarity funds per week—or fundraising of over \$10,000 per day will provide only \$100 for each worker to make up for lost wages. Our material solidarity is required to win this struggle.

making an impact

Communities of Solidarity

The Workers Solidarity Club is a decade old, local organization, of rank and file workers in Youngstown Ohio. Workers Solidarity Club activities have included strike support, union organizing and organizing around toxics issues. A typical member belongs to a union at work as well as to the Club which includes workers in the area regardless of industry. Structurally and politically it resembles an IWW General Membership Branch.

"Our purpose," writes Club member Staughton Lynd, "is to organize workers on the basis of solidarity of all working people.... the member's first and highest allegiance is to the principles the Club stands for. This is because the solidarity of all workers in a community should be the basis of every other kind of labor organizing. We cannot make loyalty to the workers' movement secondary to loyalty to a particular labor organization."

Community wide groups like Workers' Solidarity Club are springing up all over the country. They may be the beginnings of a new US labor movement. The support groups that have formed in recent years in solidarity with P-9, Pittston, and now Staley workers also, at their best, build a community of solidarity.

The mainstream unions with their experts and compromises and complete lack of a shop floor strategy have failed. Two forms of worker self-organization emerge again and again throughout history. The workplace committee and the local solidarity community. In the IWW structure these are called Job Shops and General Membership Branches. Each provides direct connections among workers and the possibility of working together.

In a recent issue of *Impact*, Lynd credits auto worker activist Tom Laney (UAW 879 New Directions, St. Paul MN) with suggesting that the emerging forms of worker self-organization should be like the "base communities" of Latin America. Writes Lynd, "A base community ordinarily is formed in a particular village or barrio (city neighborhood). Men and women meet together perhaps once a week.

The read the New Testament together, and apply it to their situation. In the labor context, we might read IWW texts or consider the meaning of certain labor songs or reflect together on particular articles or leaflets. They decide on common action to improve their lives. They take that action, and then evaluate it together. From time to time they meet with other base communities in whatever nation they live in, but only to exchange experiences and plan common activities. There is no centralized organization. There are no full-time staff representatives (other than the priests and nuns who assist base communities in many parts of Latin America.)"

The Club publishes an excellent newsletter called *Impact* which you should subscribe to for \$10 at the address listed below. The *IW* gratefully thanks *Impact* and John Borsos for permission to reprint the interview with Lordstown auto workers and the story on NUMMI in this issue.

Ed Mann Labor School

Steelworker and Wobbly Ed Mann was a stalwart member of the Workers Solidarity Club and the Club now sponsors a Labor School in his memory. The next session will be held October 5 - 10 in Youngstown.

"It is important to note," says the flyer for the school, "that these discussions will take place in the form of workshops in which participants will discuss collectively the answers to these questions. The Ed Mann Labor School does not pretend to have all the answers to these questions. At the same time, however, we cannot be afraid to ask the questions. By drawing on the collective wisdom of our participants, we hope that those who attend will be able to learn from the experience of others and perhaps to incorporate these lessons into their own activities. Ed would be proud.

Ed Mann Labor School Fall Session October 5 - 10, 1993 Youngstown, Ohio

Topics to include:

How to win a local strike—How to organize a union—How to monitor health & safety—How to run a work to rule campaign—How to start a local labor party—How to fight plant closings—How to fight Quality of Work Life programs—How to prepare representation for unemployment compensation, workers compensation & the NLRB Saturday will be devoted to International Labor Solidarity Sunday will be devoted to The Goals of the Labor Movement

Cost for the school is \$30.

There is no charge for those on strike or unemployed.

For more information contact:

The Ed Mann Labor School
PO Box 2125
Youngstown, OH 44504
or call John Borsos at (216) 743-6969

WAR ZONE NEWS

An ad-hoc communications network of Wobblies and others is developing and bringing timely news of the struggles in Central Illinois to labor editors, solidarity groups, and supportive unionists.

We asked ourselves how we could help spread news of labor struggles that the corporate media is blacking out. So far stories have been faxed or mailed to labor editors and support committees. And have posted the same information on the Peace Net conference "labor.newslines". Some articles have appeared in local labor papers

that may not have been printed otherwise.

Your news of labor struggle can be sent to War Zone. Anonymity can be protected. Suggestions for labor editors and reporters who should receive the newsletter are welcome. This is a no-budget, voluntary, experimental effort.

WAR ZONE NEWS
PO Box 1217
Madison WI 53701

Or fax to 608-256-0035

— JD

LETTERS *continued from page 2*

and a semi-high ranking officer, both told me there would be a riot in one of Ohio's prisons and this would be used as an excuse to deter enforcement of the court order intended to reduce the prison population.

There are many who believe that soon there will be shorter sentences from the state's legislature. I don't believe anything positive will happen because, even if the laws are passed the gulagrats will not follow them. Just as they have not followed the laws on the books since 1988. Had they been following those laws, (which contain some of my recommendations published in the July 1993 *Industrial Worker*, the system wouldn't be so overcrowded and the SOCF riots wouldn't have occurred.

Maritime Industry Reform Proposals

I happen to agree with nearly all of FW Arthur J. Miller's maritime proposals. I hope there is room in the workers movement for honest disagreement without either party being a fool or lackey of the mega-industrialists. I agree with his views on trucking though to be honest, the largest thing I ever drove was a 38-foot 10-wheeler cub.

I also agree with the call to ban phlegic fisheries. I admit I don't really know much about tankers. I do know some about commercial fishing, and I've never heard of fishers dumping fuel to make room for fish. There are, of course, irresponsible slobos out there parading as commercial fishers. But rather than governments regulating the industry to death, as on Lake Erie, there could be sensible regulation of the methods, to eliminate the waste in sea life currently associated with commercial fishing. There's no excuse to waste 60 lbs. of sea life, including juveniles of many species, for a one lb. catch of edible shrimp. I would also ban

large gill-nets, set-nets, long lines of over 2 miles and unattended traps.

While I'm at it, I can't emphasize enough, the need to revitalize the breeding grounds of fish in rivers and estuaries. The current floods on the northern Mississippi should prove that certain rivers are better left in their natural state. After the flood, as much as possible the broken levees along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers should be left unrepaired. This will do a lot to re-vitalize the fish in those rivers and tributaries, without much damage to shipping. Just remove the debris.

As prisons go, this place looks nice but their treatment of us is draconian. Just today I learned that the infirmary has 8 suicide-attempt cases.

--In Friendship & Solidarity,
Jacob Feuerwerker

Dear IW,

August IW was great! The paper has really improved this year. I especially liked the way the last 3 issues have varied in covers and logos.

Heard you've got some flak over *Wage Slave World News*. Most people I've talked to think it's terrific -- the rest think it's a scream. Sure beats the constipated crap most labor and lefty paper put out. At the Labor Notes Conference they were buying not only the May issue, but paying for the April back issue!

Congrats to the fellow & sister workers at Boulevard Bingo for their victory. Keep us informed of your progress and let's all rally behind the Mine Workers and the locked out A.E. Staley Co. (Decatur, IL) workers!

--In Solidarity, Illinois Red X337664

To the Industrial Worker:

I don't need this "dada" newspaper (*Wage Slave World News*), that's bourgeois coffeehouse anarchism.

--In Solidarity, Gunnar X330793

Coal Miners vs. Union Busters

July 26, another 1,000 miners joined the strike of United Mine Workers of America, against 6 coal companies of the BCOA (Bituminous Coal Operators Association). This brought the total number on picket lines to 17,000. One group of strikers occupied Wharton, WV mine, stopping a shift of scabs from entering. Then, when they did leave, they blocked the entrance. At that point, state police arrested 64 strikers.

Pennsylvania cops threw 3 strikers into jail. They were charged with chasing a truck hauling scab coal from West Virginia across the state line into Pennsylvania, then ramming the vehicles escorting the truck.

In Charleston, WV, owners sought federal court action against the Mine Workers, under the Racketeering, Influence and Corrupt Organizations Act--RICO. They claim the union has violated RICO by engaging in a "pattern of blatantly illegal conduct." Union officials dismiss the lawsuit as a public-relations ploy.

UMWA is fighting Hanson's (Hanson owns Peabody) design to de-unionise the industry. However UMWA Pres. Trumka and special co-ordinator Ken Zinn, have been mainly fighting the dispute through the courts and labour tribunals system. They have also been appealing to politicians, attempting to get Clinton involved, and claim their biggest success as the mobilisation of shareholders at Hanson's general meeting in London in July.

