

LEFT SIDE

GRAPES OF WRATH ILLINOIS STYLE

The plight of Chicago-area migrant workers was further aggravated by the unannounced destruction of the shacks in which they had sheltered their families.

Surprised on the morning of December 10, the Chicago farmworkers had barely time enough to remove belongings before the bulldozers leveled their homes in Elk Grove, Illinois.

About 35 people were left homeless by this action, which was the second of the week. On December 6, 17 others were evicted in the same fashion.

The families have found shelter in still-more-decrepit hovels, or have turned to various social and welfare organizations for assistance.

ILO SEMINAR ON WORKERS' CONTROL

The International Labor Organization held a seminar on workers' participation in managerial decisions early in December at Belgrade. The ILO is a UN appendage wherein management, unions, and public authorities confer on industrial relations. Yugoslavia is unique in its constitutional provisions aiming at workers' control of industry and among communist countries in its toleration of hundreds of work stoppages each year.

Conflicting appraisals have been made as to the extent or reality of workers' control under Tito. We look forward to conflicting but interesting reports of what the visitors to factories found there.

INDUSTRIAL BATTLEFIELD

During the last eight years more Americans were killed in their workspots than in Vietnam, and US industrial disabilities cost five times as many man-days, according to Secretary of Labor Schultz.

CONCENTRATION

A fifth of the companies on Fortune's 1962 list of the 500 largest have now disappeared through merger. Now about 200 companies control 60% of total US manufacturing assets.

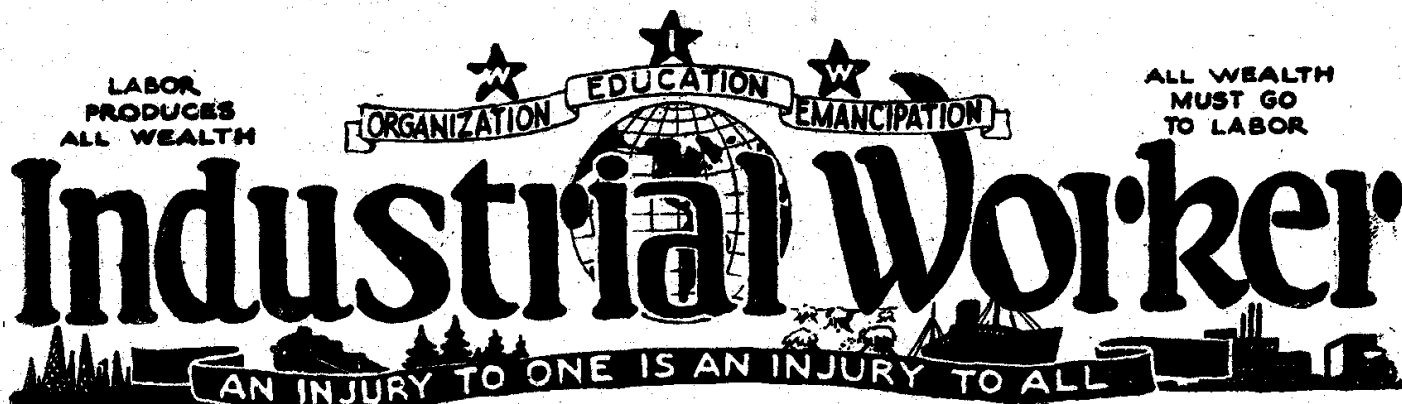
COMPUTER WORK FORCE

The computer work force (systems analysts, operators, and programmers) has grown from 200,000 (1960) to 500,000, and according to the Diebold Group Incorporated will reach 770,000 in five years. Until then management specialists anticipate a shortage in data processing personnel. But no estimate is given of how many they displace.

PRESS WAGES

When the English journalist Omar Marcus joined Reader's Service Agency, whose sole work consists of running phone solicitations for subscriptions to the Chicago newspaper Chicago Today, he didn't realize just what sweat-shop conditions he'd have to endure.

The measly \$1.60 an hour which must be given by law is considered a subsidy by the company, and those failing to get enough subscriptions to cover this expense either work more hours (without pay) or else get fired. The National Labor Relations Board has since found them guilty of unfair practices and directed this outfit to post notices that it would not interfere with organizing efforts by unionists. So go to it, Fellow Workers!



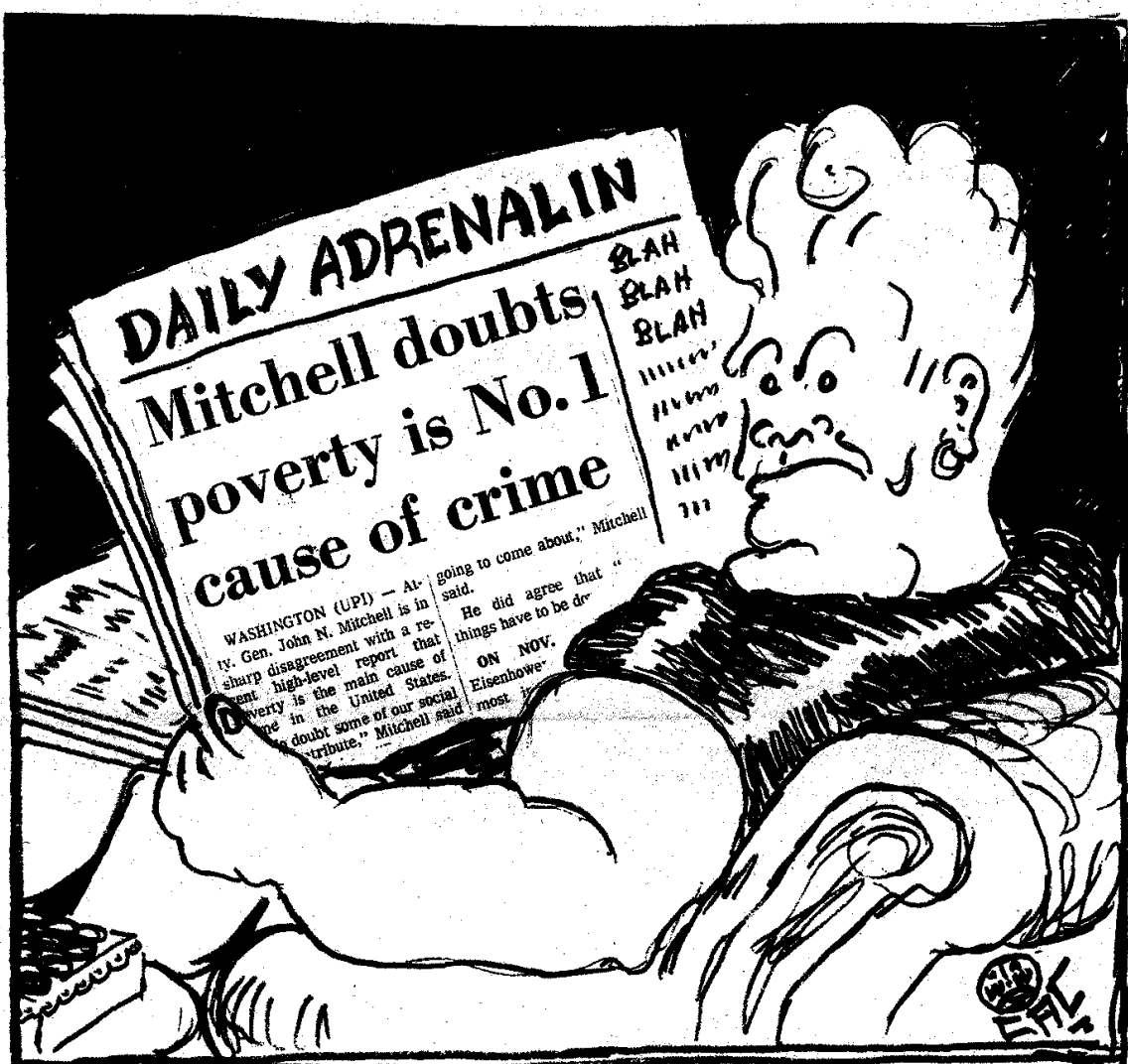
VOLUME 67, NUMBER 1 — W. N. 1282

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JANUARY 1970

10 CENTS

CONVENTION NEWS ISSUE (PAGES 4 AND 5)

WILD CAT IN OHIO HANGING ON TIGHT



"I'll bet they stay poor to have an excuse!"