By contrast, picket lines often turn into pitched battles with Peabody's private security thugs, as strikers attempt to stop scabs. One scab has been shot dead. At Camp One in Kentucky, all 200 strikers were fired after the scabs appealed to management. And Lord Hanson attacked the "extensive sabotage of equipment" by strikers, that has cost Hanson at least \$50 million.

Peabody President Sam "Shiftless" Shiflett has accused UMWA of a "10 year pattern of violence and intimidation in the coalfields," the sort of propaganda familiar to British miners. Throughout the Mid-West Peabody has

been using an obscure employment agency to hire scabs, offering up to \$10,000 for 30 days' work.

British Coal Miners

Hatfield Main was one of the 31 pits listed for closure by British Coal and the government last October. In the spring it was one of 12 pits granted a "temporary reprieve" while British Coal tried to find a buyer for it.

Events at the pit illustrate the vicious behind-the-back management of the mining industry. Productivity had risen and, despite the closure announcement, productivity was actually scheduled to expand at the pit. This is due to the high quality coal at Hatfield.

Management's reward for this increase in productivity? To place all workers on the basic wage and cancel all bonus payments. The take-home pay for a miner working shifts underground is now 130 pounds a week, about half the national average. Families of full-time deep underground workers are forced into poverty, and not surprisingly the miners have responded by producing hardly any coal.

The reasons for this management policy is clear and simple. Hatfield Main is potentially a bargain for any buyer, except that it has one of the most famously militant workforces in Britain. Management hopes to force workers out of the industry by keeping them at wages below poverty. If this fails, the "trouble-makers" will simply be sacked.

U.S. company Peabody is owned by Hanson, a British multinational. Because Hanson is looking to take over British mines, the UMWA, the NUM (National Union of Miners) and TUC (Trade Union Council) are working on a joint campaign.

Miners' Support Group of Amsterdam,
Jodenbreestraat 150/1
1011 NS Amsterdam, Netherlands

(Workers World/Newsdesk Amsterdam)

Join the IWW

No Bureaucrats—Aside from the modestly paid General Secretary-Treasurer and the office worker who staff our General Administration, the IWW has no paid officers. The General Executive Board is elected annually by the entire membership, and its job is to oversee the running of union affairs, not to set policy. All officers may be recalled at any time by referendum.

Real Democracy—All policy decisions are made by the members themselves by referendum. All branches maintain full autonomy on matters within their jurisdiction. Job branches (IWW groups composed of workers at a single job-site) set their own demands and strategies in negotiations, free of meddling internationals or sell-out business agents.

Low Dues—Our dues are structured on a sliding scale basis. Unemployed and low-income workers pay \$3 a month; those making between \$800 and \$1,700 per month pay \$9; and members making more than \$1,700 per month pay \$12 monthly dues. Initiation fees equal one month's dues, so a low-income worker can join for as little as \$6.

To Join—Fill out the questions below and mail this form with your check or money order to IWW, 1095 Market Street-Suite 204, San Francisco, CA 94103.

- I affirm that I am a common worker without direct power to hire and fire.
 I agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization.
 I will study its principles and make myself acquainted with its purposes.

Name _____ Occupation _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov. _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Total amount enclosed: \$ _____ Initiation \$ _____ Dues \$ _____

* Membership includes a subscription to the *Industrial Worker*.

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 the 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 means of production, abolish the wage system, and live in harmony with the Earth.

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for everyday 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.



Donate to the Industrial Worker Sustaining Fund OR Buy a New Subscription -- For Every \$1 We'll send you an IW Sticker

\$10/12, \$15/18, \$20/25, etc.

Help spread these red & white & black 2-1/2" STICKERS to workplaces and hang-outs! Just stick up a few of these cunningly designed SILENT AGITATORS in your cafeteria, locker -- on your toolbox, or at the bus stop. When your co-workers see these STICKERS, they'll get a mad desire to subscribe to *Industrial Worker* and join the IWW! *It Works Every Time!*

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Prov _____

Country _____ Post/Zip _____

Subscriptions: One Year (12 issues) \$15.

Donations to IW Sustaining Fund.

Thank You For Your Support!

Please make donations to: **Industrial Worker (IW Sustaining Fund), PO Box 4217, Stn E, Ottawa ON K1S 5B2 Canada.** We'll rush your STICKERS parcel post!

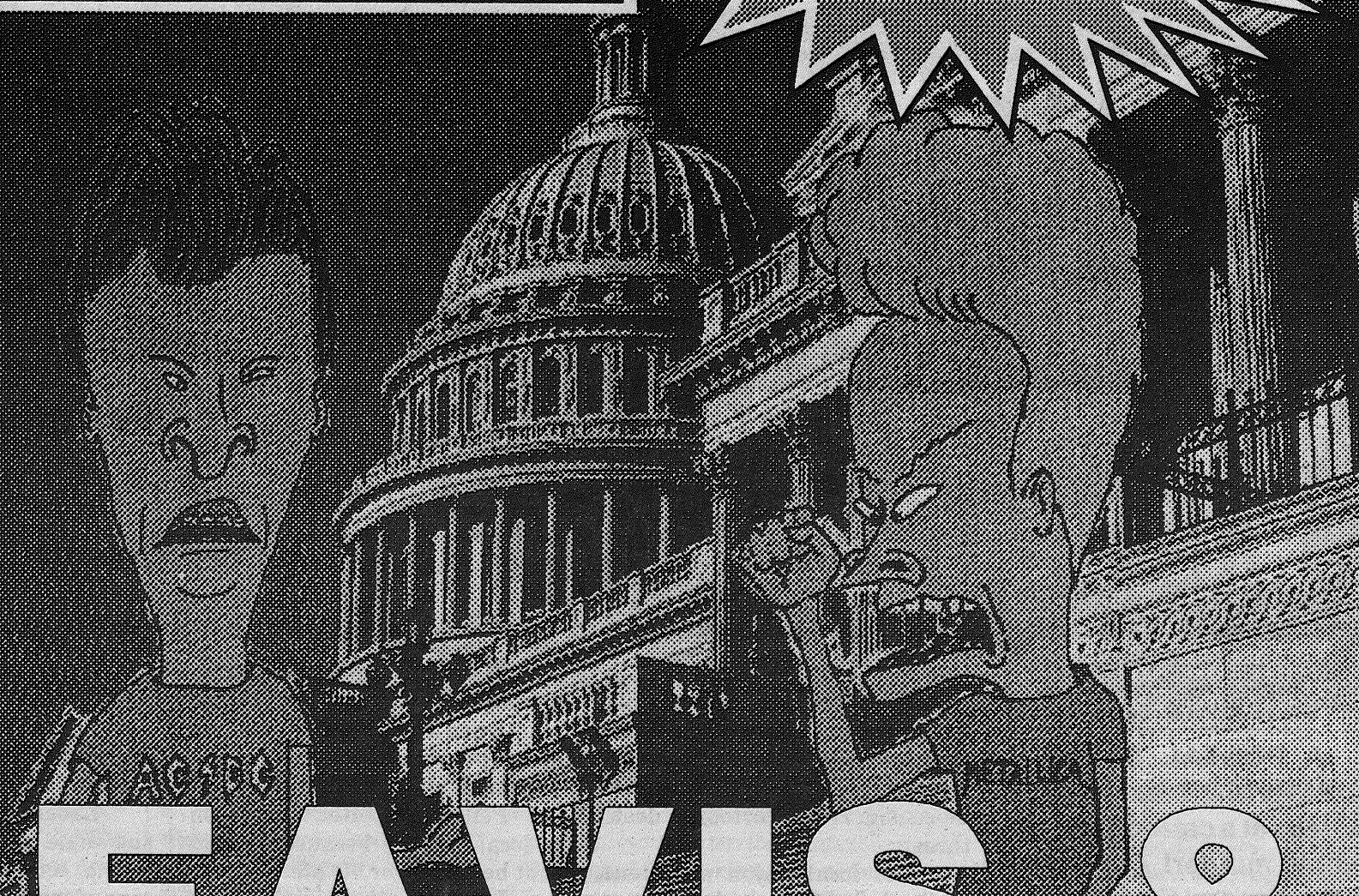
Wage Slave
World News

TRASHY JOURNALISM FOR THE WORKING CLASS

SEPTEMBER, 1993

VOL. 4, NO. 6

WAGE
SLAVE
EXCLUSIVE!



BEAVIS & BUTTHEAD

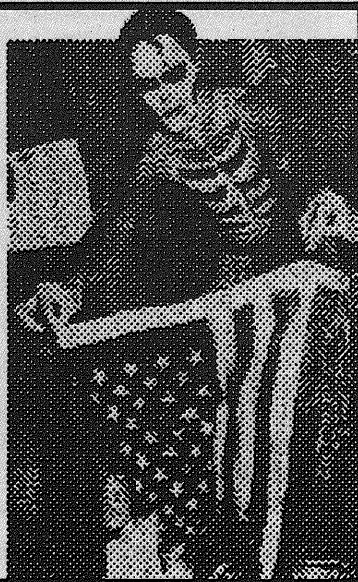
ARE SECRET MEMBERS OF CLINTON'S CABINET!

KILLER CARTOON CAUSES CONTROVERSY

NAKED JUDGES SUSPEND TEAMS

Derek
Akshun's

INDIG- NATION



KILLER KARTOON KONTROVERSY!

POSTAL SUPERVISOR CLAIMS CARTOON WAS DEATH THREAT!

Artist's conception
of killer cartoon.

by FRANK BENJAMIN
Special to the Wage Slave

A POSTAL SERVICE SUPERVISOR expressed outrage at a cartoon depicting his murder! According to the *Federal Times*, Allan Pelletier, the city carrier supervisor at the Tempe Arizona post office, claims that a cartoon in a letter carriers union newsletter shows him being shot by an irate worker.

"It's a spitting image of me,"

said Pelletier, who had recently moved to Tempe from California. Pelletier says that there is no doubt that the character being shot in the cartoon is him. Pelletier says that he considers the cartoon a death threat.

The local union president, Carlos Labastida, denies the cartoon was meant to depict anyone.

In the two panel cartoon, a supervisor is shown yelling at someone casing mail saying, "You're not casing smart. That's not how we did it in California."

The second panel shows a hand firing a gun at the supervisor. As the supervisor falls back, his hairpiece is falling off.

Few people knew that he wore a hairpiece, but he said that he mentioned it to the union president several weeks before the cartoon appeared.

Pelletier reported the cartoon to local officials because he said that he feared for his life.

Tempe postmaster Ray Calderon said, "I was shocked and I expressed my disappointment to Labastida. He stood his ground on reasons of free speech." Calderon said he feared the cartoon unfairly depicted the letter carriers in Tempe. "We are an excellent office; we always have been."

Pelletier denies having a belligerent management style, but "I

did apparently hurt a few persons' feelings."

Three carriers left his section since Pelletier took over the supervisor position earlier this year.

Labastida wishes that the issue would go away. "I don't think it was a complete mistake, but it caused too much controversy." He had discussed the cartoon with the artist, Archie Asberry, before publication but Asberry insisted on his First Amendment rights.

Labastida now believes that the cartoon was in bad taste and is worried that if there were an incident of violence at the Tempe post office that people would blame the cartoon.

Amazing discovery! WORKERS WANT MORE MONEY!

Workers measure their professional success by how much money they make!

This amazing statistic was reported by the temporary help firm Accountemps after it surveyed 150 executives. The execs were asked what yardstick workers use to measure success. Fifty-nine percent said salary, 26% stated job satisfaction, 3% said fringe benefits and perks, and an astonishing 12% of the permanent temporaries rated job title as most important.

Management immediately gave each of the 12% a non-cash "employee of the month" award for their gullibility.

TECHNICIAN TAINTED BY TOXIC TENDENCY!

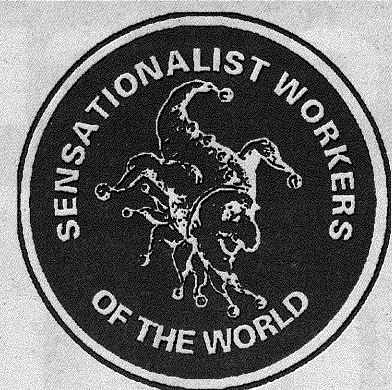
An Ohio electrician suffered from a mysterious case of lead poisoning that baffled physicians! After an extensive investigation, doctors remained stymied as to why 48 year old Elmer Galbraith contained high levels of lead in his blood.

The mystery was finally solved when Galbraith admitted

to chewing on the plastic coating stripped from wires. "It's just a nervous habit, like chewing gum or something. It's common among electricians," said Galbraith.

The leaded electrician's case was so bizarre that it was documented in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, a publication of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

WAGE SLAVE
WORLD NEWS



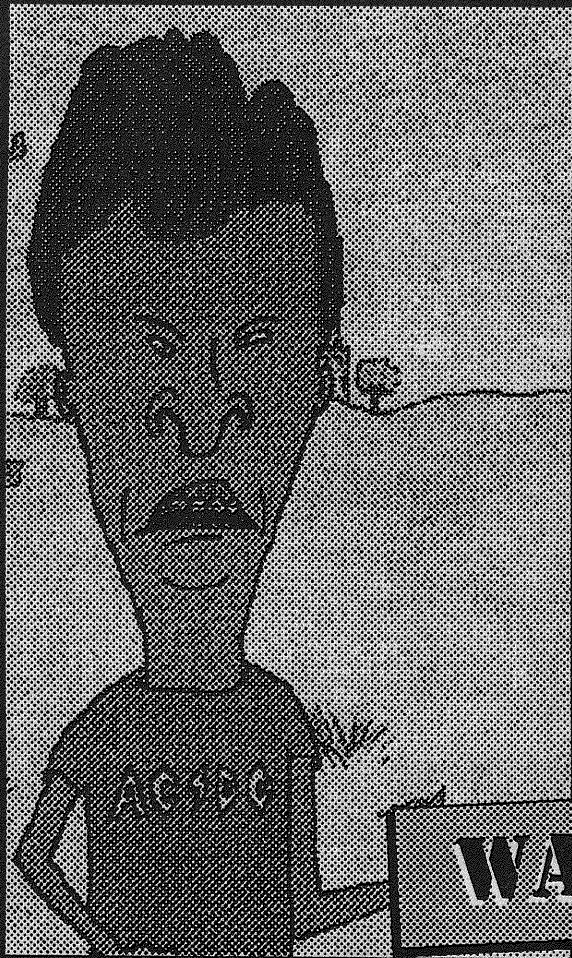
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Official organ of
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Workers of the World
Editor: Mike Konopacki
Writer: Jeff Ditz

This is a constitutionally
protected magazine of
political satire. Any
similarity to actual persons
is intentional.

BEAVIS AND BUTTHEAD

ARE SECRET MEMBERS OF CLINTON'S CABINET!



WAGE SLAVE EXPOSE'

MTV VIDIOTS BEAVIS AND BUTTHEAD are secretly members of Clinton's cabinet! The astonishing discovery was made by *The Wage Slave World News* after conducting an exclusive interview with the pop culture icons!

by **YAWN WENNER**
Special to *The Wage Slave*

Beavis, nattily clad in a Metallica t-shirt, admitted to using the name "Ron Brown" in his capacity as Secretary of Commerce. Butthead, sporting AC/DC attire, confessed to actually being Robert Reich, Secretary of Labor.

When they are not spouting pithy insights as MTV's most popular cartoon characters, Beavis and Butthead advise the president on the crucial matters of the domestic economy.

The fate of the average wage slave rests in the hands of these giant economic intellects. Below is some of the wisdom of Secretaries Beavis and Butthead.

WS: The secret is out, you two have been exposed as being members of Clinton's cabinet. Some experts believe that your selection was a stroke of genius, proving that the President is in touch with the workforce of the future. What are your opinions of the President.

BUTTHEAD: Clinton's got a big butt.

BEAVIS: Yeah, butts are cool, heh, heh, heh.

WS: The Clinton Administration is seeking to define the high-performance workplace of the future. Unions are fighting for a place in that definition. They say that any Clinton campaign to upgrade the workplace will not succeed without unions. But recently, Mr. Butthead,

you have been quoted as saying, "The jury is still out on whether the traditional union is necessary for the new workplace." Could you elaborate on that?

BUTTHEAD: Sure, butt-wipe, unions suck, heh, heh, heh.

WS: Mr. Beavis, you were quoted in a New York Times article as saying, "Unions are OK where they are, and where they are not, it is not clear yet what sort of organization should represent workers." Is that official administration policy?"

BEAVIS: Working people suck, heh, heh, heh.

BUTTHEAD: Yeah, heh, heh, they suck 'cause they don't have any butts.

BEAVIS: That's 'cause they keep workin' their butts off, heh, heh, heh.

WS: Mr. Butthead, the President has created a commission on the workplace of the future. The commission, headed by former Ford Administration Labor Secretary

John Dunlop, is trying to decide who should represent workers in their dealings with management. That sounds terribly undemocratic. Shouldn't workers decide for themselves who represents them in the workplace?"