"Murder", Says Wob Reporter;

On December 6, 1969 I took a good look at the premises at 2337 West Monroe where Black Panther chairman Fred Hampton and Panther Mark Clark were killed and several others wounded, including several teen-age girls and one pregnant woman.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY!

(SPECIAL TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER) In November over 20 million workers went out on strike in Italy. This included the whole Italian working population. The factory workers were joined by the peasants, officeworkers and students. The General Strike completely paralyzed Italy. No public facilities functioned and all the factories and shops closed.

According to the capitalist press the trade unions called the strike because of the acute shortage of housing. Don't you believe it! The housing shortage is a major issue but most of the militant unionism is initiated by "spontaneous workers committees". These groups have independently arisen in the factories because of the bureaucratic nature of Italian trade unions.

The Italian workers need more housing and demand a more active role in production and, consequently, in society. The workers want substantial extensions of their rights, including the right to hold meeting on factory grounds. They also want to have a say in the making of decisions on which their futures depend. In other words they want more worker's control of the factories. (AVANTI POPOLO CHE LAVORONI!)

The Italian politicians have continually promised improvements in exchange for the worker's vote. The workers, in using DIRECT ACTION have initiated A REFERENDUM OF THE WORKING CLASS!

—Mike Catalano

bullets—"00" buckshot and "#8" birdshot) that a lot of ammunition was fired into the apartment; but there is not one indication that any came out. None of the front windows were broken; none of the walls opposite the bedrooms had a single hole; and the plaster wall that anyone entering the house through the front would have had their backs to was unscathed, not even cracked.

It is amazing to contemplate how a shotgun fired at this door (as State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan claims) or into the doorway could fail to make a mark on the door, its frame, or the wall opposite it, and yet not be absorbed by some cop. Perhaps when Hanrahan made his "only by the grace of God was no policeman injured seriously" statement, he was referring to this miracle.

The beds in all three of the rooms riddled by bullets bore evidence of having been shot into, and all were stained with blood, particularly the one where Hampton's body was

(continued on Page 8)

URBANA, OHIO: On Friday, November 7, 90% of the 250 workers at the St. Regis Paper Company Processing Center in Urbana, Ohio walked out over assorted minor grievances. Their union, Local 303 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphide, and Paper Mill Workers, could not sanction the strike because of a contract stipulation, but the workers raised \$80 between them for a strike fund that they have lived on for the past two weeks.

A number of workers were frightened into returning to work when the company unconditionally fired some 50 of the wildcatters. Others returned after a rumor spread by the company was published as fact in local papers and confused many workers into thinking that the strike was over. When these tactics failed the company had 13 strikers jailed for stepping on a public road and also got a court injunction banning picketing by any employees or former employees of the company.

At this point, students from Antioch College in nearby Yellow Springs joined the strikers' wives in manning the picket lines. They were later joined by students from Ohio State and working-class youths from Columbus. This picket line has kept out enough trucks and trains to prevent St. Regis from processing most of its Grade One paper.

Only the hundred workers in the militant wing of the Union remain out, but some hundred others now working express support for the strike, though afraid they will lose their jobs if they join the walkout. This "center" group has been watching closely to see whether the militants can win the jobs back for those fired. Beyond this, every worker in Urbana, non-union stronghold, is watching to see what success the wildcatters will have.

Presently the company has agreed to correct some of the grievances filed and to submit some others to arbitration, permitting each fired worker to return to work as his grievance is corrected or arbitrated. While the company hopes this tactic will divide the militants, the group has decided to accept the offer with everyone ready to walk right back out if all of the workers are not reinstated in due time.

The returning workers will contribute to the support of the others, and fund-raising activities are scheduled in Yellow Springs and Columbus.

(continued on Page 8)

DON'T BUY CALIFORNIA GRAPES

THOSE PISTOL-HAPPY PUNKS OF PINKVILLE



**official
notices**

The current scandal over the massacre of civilians, including women and babies, in the area in Viet Nam known to the military forces as Pinkville, though shocking, comes as no surprise to any half-baked student of military history. My Lai, Truong Am, and possibly a number of other villages which have yet to come to light are not unique entries in the annals of American military history. The fact that there was confusion in the press as to the name of the village at the outbreak of the scandal indicates

that it was more than one isolated incident, and that it is beyond mere speculation that such is not too uncommon a practice.

Anyone who knows a little of the saga of this nation's westward expansion will point out the names of Wounded Knee and Sand Creek as just two examples in which Indian villages have been wiped out to the last man, woman, and child by a military force pitted against defenseless non-combatants. Such treatment is not reserved solely for redskins and gooks or those who do not happen to have the good fortune of belonging to the Caucasian race. One of George Washington's first exploits as commander-in-chief of the newly-formed United States was to wipe out a communal colony of Indians and European settlers who were living together in peace and co-operation.

Such conduct as the mowing down of unarmed civilian non-combatants is considered unethical by the American tradition of good sportsmanship, but is it really any less heinous than dropping bombs on them from an altitude of several thousand feet or starving them out by a military blockade? Not to mention things like Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Is there any difference in being able to see the victims die as you shoot them down and not being able to hear the screams and cries after you have released the bombs from the plane you are flying?

Before one talks about fair play, one thing should be gotten straight. The murdering of non-combatants is in no way inconsistent with military ethics. When one force is engaged against another there is only one ethic—and that is to defeat

the other side by any means possible. In military strategy there is no such thing as fair or foul, and one has only to study all the great national powers in history to see the truth in that. As one of the pistol-happy punks of Pinkville pointed out, it's much better to shoot down the opposition while they are babies than to have to face them when they grow into able-bodied soldiers who can meet them on equal footing. Doesn't the farmer put oil on the water before the mosquito eggs hatch?

But if we are going to talk about anything being unethical, we will have to condemn the whole practice of war and militarism as being unethical. To any class-conscious member of the Working Class, there can be no other qualification. Militarism has never in the history of mankind served any constructive purpose. It has always played a negative and repressive role, to the home front as well as the "enemy". The big investigation and the ensuing trial over the Pinkville affair will beyond a doubt result in the prosecution of a small number of military personnel, and the army itself will be whitewashed since this will be found to be "the irresponsible conduct of a few individuals".

The real culprit on trial here is the institution of militarism itself. It is devoutly hoped that those whose lot it is to become the draftees whenever the merchant princes need more cannon fodder will appoint themselves the jury and render a fitting verdict against an institution that has no place in the community of the human race. And while they are about it a similar verdict should be rendered against militarism's political and economic masters, for none of the three could exist without the other two.