BUTTHEAD: Democracy sucks. And workers are, like, really stupid. They should do what they're told or I'll kick their butts, heh, heh, heh.

BEAVIS: Yeah, and if they don't like it, they can kiss my butt.

WS: Bosses have been demanding the weakening of the labor movement for decades, claiming it will improve the economy. But the labor movement is the weakest its been in years and still the economy is going to hell. Why should management continue to have the upper hand?

BEAVIS: Bosses are cool.

BUTTHEAD: Yeah, bosses are cool 'cause they make lots of money.

Money's cool, heh, heh, heh.

BEAVIS: Yeah, money kicks ass,

heh, heh, heh.

BUTTHEAD: Yeah, and bosses can make workers kiss their butts.

BEAVIS: Bosses kick ass.

WS: For years now, the Wage Slave has been saying "work sucks". Do you believe that's true?

BEAVIS: Yeah, work sucks, that's why being a boss is cool, bosses don't have to work, heh, heh, heh.

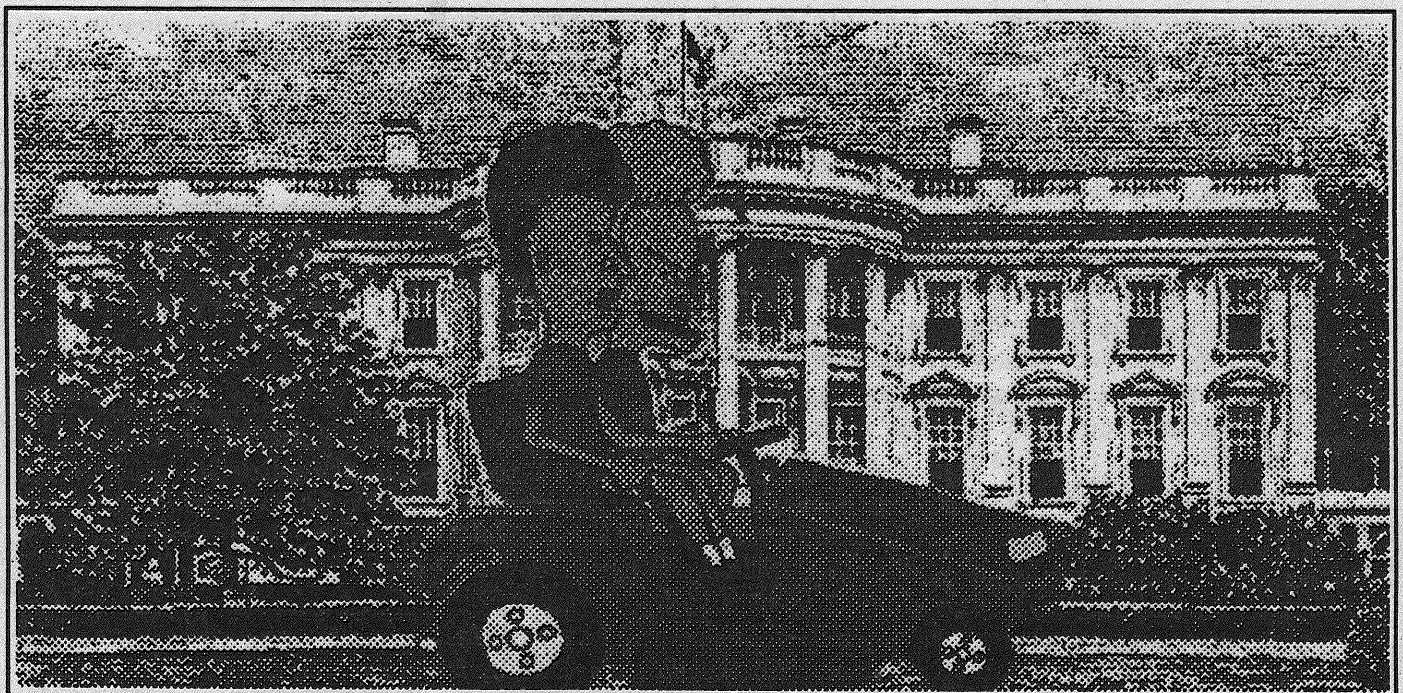
BUTTHEAD: Yeah, like we said in *Rolling Stone*, if you grow up and, like, get a job in a company, you have to go there everyday and do stuff that sucks for the rest of your life. But if you're a boss, you get to make other people do stuff that sucks. That's cool, heh, heh, heh.

WS: Do either of you gentlemen have anything else to say before we end this interview?

BUTTHEAD: Yeah, interviews suck, heh, heh, heh.

BEAVIS: Yeah, you can take this interview and wipe my butt with it, heh, heh, heh.

BUTTHEAD: That would be cool!



left side

"In the USA billions of dollars are being spent on super maximum security prisons in order to achieve the same results that 'Third World' dictatorships attain for a pittance." That is according to Thomas Atkins writing in the Illinois Times as he quotes Joanna Wechsler of Human Rights Watch. "In some impoverished police states, prison conditions are abominable, inmates starved, brutally punished, crammed into stockades because the government lacks the money or knowledge to do otherwise. In Freedomland, the super maximum security prisons such as in Marion, Illinois and Westville, Indiana, to name but two, conditions are abominable because the architects have painstakingly designed them thusly and the states have generously financed them out of the worker's tax money. "It's a very sophisticated cruelty and someone has put a lot of thought into it," says Wechsler.

Yes indeed, the death camps in Europe during World War II were designed by educated geniuses as are any instruments of repression wherever there is a class society.

The erstwhile administrators of Freedomland were supposedly woefully ignorant of the culture and life-style of the original inhabitants of this Continent but they did take the trouble to apprise themselves of the knowledge that they had no natural immunity against diseases like smallpox or typhus and they proceeded to send them blankets from the hospitals upon which the patients had died of those very same diseases. In April a federal court of appeals had reversed the drug conviction of Leroy Lord of Key West, Florida who had been deemed guilty based in part because he possessed currency soiled with cocaine. The appeals court deemed that cocaine is "so pervasive" in that part of Florida that traces of the substance could be found on most of the money circulating there. Such is life in Freedomland.

From the Denver Post comes the delightful information that the US Environmental Protection Agency has been spending around \$33,000 a day trying to contain the 160 million gallons of cyanide that spilled from a gold mine in Colorado. The spillage has already wiped out the fish population in a large part of the Rio Grande. EPA officials estimate the cleanup will cost the Freedomland tax payers 60 million dollars. The company that was using the cyanide to mine their gold have gotten themselves off the hook by declaring bankruptcy. That's what happens when we allow our Earth to be in the hands of those bastards who are only after the quick buck. Try getting out of paying your taxes and rent by declaring bankruptcy!

Meanwhile the last stands of large timber are being chopped down at an alarming rate. What used to be vistas of unspoiled forest are now vast deserts of stumps and it is indeed a depressing sight. The government of Canada likes to pass itself off as being environmentally conscious contrasted to Freedomland but their hot air isn't anymore refreshing than that of the politicians down here. Though Canada portrays itself as an environmentally-minded nation, its ancient forests are being hacked down at an alarming pace. Environmentalists in Canada estimate that one acre of virgin forest is being clearcut every twelve seconds, beaten only by Brazil where an acre gets clearcut every nine seconds. Many Canadians call Canada the Brazil of the North.

At last year's Earth Summit, Canada was one of the leading proponents of a Global Forest Convention. However at the same time the Canadian government was subsidizing the corporations that were engaging in this continent's most destructive forestry practices, including the clear cutting of ancient forests. Clayquot Sound is a spectacularly magnificent mosaic of islands, fjord-like inlets and a dense forest rimmed with snow-capped mountain peaks. The forest teems with towering ancient trees, giant red cedar, Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and western hemlock. Ancient forests such as Clayquot have the greatest forest biomass on Earth and play a leading role in capturing Global warming gasses. It is home to wolves, bears, cougars, all manner of deer and other large mammals. The Sound itself is inhabited by salmon, whales, as well as many species of migrating waterfowl and shorebirds. The clear cutting of this area would be an ecological disaster. Nevertheless Michael Harcourt, the premier of the province of British Columbia, has just approved plans to clearcut these same ancient forests, never mind Canada's boast that it is more environmentally conscious than its neighbor to the south. He apparently is much less enamored of the magnificence of Clayquot Sound than he is of the clout that is being slipped him by the lumbering corporations.

It is assumed that he did not consult the British Columbians whom duly elected him to his post. You can wager your bottom dollar that he doesn't give a damn about the Indians who have lived in that area for thousands of years and whose lives and economy shall be completely disrupted. No doubt there are some city slickers who will maintain that this writer is being overly sentimental over trees. Living in city himself, this writer will remind them to take a walk a long a treeless street and

NAKED JUDGES SUSPEND TEAMS

Naked NLRB judges, their fig leaves stolen by departing Republicans, have ruled "worker management teams" to be illegal company unions. In response Labor Secretary Robert "Butthead" Reich is leading a management movement to legalize company unions. Based on the theory that a passive wage slave is a happy wage slave, the "Team Concept", "Quality of Work Life", and other catchily named programs distract our desires to determine our own lives. Instead they offer us phony "involvement" in the workplace. It fools folks into feeling fine while being fleeced. Phony worker involvement has been illegal com-

officially non-existent U\$A working class.

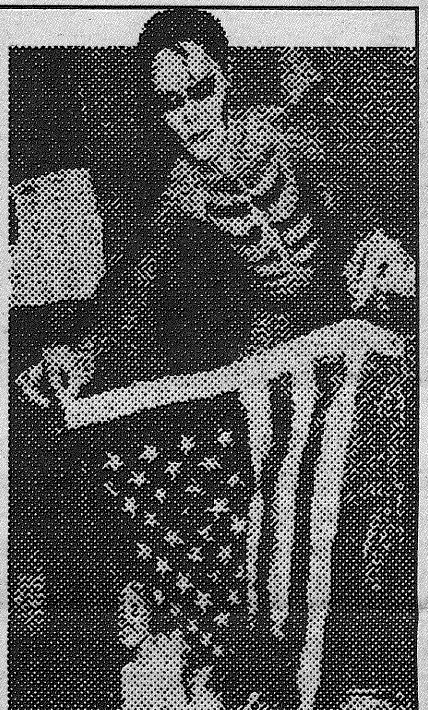
Wage Slave advises that rank and filers may be able to use the decisions to advantage in situations where management has a say in who gets to be on the committees and there is no union or its not involved. The law is useless where the union has agreed to sell you out. The Wage Slave defines a company union as a union that #1 says bosses and workers have something in common and #2 damages worker solidarity.

Labor Secretary Robert "Third" Reich, promises 1984 isn't just for Republicans any-

Derek Akshun's

INDIG-

NATION



pany unionism since 1935.

Company "team concept" unions has strangely enough been repeatedly repudiated by an NLRB hiding behind Republican fig leaves. "Lynn Martin stole crates of fig leaves when she left," said one bare board barrister. "What could we do?"

Martin has since converted the government issue fig leaves into personal profit in her new job as a TV talking head. What the board has done is grovel and squirm and try to keep things boffo for bosses -- still the naked truth got out -- team concept is company "unionism". "Company unionism" is illegal. For now. Concerned Capitalists Inc. quickly put together its "Lobotomized Wage Slaves are Content Wage Slaves" propaganda blitz claiming company unions are the hope of the

more. "We don't need fig leaves," says Bare Bobby. "We'll get congress to say company unions aren't company unions anymore and then they won't be. It's like Nixon had to go to China, the New Dems are taking the working class back to 1934."

Reich and the rest of the New (World Order) Democrats will soon be touring the country costumed as FDR urging workers to join company unions. The AFL-CIO Executive Board is expected to issue statements on both sides of the issue. Watch for mainstream unions to support Reich in legalizing company unions as a trade-off for striker replacement laws.

Corporations will go along figuring in a few years there'll be company unions in place and they won't strike.

then a walk along a tree-lined street and see if they can figure things out for themselves. Never mind that one of our former top-bananas who said that catsup was a vegetable also maintained that trees cause pollution.

Speaking of top bananas, an acquaintance of mine was expressing concern that the present topper of Freedomland is putting on weight and still doing his daily jogging. "I hope he doesn't have a heart attack while jogging. He should take it easy!" I asked him why he was wasting his anxiety over a f---g chief executive. He indignantly inquired if I wanted to see another republican in there. To which I replied, "Oh yes, the republicans don't bother to use Vaseline."

Draftees of the World unite! You have nothing to lose but your generals!

-C.C. Redcloud

America's "rich people problem" led to the plutocracy of the "economic cyborgs"

(Excerpt from "The Pursuit of Unhappiness" draft 4/20/93. Please send comments to: Jay Hanson, 78--6622 Alii Drive, Kailua--Kona, HI 96740.)

Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, and James Madison all warned against the excessive accumulation of capital. Franklin declared that "no man ought to own more property than needed for his livelihood," while Madison decried "the unequal and various distribution of property" as the major cause of social unrest. More recently, the outcry against greed was taken up by Louis Brandeis, who, before he ascended to the Supreme Court, declared that: "We can either have democracy in this country or we can have great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, but we can't have both."

Justice Brandeis foresaw that too many rich people would change America from a democracy (one-citizen-one-vote), into a plutocracy (one-dollar-one-vote).

Today, America's "rich people problem" has reached epidemic proportions. While the growing numbers of homeless citizens are painfully apparent, the growing number of rich people is less visible. In 1975, there were 4,585 millionaires in America; by 1986 the number had grown to 31,859. *New York Times* columnist Anthony Lewis has noted, "The gap between rich and poor in America is far and away the widest in the developed world." We see the homeless every day, but we seldom see

the rich because they leave their dirty work to their surrogates: the big corporations!

Richard Grossman & Frank T. Adams in *Taking Care of Business: Citizenship and the Charter of Incorporation*, describe how citizens controlled corporations before the Civil War of 1861. Up to that time, corporations were chartered for a specific limited purpose (for example, building a toll road or canal) and for a specific, limited period of time (usually 20 or 30 years). Each corporation was chartered to achieve a specific social goal that a legislature decided was in the public interest. At the end of the corporation's life time, its assets were distributed among the shareholders and the corporation ceased to exist. The number of owners was limited by the charter; the amount of capital they could aggregate was also limited. The owners were personally responsible for any liabilities or debts the company incurred including wages owed to workers. Often profits were specifically limited in the charter. Corporations were not established merely "to make a profit."

Early Americans feared corporations as a threat to democracy and freedom. They feared that the owners (shareholders) would amass great wealth, control jobs and production, buy the newspapers, dominate the courts and control elections. (one-dollar-one-vote).

Back in 1814, Thomas Jefferson

clearly foresaw the danger of the big corporations when he said: "I hope we shall crush in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength and bid defiance to the laws of our country."

After the Civil War, during the 1870-80s, owners and managers of corporations pressed relentlessly to expand their powers, and the courts gave them what they wanted. Perhaps the most important change was in 1886 when the US Supreme Court granted corporations full constitutional protections of citizens. Congress had written the 14th Amendment to protect the rights of freed slaves, but the court in 1886 declared that no state shall deprive a corporation "...of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

In effect, the Supreme Court bestowed natural rights on un-natural creatures, amoral beasts that were created to serve selfish men. Now corporations had life & liberty (but no morals), and the fears of early Americans were soon realized.

By the early 20th century, courts had limited the liability of shareholders; corporations had been given perpetual life times; number of owners was no longer restricted; they could control infinite capital. Some corporations were given powers of eminent domain (the right to take another's private property with minimal compensation determined by the courts). Of course a corporation

cannot be jailed. It can not even be fined in any real sense; when a fine is imposed, it is the shareholders who must pay it.

The only goal of large, for-profit corporations is PROFIT. It is impossible for these corporations to forego significant monetary profits for moral reasons. If managers sacrifice significant profits to save important natural ecosystems or a community's quality of life, they may be fined and/or subject to stockholder litigation. Management must bend itself to corporate will and that will is to enrich the rich. Today, the top 1% of America's families controls 28% of the nation's wealth, and 60% of stocks. (one-dollar-one-vote).

Thus, a large corporation may be seen as a man-made life form, a beast with a will of its own: an "economic cyborg." Visualize a powerful creature that has humans for talons, a bank vault for a heart, computers for eyes and an insatiable lust for money. The economic cyborg -- part human and part machine!

Economic cyborgs have no innate morals to keep them from seducing our politicians, subverting our democratic processes or lying in order to achieve their own selfish objectives. Moreover, cyborgs are only nominally controlled by laws, because the people who make our laws are in turn controlled by these same cyborgs. Today in America, we live under the economic plutocracy of the economic cyborgs. (one-dollar-one-vote).