There are far more important things the World's community of productive workers can do than shoot each other at the behest of their masters. The potato grower in America has much more in common with the rice grower in Viet Nam, and the auto worker in Detroit has much more in common with the ship builder in Odessa, than any of the four have in common with their respective politicians and generals. The economic bosses the world over work together to keep the common herd in line, regardless of any professed ideological differences. It is time the Working Class, the World over, got together and dumped the parasites off their backs. Workers, the World over, need ONE BIG UNION!

—CAC

BERKELEY: Branch Secretary is Robert Rush, 1723 10th Street.

CHICAGO: Branch general membership meetings are now being held on the first Friday of the month at 2422 North Halsted Street. Write to Branch Secretary Lionel Bottari.

BUFFALO: Write to IWW Delegate Henry Pfaff, 77 Eckhart Street, Buffalo, New York 14207 or through Peace and Freedom, 507 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222 (716-884-0426).

DENVER: Write to Delegate Gary Cox, 7126 Inca Way, Denver, Colorado 80221. Drop around and help organize a mile-high branch.

DULUTH: Write to IWW Stationary Delegate Patrick J. McMillen, Post Office Box 559 (55801), or phone Pat (727-3154) after 7 p.m. for an appointment.

HOUSTON: Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is Acting Secretary of the Houston I.U. 510 Branch. All communications intended for the Branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Boulevard (77011).

ITHACA: Stationary Delegate Bill Siebert can be reached at the Glad Day Press, 308 Stewart Avenue (phone 607-273-0535 or 273-1899).

LAWRENCE: The Stationary Delegate is John Weismiller, 1301 Louisiana, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. Telephone: 842-5701.

LOS ANGELES: Phone Dorice McDaniels (OR 7-8397)

NEW HAVEN: Contact IWW Delegate Bob Cook, 18 Court Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511.

NEW YORK: For delegate service and information, phone Bill Goring (749-6465).

PHILADELPHIA: Write to Jarama Jahn, Post Office Box 17161 (19105), or phone SA 4-4895

SAN FRANCISCO: Michael Mack, 177 Harlod Avenue, San Francisco, California 94112. Phone: 584-4507.

SEATTLE: The Seattle Branch is moving out of the Jones Building October 26, and until a new hall is opened inquiry to reach IWW delegates can be made at the ID Bookstore opposite the university or by phoning Herb Edwards, WE 7-2513.

VANCOUVER: IWW Stationary Delegate: J. B. McAndrew, 1896 I Avenue, Basement. Education Workers IU 620: 607 Queens Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia (L. Gambone, Secretary).

WATERLOO: IWW Student-Teacher Branch at University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada: Cyril Levitt, Secretary, c/o Federation of Students.

YAKIMA: Write to Stationary Delegate, Post Office Box 2205, Yakima, Washington 98902.

YELLOW SPRINGS: Contact IWW Stationary Delegate Scott McNeil, 101 Tower Court, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Stars And Crossbones

The pirates of old operated outside the control of society; the pirates of today ply their predaceous trade within the respectability of modern society, as capitalists. They toil not, nor do they spin, yet the buccaneers of the Spanish Main seized no treasure to compare in value with that wrested from the people by our captains of industry.

They take their loot in dollars and political titles instead of doubloons and casks of rum, and fight with rounded phrases in place of cutlasses, but are only refined versions of the cutthroats of olden times.

The people know them not in their cloaks of respectability, and honor them well with great esteem and high political office. Check the name of your Senator and see if he is not one of them. And our President: Is he not pirate-in-chief of them all?

They have gathered to themselves pots of gold greater than any ravished from galleons homeward bound out of the Indies. Our modern pirates hoard their treasure in guarded vaults and sail away in graceful yachts across the storied Caribbean where their prototypes of an earlier and cruder day hung luckless captives from the yardarm.

No more does the dread Skull and Crossbones flutter at the masthead, for now the Stars and Stripes proudly meet the billowing breeze.

And now at home the children of the poor sicken and die for want of enough nourishing food for breakfast.

Desperate parents protest and riot against their oppressions and go home to vote into high political office some rich man seeking honored respectability among the nation's statesmen. Many a Captain Kidd have we in the seats of the mighty. And right foolishly do we pay tribute in dollars and cents to capitalist scourges of sea and land.

Let us heave the rascals overboard and sail our own ship, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yo-ho-ho and a lot of fun!

J. F. McDaniels

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

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

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

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

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

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

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

Convention Donations to General Organizing Fund

William Burke	\$ 50.00
Louis (Soupbone) Gancs	100.00
Paul Hering	25.00
Mike Kaciban	25.00
Frank Cedervall	100.00

FIELD DONATIONS

Joseph Managano	5.00
Gary Cox	1.00
Sam Oberman	5.00
Virgil Vogel	10.00
Mrs. Edward Larson	33.00
O. R. Walker	5.00

Total \$359.00

OVERSEAS BRANCHES

AUSTRALIA: Bert Armstrong, 20 Barton Street, Concord, New South Wales.

GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON: Colin Beadle, 49 Lausanne Road, Horney, London N. 8.

HARTEPOOL (NORTHEAST ENGLAND): Brian Carter, 1 Ormesby Road, Seaton Estate, Hartepool, County Durham.

SWEDEN: David Sund, Harpundsavgen 44, 124 - 40 Bandhagen.

REBEL VOICES

Paperbound copies of Joyce Kornbluh's "Rebel Voices: An IWW Anthology" may be had from headquarters at \$4.95 each.

Attention, Field Correspondents!

MONDAY, JANUARY 19th SHALL BE THE DEADLINE FOR THE FEBRUARY INDUSTRIAL WORKER. ALL COPY FOR THE FEBRUARY ISSUE MUST BE IN BY THAT DATE!

—THE EDITOR



INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Official Organ of The Industrial Workers of the World
Owned and Issued Monthly By
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

2422 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Ill., 60614 Phone: LI 9-5045

Second-Class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois
Mailings and Subscriptions Offices of the Industrial Worker are at
2422 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., 60614

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: No Paid or Commercial Advertising accepted.
36 issues \$6.00
24 issues \$4.00
12 issues \$2.00
Make all Remittances payable to "INDUSTRIAL WORKER"

Carlos Cortez, Editor

AL JUST, General Secretary-Treasurer

W. H. Westman, Business Manager

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper that it is the policy of the IWW to designate an OFFICIAL any articles or policies which have the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official. All other matter herein contained is the mere personal expression of the individuals or groups writing or editing the same.

Reader's Soapbox



VOGEL REPLIES

Editor:

In re Jeff Smith's letter about my article on SDS which appeared in the August issue, I heartily agree that the Independent Socialist Club and the so-called SDS Labor Committee have great promise and should not be blanketed under the opprobrium I have directed at the two SDS factions, which have since become three. I said nothing against the groups which Smith mentions. But surely he must be aware that all the SDS factions despise these groups, and that SDS Labor Committee has never been recognized as a part of SDS, and was asked to stop using its name. I even praised the Labor Committee for supporting the New York teacher strike, which all SDS factions falsely denounced as racist, along with the Communist Party, the PLP, and the SWP. Further, Jeff Smith does a disservice to the Independent Socialist Club by calling it Trotskyist, which it is not. Its main founder, Hal Draper, is an ex-Schachtmanite, but that is a long distance from Trotskyism.

To save my life I cannot figure out how Jeff Smith or Judson James concluded in the September issue that the IWW, or this writer, "support anti-working-class factions" of SDS. The IWW has never adopted any official stand on this, and signed articles, like mine, represent the view of the writer, as the masthead says. And I endorsed NO faction of SDS. I thought I made clear that PLP controlled the Worker-Student Alliance caucus, now headquartered in Boston, and that the Chicago headquarters group now called Weatherman had a variety of elements in it, but that the official position of the group endorsed a number of totalitarian governments, both Stalinist and Maoist. Since then RYM II has split from Weatherman, and this new group appears to have the support of the Stalinists. Weatherman now seems to be left mainly with wild men who admire certain dictators who despise them in return.

As I see it, the term "working class" fits none of these groups, either in terms of program or in terms of background of members. Most of them are from comfortable middle-class backgrounds. Now I admire middle-class kids who turn their backs on their privileged position in order to join the struggle to overthrow those privileges, but let us not twist the language out of shape by using labels that don't fit. Also, I confess a certain uneasiness about people who can, when the going gets tough, run to their safe harbor in the

suburbs, while those who are really working-class have no refuge to flee to. There are too many middle-class ex-radicals now serving the other side to laugh this off. Think of Seymour Martin Lipset and James Farmer, to name but two. Of course, many people who "rose from" the working class also serve the enemy, as do many workers who have never escaped at all. There is something deeper than class involved, perhaps, so maybe we should go easy on the clichés.

— Virgil J. Vogel

TELEGRAM FROM NORTH AFRICA

Fellow Worker Editor:

I found the article "That Military-Industrial Complex" in the July IW interesting and educational. The Military have played an increasingly dominant role in getting us bogged down in Viet Nam and in putting over the staggering defense expenditure increase from \$12,000,000,000 in 1948 to \$80,000,000,000 this year—an increase of nearly 700%. Our cities are rotting, and the needs of the poor, the young, and the old have been neglected for "lack of funds"; but (there always seems to be plenty of funds) to install US Wall Street monopoly capitalism around the Globe, with corporate profits for US industry of \$50,000,000,000, which for the most part goes into tax-free foundations which do no good for the wage slaves who produce this profit.

Yours for the WORKS,

Marine Transport Worker

CHICKENSHIT REVOLUTION

Fellow Worker Editor:

In the words of one of the most-courageous modern revolutionaries, William Lee Brent (one of the original Black Panthers and one of the first to be purged as either a crazy man or an agent—after he had wounded two cops in a gun battle)... in his words typed during a post-purge depression, we may come to ask the question they proclaim: "How is it that every time someone acts on principle in

this chickenshit revolution, they get vamped on?"

Yes, Fellow Workers (both those who have and those who have not been purged), and how come a modern revolutionary body of militant blacks can start out by declaring their defense of the black community and end up by concretizing the struggle against racism and imperialism with a Breakfast for Children program?

And how is it that those of the radical population who would have the public and the press believe that they are the true Movement spokesmen and representatives have given two narrow official ideologies—the scope of one spanning the breath between "Right on!" and "Fuck you!" and the other uniting words of castration and money in "Peace!" and "Give Peace a Chance."?

These and other (perhaps more-introspective) questions must be asked if the quiescence of the brightest and most-libertarian (though often the most both personally and historically remote) of our number is to be overcome; and also if the symbol of the "Revolution" is not to become a kind of socially-amorphous reconciliation of opposites, like for instance a two-fingered fist—a symbol light-years removed from blood, hunger, or jungles, but somehow a very near replica of the arthritic foot of a chicken as it frenetically stoops, claws, and scratches in a very big hurry to eat its own shit.

So, Fellow Workers, if the fear of doing something heavy or intelligent is in reality the fear of not doing some heavy thing right, and if this phobic state is not to be prolonged or transformed into the apprehension of heavy things as not being right, perhaps we may get a warning aid from Hegel, who would mark ours "a position which, while calling itself fear of error, makes itself known rather as fear of the truth".

Such critical self-appraisal, as is indicated here, should bring about an analysis and a historical specification which in turn would aid in detailing the question of how individual autonomous insecurity has passed for personal autonomy. This all should help in the construction of a society in which men and women both plan and dream, and prevention of a World in which only women plan and only men dream...and it should help to create and sustain the impossibility of one in which they both (equally) only dream.

— Gary Gresher

FROM AN OLD WAR HORSE

Dear Editor:

Old Spiro sure made a lot of people unhappy with his remarks in that speech he made a while back. There were some, however, who probably are laughing it up even now. I refer, of course, to the Hearst, Newhouse, and Scripps Howard monopolies, who have managed the news for years. Emma Goldman, if she were alive, could tell you about the Hearst monopoly, which hounded her everywhere she went.

Just to show you that things aren't so glum after all, you non-newspaper people might get a laugh out of this: Right at the time Old Spiro was reading his speech, there was a thing in Congress called the "Newspaper Preservation Bill" which would make it legal for these publishers to fix prices, pool profits, and split markets. Nixon and his lapdog Old Spiro are all for it, and the New York Times and Washington Post oppose it. Now isn't that pretty funny, after all?

Yours for the OBU,
Old Revolutionary

ARE WE REAL WORKERS?

Fellow Worker Editor:

The values, purpose, and principles of the IWW remain unchanged. But many people now joining the IWW are completely different from the previous Wob generations. They are coming into the IWW not as workers, but as revolutionary libertarians.... They are expressing this orientation in their life style. They will support, but they are not personally interested in, organizing workers. Their attitude, dress, and language are alien to the mass of workers and would cause them to be held in disdain as dirty hippies.... In effect the IWW today is not a labor movement, and while holding to its original goals we can expect no job organizing, no building a union to generate from the hand of people who are today attracted into the IWW.

Then why are they joining? Because they are revolutionary they do believe that society must be organized from the bottom up—with power always in the people's hands. They are in the IWW because they reject the authoritarian Left, because

"Your Royal Highness"



My Lord High Commissioner



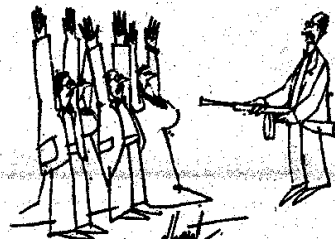
Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress



My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen



This is a holdup."



Australian POST, Oct. 9, 1969 —

they know intuitively that ideas must save men, men are not to be sacrificed to ideas.