Direct Action Gets the Goods Inshore Fishers Kidnap Russian Trawler

Gov't Finds More Fish

100 small fishing boats surrounded the Russian freezer vessel *Pioner Murmana*, on the coast of Nova Scotia July 24. The Russian trawler was to unload 1.7 million lbs. of fish including cod, at Continental Seafoods plant for shipment to the USA. Canada's eastern fishers have been decimated by quota reductions of up to 75% on cod and other species, while non-Canadian vessels have not been affected by the limits. In effect the government has invited foreign interests to take away the livelihood of eastern fishers.

"This is not a protest," said Cliff Fanning of the Eastern Fishers Federation. "This is war." Fishers promised the *Pioner Murmana* would not unload or leave harbor until the Canadian government took action about foreign overfishing. Several tiers of boats, anchored and tied together, had the trawler tightly boxed in.

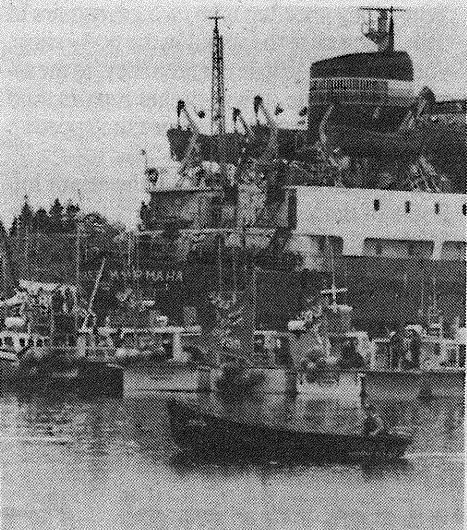
"I can stay tied here forever," said one fisher. "(Inshore fishermen) are tired of being lied to, tired of short-sighted policies, and tired of being dictated to by self-interest groups."

The Russian workers of *Pioner Murmana* were taken in by the community of Shelbourne, who collected food and clothing for them to take back to their families. Some Russian sailors even bought used cars to take home.

Authorities were concerned the blockade might spread to other foreign

vessels in the vicinity. The Minister of Fisheries said on TV he would not meet fishers "with a gun to his head." Eight days later, as the fishers held firm, the Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans (DFO) ordered about 15 Russian and Cuban vessels to leave the waters off Nova Scotia's south coast. DFO also raised Inshore Fisher quotas on haddock, from 85 lbs. per trip to about 450, after a sudden discovery that haddock stocks had been underestimated by government officials.

Below: Fishing boats close in to surround the trawler *Pioner Murmana*.



In the past year, fishers have occupied gov't offices, blocked roads and staged demonstrations. But when they blocked the unloading of the *Pioner Murmana's* 1.7 million lbs. of fish, the gov't started paying attention -- somebody's profits were at stake. Horns sounding, the boats sailed away from their blockade for a victory celebration.

Fishers Show Support For Sea Sheperds Watson Arrested on the Grand Banks

Meanwhile in Newfoundland, July 31 some fishers were planning a flotilla to welcome Paul Watson, founder of the Sea Sheperd Conservation Society. Watson was arrested on the high seas by RCMP after his ship, the *Cleveland Amory* confronted 10 Spanish trawlers and narrowly missed hitting one of them. Police had been following the *Cleveland Amory* after a confrontation with a Cuban vessel earlier in the week. Marine laws give RCMP jurisdiction on Canadian vessels anywhere in the world. Watson was later charged with mischief and dangerous operation of a motor vessel, and bail set at \$25,000.

Watson made few friends in Newfoundland when protests led to a seal hunting ban in 1987. But now that Sea Sheperds is disrupting foreign fleets in



Above: Paul Watson of Sea Sheperds

the Grand Banks, 400 km. east of Newfoundland, many fishers agree. "If they find out where he's coming in, you may see some Paul Watson for Prime Minister placards," said a co-op fisher.

July 30 ended a meeting of UN diplomats who have so far failed to agree on international rights to fish Canada's east coast. Meetings will resume in Spring of 1994.

Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver

Island has one of the last remaining temperate rain forests. Many environmentalists supported the NDP "pro-labour" government in the provincial election, but were outraged upon learning that the gov't. had granted clearcut rights to Macmillan Bloedel to cut most of the remaining timber, and that the gov't. itself had just acquired shares in Mac-Blo. Hundreds have already been arrested at blockades, and activists are pouring into Vancouver Island from around the continent, as well as mobilizing support in every region. It is a showdown that must be a turning point -- one way or the other -- and forest activists have vowed to stop this clearcut.

Paul Watson of the Sea Sheperds announced a new group called Couer du Bois (Heart of Wood) to sabotage logging equipment and spike trees.

Good luck to our fellow Wobblers at Clayoquot Sound!

David Suzuki Temperate Forest Conference November

Burlington, VT--Eminent Canadian environmentalist Dr. David Suzuki will be keynote speaker at the First North American Temperate Forest Conference. It begins November 11, 1993 on the University of Vermont campus, with a presentation by Dr. Suzuki, and continues through Nov.14. There will be other speakers and presentations, bio-regional reports, and working discussion circles to cohesively define the direction of action campaigns on this continent.

The conference intends to bring indigenous people, forest dwellers, forest activists, conservation biologists and non-governmental organizations together for the first time in North America. The present crisis situation of our forests will be discussed and attendees will act upon the shared knowledge from the conference. Addi-

tionally, environmental musicians Alice Di Micele and Dana Lyons will provide entertainment.

Last year in Tasmania, Australia, immediately following the First Intl. Temperate Forest Conference, the NFN agreed to hold this continental conference in eastern North America. NFN feels strongly that there is a wide disparity between national environmental NGOs and local and regional NGOs on forest campaign positions. NFN believes that the forest movement needs to create a unified body capable of protecting and restoring native forests while articulating actions and proposals on national and international levels. The Vermont conference will be an opportunity to discuss this global umbrella for the forest movement that would allow forest activists to unite while remaining autonomous.

NFN organizers feel this will be the major forest conference of 1993 and prove to be more relevant than the "Forest Summit" held April in Oregon. Prior to the conference an educational "Roadshow" promoting the NFN will be touring throughout selected cities in North America starting in September.

For info about the First North American Temperate Forest Conference: Eastern North American NFN, Orin Langelle, POB 57, Burlington, VT 05402; telephone (802)658-2403 or FAX (802)863-2532.

Help For Cubans

Cuba was hard hit by Spring storms with many homes and crops destroyed. For info & to assist, write Oxfam 251 Laurier Ave. W., #301, Ottawa Canada K1P 5J6.

INTERVIEW WITH GM LORDSTOWN WORKERS

10 hour days & Speedups

-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5-

That's what I would prefer. You'd have a whole new crew on.

It can't help the community. It can't help me, it can't help you. It can't help your kid get a job. Nobody'll get a job.

Ford: In Warren, Michigan they tried to get 3 Crews in there 3 or 4 times, but they voted it down every time because the local union leadership was not in management's pocket. When the unions in management's pocket, they'll do whatever the corporation wants. This jointness stuff is leading us down the drain. We have over one thousand people per week working crosscrews. That's one thousand jobs down the drain.

JB: So you see this as a product of jointness?
All: Absolutely!

Ford: It's a product of jointness and it's a product of the international union trying to protect what they've got left. Membership has dropped by 500,000 so dues naturally have gone down. Then, when the Canadian Auto Workers broke away, the international union was running in the red. So they got into the strike fund. Now they're in the black again. They don't organize.

So the international union is just using jointness to hold onto what they've got—to protect their own asses. They don't care about us. You saw that if you went to the recent bargaining convention. There's Beiber up there spouting off, "We're a million strong and we ain't got no problems, and we're going to hammer the hell out of them." The same speech he's been giving for years and years. The same speech that has led us down the primrose path to destruction.

It's terrible. They're just trying to hang on, and 3 Crews/2 Shifts is part of it.

O'Malley: UAW vice-president Steve Yokich, who many believe will be the next international president, has already made his commitment to 3 Crews/2 Shifts. It's being sold in Fremont, California right now. Oklahoma City, Pittsburgh, Lansing, all over.

Management wouldn't be touting it if it wasn't beneficial to them. They'd be fighting it. You'd have to sit down at the contract table and fight for it if it was any good.

I get the impression a couple of things are going to happen including 3 Crews/2 Shifts with two tiers of wages. The second tier paying \$7 or \$8 per hour.

Brooks: The international union is already espousing that. It's a part of national negotiations now.

JB: What's it like to work 4 Tens? Some people might like the three days off.