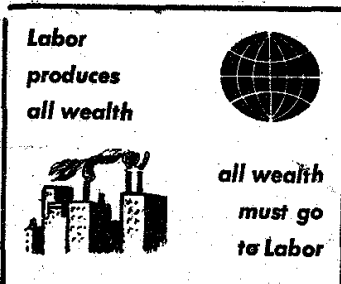
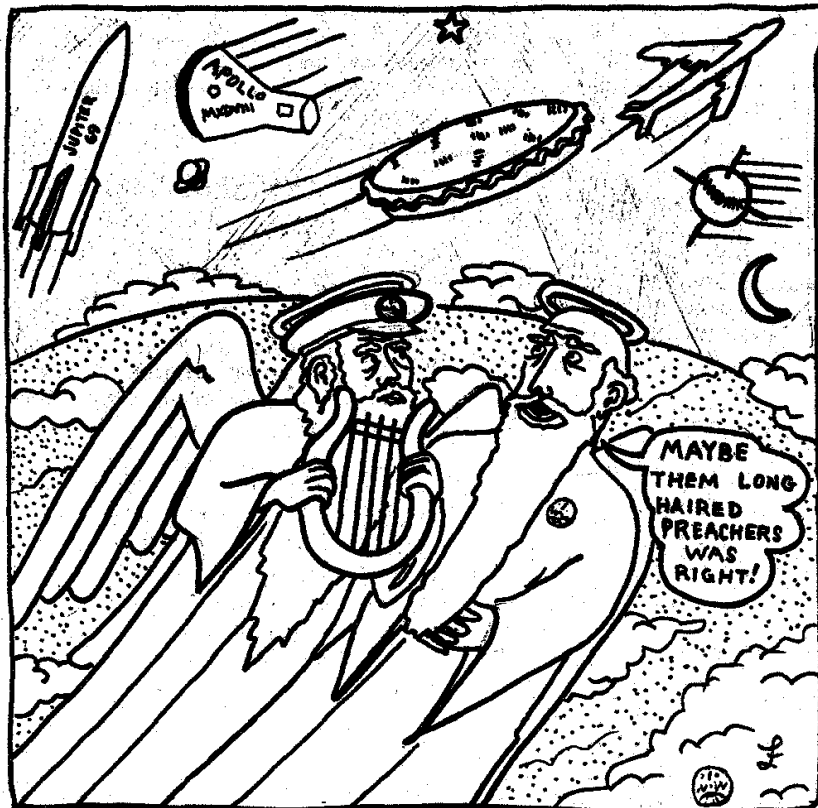
These new fellow workers belong in the IWW because their personal values and perspectives are those of the IWW. They have, by their presence and activity in the organization, reconstituted the Wobs into an active revolutionary society. Yet, as stated, the life style, long hair, et cetera of most of the new membership precludes most labor activity; so whither now?

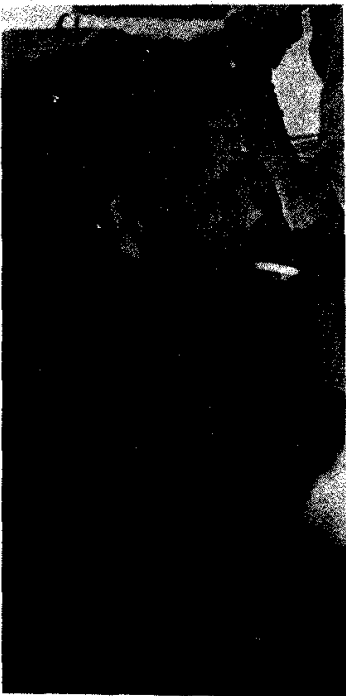
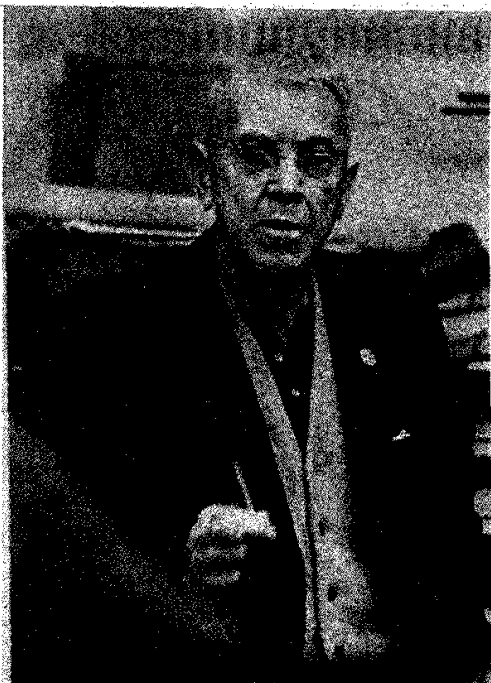
The apparent new directions should emerge in the new dimension many hope to add to the Industrial Worker.

The convention committee on the IWW proposed to the convention that the IWW limit its labor coverage of porkchop unionism and extend itself into areas of student syndicalism and of general libertarian struggle.

The idea of the IWW joining the underground press service, reporting news from such fronts as women's liberation, legalizing pot, et cetera aroused a spirit of opposition from older members, but one simple fact emerged: The IWW is the people in it. And they are a new people.

— Jerry





IWW CONVENTION

AN ENTHUSIASM GROWS!

This winter there will be IWW meetings where none have been held for years. The 29th General Convention of the IWW assured that. It concentrated on things that can readily be done this winter toward building the greater solidarity we will need for mankind to survive the Seventies.

From jobs and campuses in Canada; from havens for retired workers in Florida; from Seattle and the Appalachians; from New York City and Denver; from New Haven, Connecticut and Lawrence, Kansas; from Yellow Springs and Madison and Ithaca and Buffalo; from Philadelphia and Peoria and Muscatine, Iowa; from the west end of Massachusetts and from the Windy City itself, these Wobs assembled over the Thanksgiving weekend on their own initiative and at their own expense, their numbers, their earnestness, and their constructive deliberations evidence of both a determination to go ahead with the unfinished business of the working class and a capacity to do so too.

There were also some interested visitors, some from other organizations, who had no vote or voice (except at coffee breaks), and the total of 81 present made the Convention sessions the most lively in a long time. The event was chaired by Jonathan Tuttle with a bare minimum of parliamentarism, and a free exchange of conflicting opinions without any of the members getting mad at each other.

Referendum To Ensur

Minutes will soon be out and also a ballot for the election of 1970 officers and submission of the one constitutional change proposed: Except where an industrial union is providing such practical union service as collective bargaining, all initiation fees are to be uniformly \$2.00, dues uniformly \$1.50 a month (unemployed dues 50¢), the press stamp is to be voluntary, and the Industrial Worker is to be mailed free to all members.

It was felt this would simplify things for branch secretaries and delegates, keep more members in continuous good standing and so eligible for office, and keep the organization in touch with its members by way of both the monthly paper and having their change of address when they move. (Do we have your correct address and zip code now?)

At its first session the Convention decided to act as a committee of the whole with only an Agenda Committee to arrange a convenient sequence in which to discuss the various issues, and another committee to draft resolutions. Then the Convention listened to reports from the various regions represented, all revealing some progress and increasing interest in the IWW.

After a break for lunch the Agenda Committee brought in its report on a big blackboard. The Convention followed the proposed sequence except in mid-afternoon, when it broke up into two committee hearings—one on organizing proposals and finances, the other on our educational work.

FURTHER PLANS FOR GROWTH

Fairly typical of our discussions on organizing is a proposal tapped out by the Toronto delegate of what he had wanted to tell the Convention before he unfortunately had to leave. The Convention ordered the report printed in the Industrial Worker. To get ready for bigger things, discussion centered on things that can be readily done this winter.

One older fellow worker from West Virginia spoke of what a young Wob or two might do among the more youthful rebels in his community, and two such took up his offer to house them while they tackled the opportunity.

Al Just explained how many of our members in recent years have been recruited through correspondence from the Chicago office, and of the need to get these members acquainted with others in their community, paying their dues through a local delegate, and building a local branch.

There was discussion of this need, and of possible speaking or organizing trips and itineraries, and of the usefulness of bringing in some fellow worker from out of town as an occasion to get members and friends within four walls and concentrating on the work at hand. You will find some of that here headed "What the Convention Wants You To Do".

The GEB was also instructed to explore what services the IWW may be able to offer progressive on-the-job groups and Left groups in general to co-ordinate their activities into a more-effective total effort.

THE NEED FOR REAL ORGANIZERS

Given that the trouble with most radical organizations nowadays is that they have no practical base on which to put their revolutionary feelings, they in turn tend to make their actions (if there are any) utopian and apocalyptic.

That's not going to work. One thing the Wobblies have always been is realistic and practical. This means realizing that your individual actions alone will not bring about the revolution.

So we have to look at what kind of organizing can be done right now with what we have to work with.

My motion is in the form of a suggestion that there be established field workers who would be professional organizers for the IWW. Let us take one of these field workers and see what he would do.

He would be a sort of bum in that he would get around the country on the least money possible. This would mean that the headquarters in Chicago would be responsible only insofar as making sure that he got from place to place and didn't starve. It would be up to him to spend as little money as possible. (He could stay in fellow workers' homes.)

You could have two or three of them, one for each section of the country. He would, let us say, travel up and down the Eastern Seaboard. His duties, especially in the first year of the job (let's be practical), would be to come to established locals and add enthusiasm, speak to gatherings, clear up hassles in the minds of local organizers, get more members, advise about factory organizing, perhaps even help in some on-the-job organizing.

In any event, his main obligation after a week or two would be to move on to the next area to help organize there. A good idea would be to take along a few members from the last local he visited to this new local. He wouldn't necessarily have to go to established locals, but would go to areas that have expressed interest in some way in the IWW. He could attend farmers' picnics, anti-war rallies, labor conventions, et cetera, but he would always be on the move.

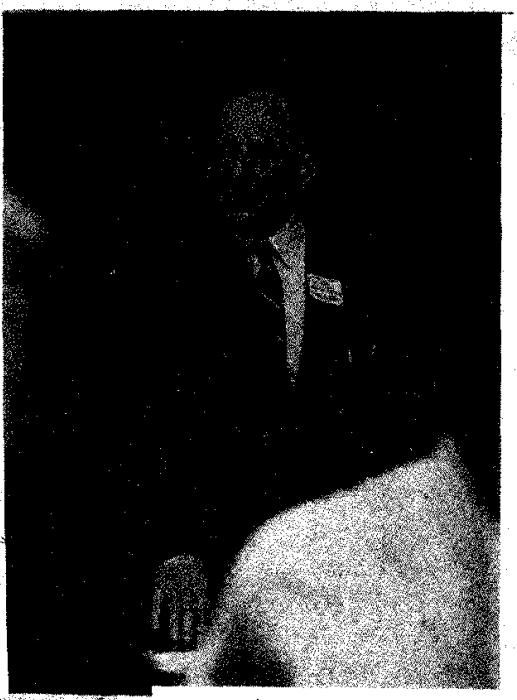
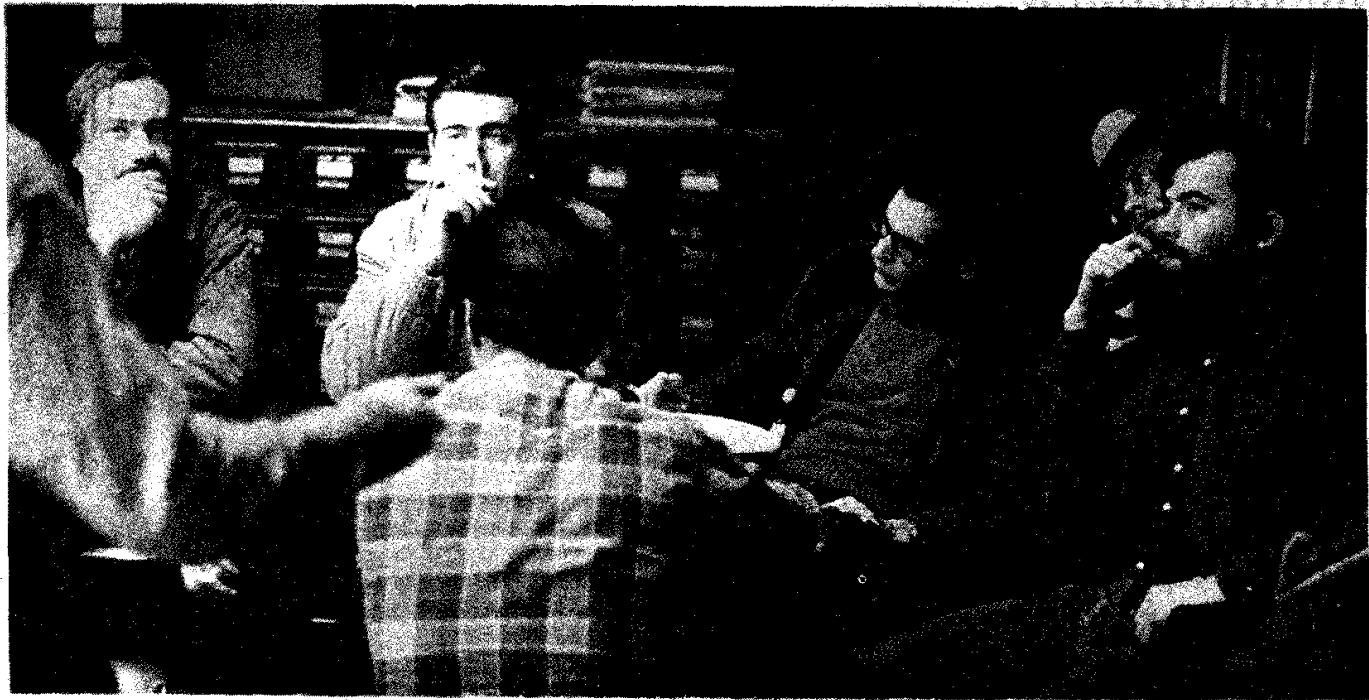
If some local FWs sent in a request for help to the General Headquarters, the General Headquarters would know where the field worker would be and could wire him that help was needed, and he could go there. After a year you would have a very very valuable person, because lots of changes would have happened in his head.

Other details of this motion I trust can be beefed up by this Convention, because I hope I have gotten the gist of the motion across.

The reason I propose this motion is that I feel it could be the most important motion this Convention will decide on. The IWW evolved on the basis of its spirit of what I will call "frontier radicalism". That frontier exists no less today than it did in the days of Joe Hill. The IWW was built by hard-core organizers who knew the country, knew labor in the country, and knew how to organize that labor without any platitudinous bullshit.

The only way the original organizational aims of the IWW can continue is for this kind of organizational vigor—a sort of frontier vitality—to come back. Because there is a lot out there to organize and the locals way out in the backwoods need some kind of link with the central office (not in policy, but in conception of the IWW), and it is the duty of the more-organized areas to assist the less-developed areas.

In a sense these field workers would be "outside agitators"; but then that's just a term the ruling class made up, because,



NOVEMBER 29-30

after all, we're all "outside agitators".
I urge you to consider this carefully.

Fellow Worker L. H.
Toronto, Ontario

New Proposals On Literature

The committee on education wanted a livelier Industrial Worker, possibly in color, reaching a far-larger number of readers. The newsstand price will be raised to 20¢ — both because the paper is well worth that much and because this may get more newsstands in this capitalistic economy to carry it at the larger commission. Our members are urged to provide this paper with the sort of news they themselves like to read, about both the labor movement and the entire social struggle.

The Convention decided a new Pamphlet Committee should fill our emptying literature shelves with the sort of material needed for the Seventies. One new pamphlet, "World Labor Needs a Union", will be out in January. A resolution embodying IWW thought on the global working-class lot was ordered sent to world labor bodies and friends and is printed in this issue.