Ford: I enjoy the three days off, don't get me wrong. But I don't like 10 hours. Ten hours is harmful to the body. We fought as

a union and as a country for the eight hour day. And we finally got it. Then with one stroke of the pen we have the ten-hour day. And it's a proven fact that most people get hurt on overtime because the longer you work, the more tired you get, and the less alert you become. There are more accidents, more illnesses, more deaths, on the ten-hour day compared to the regular eight. Plus you've got people working 5, 6, 7 days per week, ten hours per day. You've just got to get tired.

O'Malley: It's an asskicker. For the young kid out that's out there, he can probably get through it. Some of us are getting to the age now where our bodies can't take it anymore.

I work and pump the line everyday. When I get home, my first day off is spent in the sack, recovering, resting, trying to heal—so I can enjoy the other two days off.
Brooks: For me what it's like working, I've always worked a lot of overtime, but I find with the 3 Crews, despite 3 days off, I'm always extremely tired. And it's not just the age factor. The hours you work take their toll on the body. I work with guys in their thirties and they're worse off than I am.

O'Malley: I don't think the Good Lord designed the body for that—to stand on your feet 10 hours, 10.3, 10.5. There are people looking for places to rest during breaks—they're dog tired. They are people younger and thinner than I am, young kids, and they walk out of the plant and they're tired. They're beat. It takes them one day to rest up for the other two days off.

Brooks: Yes.

Ford: In addition with the job cuts, people are hustling with no time to rest, no time to get a drink. There will be no time. When they get jobs set up like the corporation wants them, with the union's acquiescence I'm sorry to say, there will be no rest. They want you to come in and work 56 minutes out of every hour.

The plant manager has come out and said there are too many jobs which aren't full jobs—which means that you're moving from when the car comes into your station until it leaves your station.

More jobs added on with the longer hours eats your body up. The reason we fought for the eight hour day was to have some quality of life, not quality of work life, quality of life. With one stroke of the pen, we're ten hours per day people again. We went out on strike, we fought like hell, for the eight hour day. We don't have an eight hour day. And it's not just auto, it's all over.

O'Malley: The international is starting to buy into 3 Crews/2 Shifts. They were stand-

offish at first. Then, when the company said, "It's great," now they're all for it. They needed a place for it to go in and work, and we are it. We were the guinea pigs. And it's an ass-kicker. It's concessionary all the way down the line. There won't be jobs for my kids, your kids, Danny's kids. There won't be jobs for them.

JB: How many cars are built per hour at Lordstown?

O'Malley: 82 to 83 per hour.

Ford: 1600 per day.

Brooks: I get two jobs per minute.

Ford: Another problem is that sixty percent of the jobs coming off the end of the line are going to repair.

JB: That's management's figure?

Brooks, Ford: Yes

Brooks: I drive the cars off the line. You can see it.

O'Malley: They only want quality when they want it. They're playing with jobs so bad. Combining jobs. Luckily on my job all three shifts are communicating, talking to each other about the job. So the crews in my area are sticking together. But some might run because of fear.

In the old days they used to bird dog you and when management would bird dog you, you'd put in a call and the union would bird dog management. Now it isn't that way. Now the committeeman and management bird dog you. They wear you down to where you say "Screw it. He ain't gonna fight for me. If he ain't gonna fight for me, what other choices do I have?"

Ford: People are afraid. In many cases people are more afraid of the union than they are of management. When you call a committeeman and he tells you that we're in jointness and he can't do anything for you, who can people turn to?

Finally one zone committeeman has began to step out, but we don't know how long it will last.

JB: So the repairs are because of the speedup?

Ford: In my opinion, yes.

Brooks: Yes. Where I work, I can tell. When they speedup trim, we get repairs in trim. They raise the speed in the body shop, you can see it. Whatever area they're messing with people, it will create repairs, and that's how you can tell where the speedup is.

Ford: There are 2200 jobs in the repair lot. Some of those jobs have been sitting there for months. Somebody's waiting on that car, somewhere. And they get mad.

Then the company guy comes in and says, "You guys are sabotaging cars." The company and the union both say the same thing. But they don't say that four of us

were doing the job at one time and now there's only three, and we're doing the same amount of work. Repairs are out there because we can't get the jobs done in time, because of the overloaded jobs.

O'Malley: Yes. And when we put out information out they say, "There's those New Directions guys. We're going to lose the plant. They're telling all our secrets." We're not telling you secrets, we're telling you facts.

Why do they hide repairs behind the plant when they used to have them on the side? Because it gives them more room to hide repairs from sight of the turnpike so that truckers can't talk about them on the CB.

Ford: We had a plant manager that went on national television one time and said that the product was being sabotaged. This time we have a plant manager who puts it into writing.

O'Malley: Several months ago, the plant manager told us, "We've got to be profitable at Lordstown and we're not there yet." Two minutes later we're the greatest things since sliced bread. "3 Crews/2 Shifts is our savior! It saved us! We're saving money and we're passing it on to the consumer." When was the last time you saw General Motors or any corporation pass money on to the consumer. They stuff their own pocket.

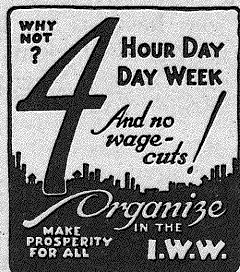
JB: So how do you guys respond to all this? What do you do?

O'Malley: Keep doing what we're doing now. Put out the information and hope the information sticks. Let the people make their own decisions. You can't make decisions for them. You can't tell them what to do.

Ford: The biggest problem is that for nearly ten years, people have only gotten one side of the story. It's only recently since four or five of us got together that people began to look at things a different way. The first thing you have to do is to offer them an alternative and give them something to think about. People are apt to believe everything they've been told if things go unchallenged. So we put out information and offer an alternative. And some of the members have started questioning.

O'Malley: Not only that, but the union leadership has been telling them a half-truth. They say no one has been laid off at Lordstown but to 3 Crews. But as members, we need to ask why we're down from 9600 to 7600.

Yes, nobody's been laid off. But nobody's been replaced after they retired, passed away, or took a buyout. Where has all that extra work been distributed? We got the work.



WHAT TIME IS IT?



The Overworked American

The Overworked American: The Unexpected Decline of Leisure
by Juliet Schor. Basic Books, 1991.

"We could now reproduce our 1948 standard of living... in less than half the time it took in 1948. We actually could have chosen the four-hour day..." So reads the jacket copy for Harvard economist Juliet Schor's important book, *The Overworked American*. Important not because it says anything we haven't been saying for the last five decades, but because it forces issues into the public spotlight that have been too long swept under the rug.

Schor documents that American workers are putting in on average 163 hours more per year than we were 20 years ago. The increase stems from several factors: women's increased participation in the paid workforce (men's hours increased by 98 hours a year, women's by 305), increased overtime, moonlighting (required by fall-

ing real wages), unpaid hours expected of salaried and "professional" workers, and shorter vacations. Her figures don't count commuting time, which increased by 23 hours per year over the last twelve years.

While working hours have fallen from the monstrous 70-hour work weeks that prevailed in the mid 1800s, today we put in hundreds more hours each year than did workers in thirteenth century England. As Schor notes, capitalism has literally sentenced workers to "a life at hard labor." As a result, American workers are literally working ourselves to death through heart disease, hypertension and other stress-related illnesses. Most of us can't even find the time for the sleep we need to keep healthy.

(Nor are these long hours necessarily more productive—Schor cites examples that have demonstrated that small cuts in hours actually increase productivity.)

However, Schor accepts the common

wisdom that we have traded off productivity increases for increased income (even though elsewhere acknowledging that wages have indeed been falling, when adjusted for inflation), suggesting that workers be allowed to choose between pay hikes and shorter hours. Surveys indicate that most workers would choose shorter hours; over a mere ten years such a trade-off would allow two-month vacations or a 6 1/2 hour day.

But we have already earned those shorter hours by the uncompensated productivity increases of the past 25 years, even as our working hours (by Schor's data) have been increasing. Now it's up to us to organize to take them back from the employers who have been robbing us of our wages, our dignity, and enormous (and growing) chunks of our lives for centuries.