Good 'N Welfare

The Convention proposed co-operation with Bo Widerborg to help produce a good honest motion picture about Joe Hill. H. M. Edwards had been to Sweden this summer and had found our Swedish fellow workers planning to buy the house in which Joe Hill was born and convert it into an international labor memorial. Fellow Worker Edwards proposed the IWW gather contributions from those in this country who would like to participate in this undertaking and transmit the funds to the committee in Sweden. This proposal was adopted, and the GEB is preparing to issue special receipt forms for this purpose.

The Convention adjourned Sunday at 6 p.m. with a lusty rendition of "Solidarity Forever".

what the convention wants of YOU!

You can follow the practical thinking of the Convention in the report on it and in L. H.'s proposal in this issue. Perhaps you can do like the delegate from West Virginia who is housing two young Wobs while they see what can be done there. Perhaps you can arrange for someone touring your region to speak in a hall or have a constructive conversation with a few potential members in your home, and/or spend a couple of days with you seeking out new members or subscribers or explaining our intentions to other groups. Perhaps you yourself can undertake a short trip and thus give some fellow worker the occasion to summon his friends and get something going. In any case let Al Just know.

Big meetings are fine...but big things regularly start with two or three putting their heads together and deciding among other things on the next date they meet to attend to unfinished business. It's time to organize.

NEW PAMPHLET OUT

A new 24-page pamphlet, "World Labor Needs a Union", argues the need for a new brand of unionism to function in an increasingly-global economy, a new understanding so that workers are no longer pitted against each other in peace or war, a new basis for building a new social order.

It is a hard-hitting argument on something bound to come up in conversation. Have a copy on hand for the occasion. Single copies 25¢; 15¢ in lots of 10 or more.

RESOLUTION:

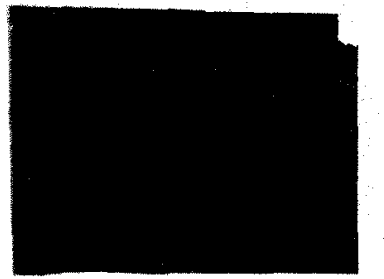
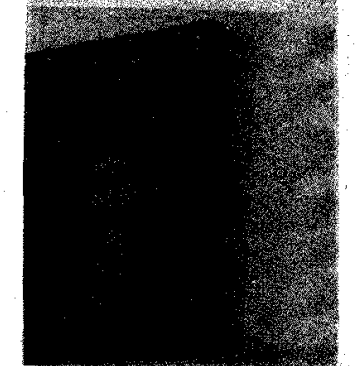
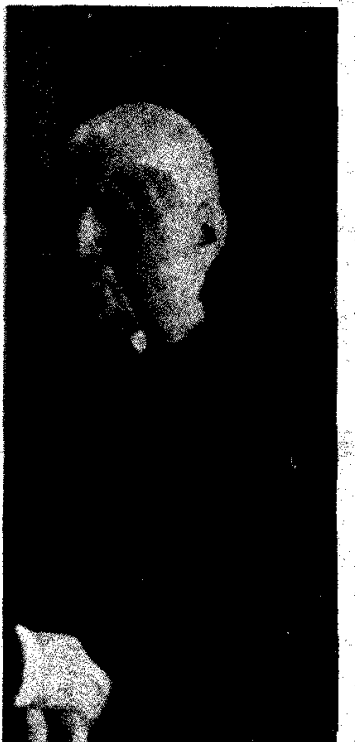
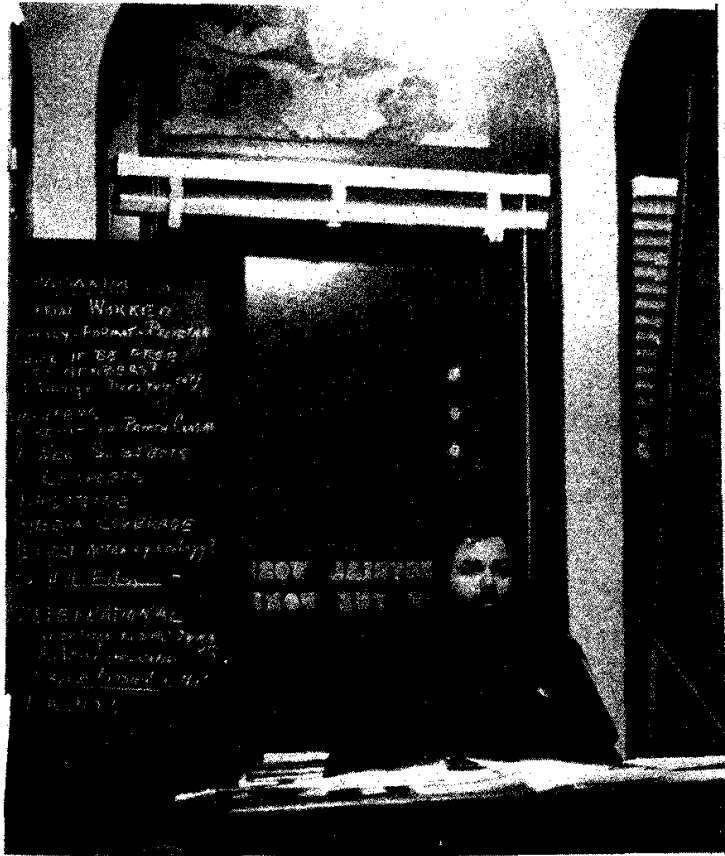
To All World Labor Bodies And Others
Concerned With Peace, Freedom, and Solidarity:

The 29th General Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has resolved that we urge your consideration of the following circumstance:

In this world market we who do the world's work are being used to undermine each other's wages in peace and to blast each other's homes in war.

We urge that world labor bodies establish some facility, open to unionists of all shades of opinion, leading to practice of union solidarity across all boundary lines; to pressure for the release of all imprisoned unionists; to assurance and assertion of free expression of the union man's determination to be free, to provide a living for his family, and to leave this globe an inhabitable heritage for his descendants.

Industrial Workers of the World
Allan Just, General Secretary





Denna vackra lykta på husets fasad är ett minne från det gamla Gävle innan elektriciteten kom till staden.

Joe Hill- gården

nu i Gävlesyndikalisternas ägo

WE NEVER FORGET

Joe Hill, in the last dramatic moment of his life before he was "legally" murdered, wrote to Big Bill Haywood of the IWW: "Don't mourn for me, organize." And that is what the IWW is trying to do.

Though born and raised in Sweden before he came to America, Joe Hill, through his poems and songs, has become a symbol of international labor solidarity. With that in mind, the syndicalist organization in Gävle, Sweden is buying the house in which Joe was born, thus to commemorate our comrade and never-forgotten Fellow Worker by turning that house into a gathering place of people of all races and colors who will be passing through scenic Gävle on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

The Swedish Syndicalists have made no appeal for contributions outside Sweden, but we of the IWW feel obligated and honored to participate in the collection of \$18,000 for the purchase of the old but still well-kept building; and that was the unanimous decision of the 29th Convention of the IWW.

In view of the traditional and historical incidents and prejudices which have lingered on from the time our ancestors were "enemies", I, born in Norway, felt doubly honored when asked by the editor of the Industrial Worker to make this appeal for contributions; and I am glad to report that I found none of the ancient scissorbill national prejudices when I recently visited both

countries. As the world is becoming inter-related into one economic unit international solidarity is no longer merely a theoretical slogan, but is a demanding necessity.

Fellow workers and friends who want to contribute to this commemoration may do so by contacting the IWW.