-Jon Bekken

MUSIC

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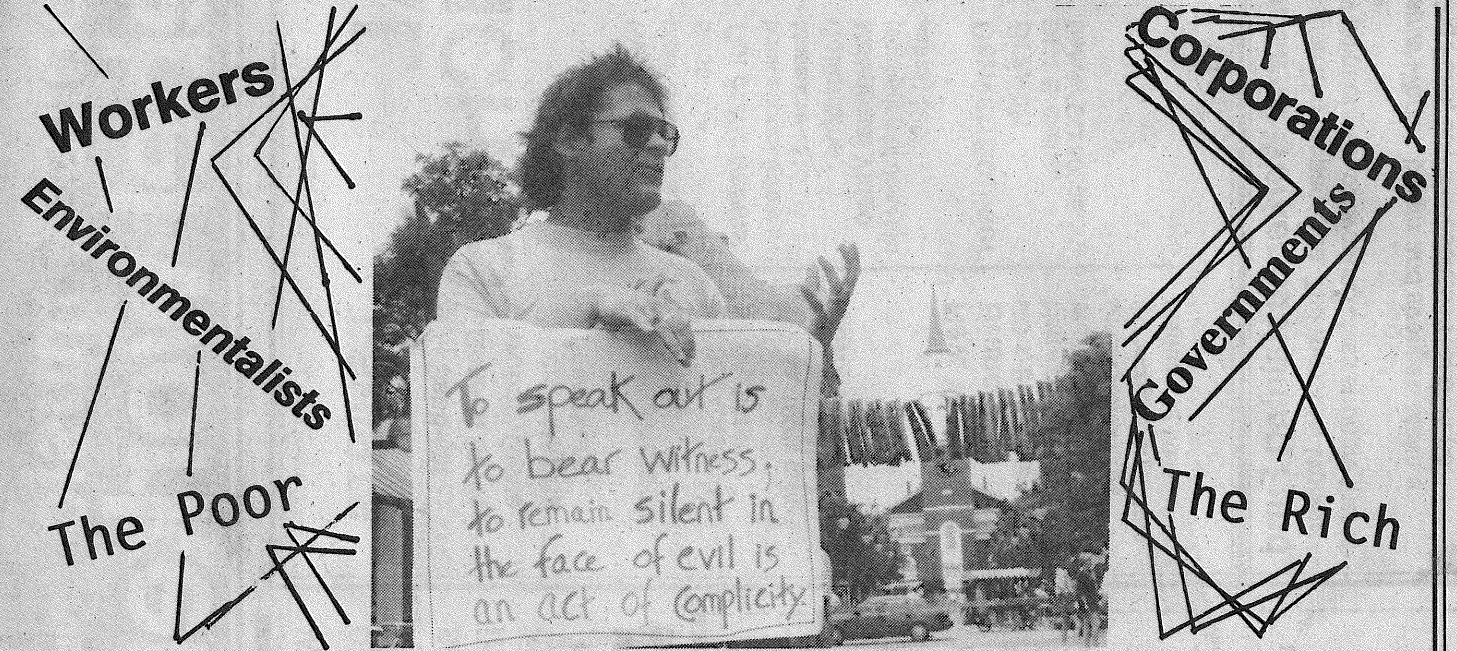
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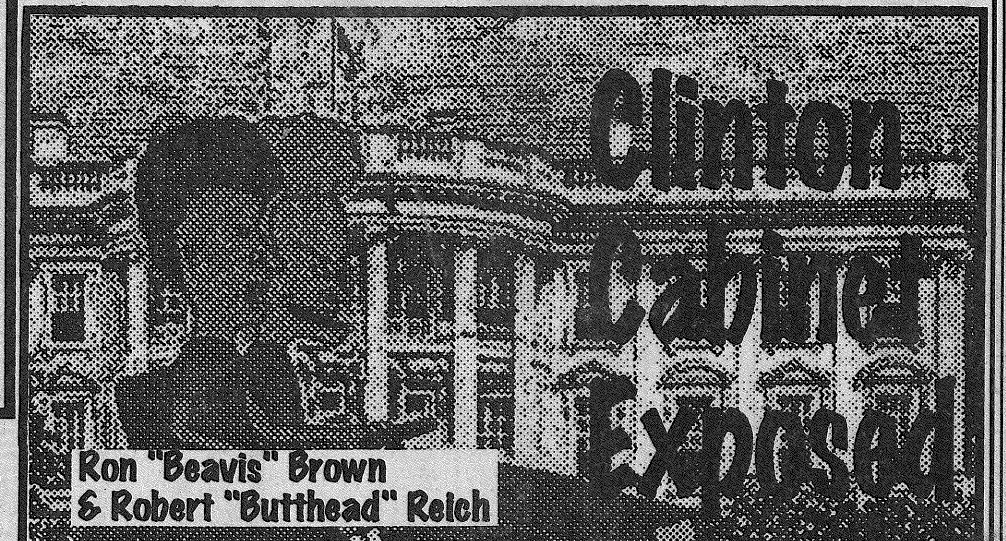
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September 1993

State of the World's Workers

Industrial Worker

Unionists are slaughtered with impunity in Colombia; Malawi's life president, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, imprisons anyone suspected of union activity; death by assassination of unionists in South Africa is increasing sharply. These facts come from the latest survey of union rights published by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which found that during 1992 the world moved decisively backwards in the terms of rights--human and economic--of employees.

In the Americas, ICFTU catalogues a pattern of abuse, intimidation, torture and extra-judicial execution of trade unionists. Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti were by far the worst offenders.

In Africa many countries pursued a brutal and relentless campaign of terror against trade unionists; assassinations were common, especially in South

Africa, where violence intensified in the industrial heartland of the Transvaal.

In Asia the cost of economic growth continued to be the abuse of basic human dignity on the factory floor, especially among the new "dragon economies." China subjected countless trade unionists to torture in detention, and arrested 3 for holding a commemoration ceremony.

In most countries of the Middle East trade unions were scarcely imaginable, let alone recognized.

In Europe basic workers' rights were further curtailed. In Greece the right to collective bargaining by state employees was suspended; in Germany the right to strike continued to be denied by law to civil-service employees; while the Vatican refused even to recognize the Vatican Association of Lay Workers. (Workers News Service, IWTW)

Timber Workers Need Real Union

In the 1920s, the IWW's timber workers union regularly denounced lumber companies for the way their irresponsible practices were decimating the forests, destroying the environment, and endangering their jobs.

Now that timber workers find themselves in a business union, the International Woodworkers of America, they have embraced the devastation. The April 16 *Woodworker* condemns environmentalists for their efforts to slow timber cutting, and embraces clearcutting. In addition to being cheaper, the IWA says, clearcutting encourages forest growth, protects the soil from erosion, and is safer for logging workers. (The latter may even be true.)

The IWA is not arguing for an unlimited assault on the forests, of course. They criticize past overcutting and argue that "it is possible to have a

national timber harvest program and viable national (sic) habitat." They embrace the views of one Jerry Franklin, who claims it is "possible to create old growth habitat in as little as 60 years."

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO News weighs in with an April 12 article praising President Clinton for his "swift action... to ease the suffering of workers and their communities" in the Northwest timber fields. It seems Clinton has directed his cabinet to conduct a study and prepare a plan. Curiously, the AFL-CIO claims that timber cutting has been prohibited by court orders for the past two years--surely news to our fellow workers who live in the region and have been battling to stop the devastation of the surviving forests.

--X331117

GRAPE BOYCOTT RENEWED

UFW leaders held a press conference in front of Bronx Supreme Court July 29, to renew the grape boycott. "Cesar would not have wanted us to mourn, but to organize," said Irv Hirshenbaum, of the United Farm Workers (UFW). Hirshenbaum said the quantity of pesticides used to cultivate grapes has caused numerous serious illnesses for a generation of agricultural workers and among grape consumers.

"There are many children who are poisoned with the pesticides which the growers use on the grapes because, simply, it doesn't matter to them," said Hirshenbaum.

Genaro Rocha, UFW organizer said that in the 25 years the boycott has been in force there has been a reduction in the use of pesticides, but it has been insignificant. "We have united the workers with the consumers because only united can we achieve the elimination of the pesticides," Rocha said. (*el Diario/La Prensa, NYC*)

Banana Workers Poisoned by Pesticide

1400 Honduran banana workers suffering from prolonged exposure to banned pesticides have won cases they filed against US-based transnational Standard Fruit. The company has been ordered to pay US\$20,000 to each worker. The workers' health has been seriously affected by the highly toxic pesticide DBCP which can produce impotence, infertility, skin cancer, stomach and eye problems and birth defects. [*Radio Habana Cuba-04Aug93*]

Wage Slavers Caught

WASH. D.C., July 28 -- A federal grand jury has indicted the operators of an alleged 3-state ring of illegal immigrant farm labor crews on violations of conspiracy, labor, peonage, and narcotics laws. The indictment said the South Carolina defendants recruited homeless people from soup kitchens and temporary labor pools and promised workers high wages, free lodgings, drugs, alcohol and cigarettes. The defendants conspired to keep workers in conditions of peonage, threatening them with violence and preventing them from leaving until they had paid off debts for food and housing, the indictment said.

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