— Herb Edwards
8 GO 69

Donations to Joe Hill Memorial Fund

Andrew Wiener	\$ 10.00
H. M. Edwards	20.00
Mike Kaciban	20.00
Peter Suto	20.00
Fred Thompson	5.00
Joseph Vlad	5.00
Steve Suto	5.00

Total \$ 85.00

Reflections On The Moratorium

I think the first peace march on Washington of this decade was the one organized mainly by the Student Peace Union and Turn Toward Peace in the fall of 1961. We felt very satisfied with ourselves at getting 3,000 people to take part. President Kennedy made the liberal gesture of having coffee served to the demonstrators—many of whom, I can testify, thought the Administration was really starting to listen to us. Well, things have gotten a little bigger since then.

Estimates vary, but I think we can safely say there were a million people there this time, give or take a couple hundred thousand. Enough people to tip over the Washington Monument or start a revolution. And there were quite a few who thought that some such drastic action was called for. But though they managed to arrange some vigorous demonstrations on the sidelines, the revolutionaries were pretty much lost in the crowd. And the crowd just sort of milled around.

A million people are an impressive-enough sight even if they are just sort of milling around. And the mere transporting of them into and out of Washington DC is an impressive achievement. This was a vast organizational exercise for the Bolshevik and pacifist demonstration leaders and for the traffic cops of a dozen states. It was a testimony to the effective co-operation between the anti-war organizations and the power structure, without which it would have been not the biggest demonstration,

but the biggest traffic jam in the history of the country.

Consequently, it depended absolutely on the continuous tacit assistance of the Nixon Administration. The latter understood this well enough, and flexed its muscles in a petty way when FBI agents persuaded a few of the bus companies not to send busses back to pick up demonstrators, thus stranding some hundreds of people at the last minute. On the whole, of course, Tricky Dick and Company wanted the demonstrators moved out of the city as smoothly and rapidly as possible, so this kind of harassment was strictly limited.

But how, you may ask, can an operation that depends on the Government for its very existence possibly change the policies of that government? An excellent question, I say, to which the answer is obvious enough.

Consider some of the people who could have stopped the whole show if they had really wanted to. The bus drivers could have stopped it. So could the office workers in the bus companies who arranged for the scheduling and supply of the busses. The traffic cops, of course, could have stopped it. You can probably think of a few more key groups yourself. A few hundred properly-placed sufficiently-determined people could have wiped out the whole operation, either by going on strike or by committing systematic sabotage.

Simply by doing a necessary job, a worker acquires an impressive measure of power.

The vast mass of those who went to the Moratorium, by contrast, were engaged in a huge exercise in powerlessness. To get them to Washington they depended on those workers in the transportation industry whom I've mentioned already. To tell them what to do when they got there they depended on the leaders and marshals of the Moratorium. To supply their bodily needs while there they depended on the food stands, the drinking fountains, and the chemical toilets. They were in a depressingly-helpless situation, in which they posed no threat at all to the status quo.

I'm being overly-cynical, of course. The Mobilization and Moratorium have done a useful job of publicizing the anti-war cause and drawing new people into the movement. They offer safe demonstrations for people to go to who don't like to get their heads cracked—which is especially important to working people who, having jobs to keep, are far more reluctant than the Weathermen to get arrested. People who find the demonstrations rather meaningless can join the Bolshevik group of their choice and pretend they are doing something revolutionary by chanting their favorite dogma. To Nixon-Agnew they offer a target for insults and conspiracy indictments, and the consolation that, after all, the whole thing is harmless enough. All in all, they offer something to everyone—except that they offer no substantial hope of ending the war.

(continued on Page 7)

NEW JOE HILL SONGBOOK FROM SWEDEN

Editor, Industrial Worker:

I have just received a copy of Joe Hill's Sångar from Sweden. This one is brand new, turned out by a team. Enn Kokk is the editor; translations are by Jacob Branting and Rune Lindström; the cover is by Dan Jonsson; and the notes are by Sven Ström. The 123-page booklet, which is published by Stockholm Bokförlaget Prisma, sells for 9.50 kronor (around \$2.00).

The book purports to present all the songs which for a surety were written by Joe Hill. That's quite an order, and it must be assumed that Joe Hill wrote many more which no one at this time will be able to uncover.

However on Page 90 there is a poem of which it is doubtful that the first part can be credited to him. It was published in Solidarity June 27, 1914, and titled "The Rebel's Toast". The first part reads like this:

We broke the yoke
Of a pitiless class,
And we burst asunder
Our bonds and chains;
Our Organization will win
When it strikes,
And no more shall king
Or crown remain.
United fast are we with bonds
That nought can sever;
Long loud and clear and far
Our battle cry rings ever;
Liberty for eye and aye!
Liberty for ever!
Liberty for ever!
Shall be our battle cry.

That certainly does not sound like Joe Hill; but the next two parts of "The Rebel's Toast" are definitely Joe's:

If freedom's road
Seems rough and hard,
And strewn with
Rocks and thorns,
Then put your wooden
Shoes on, pard,
And you won't hurt
Your corns.
To organize and
Teach, no doubt,
Is very good—that's true,
But still we can't
Succeed without
The good old wooden shoe.

"The Rebel's Toast" has not been translated into Swedish for reasons which seem obvious. It is not singable, for one thing; and the first part does not jibe with the ending, as noted. The editor invites information on this. Who has it?

The translation this time is an improvement on Rune Lindström's 1963 Joe Hill song book, in which our "Rebel Girl" was made into romantic barricade showpiece with rebel banner waving.

The book contains English versions for easy comparison. The bibliography, five pages and more, is exceptionally good, and the same can be said for the discography of a page and a half. Despite a few inaccuracies, all in all it is a worthwhile work of literature that radicals, Swedish speaking or not, will enjoy.

— E. A.

THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT OF THE IWW IS IN NEED OF CERTAIN JOE HILL MATERIAL THAT IS NO LONGER ON HAND AT CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS. ANYONE IN POSSESSION OF TRANSLATIONS TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES, OTHER THAN SWEDISH OR FINNISH, OF JOE HILL'S SONGS, PLEASE CONTACT FRED THOMPSON AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

HOW'S THIS?

Tomorrow's victory announced today
Praise office heroes slated for promotion.

From yesterday's defeat a thousand soldiers bleed
The dead are not yet counted
due to battle-line confusion.

But when the counting starts it will be done with care
Each dogtag neatly stacked and weighed
to show our winnings.

They bravely serve who neatly keep
the score and tally victory
In all our bloody innings.

— Evert Anderson



book review page

DIRECT ACTION IN THE THIRTIES

"SIT-DOWN: The General Motors Strike of 1936-1937", by Sidney Fine (University of Michigan Press, 1969; 340 pages plus 108 pages of index, footnotes, and bibliography; \$12.50)

Probably no one has examined more data about the famous Flint sit-down strike than Professor Fine. He has previously written about Governor Murphy's role in it in Labor History. His mammoth study entitled "The Automobile Under the Blue Eagle" makes him an authority on the background and the

industrial policies that led to this watershed confrontation. It is a thoroughly documented work.

He would, however, have had to have been in Fisher Body Number One January 11, 1937 for one to say unreservedly that he knows more about this event than anyone else, just as those fellows in the wooden horse at Troy knew more about that than Homer did. Somehow the book gives the impression that it was Governor Murphy who won the strike, when surely it was those fellows who stayed in the GM plants shivering after the heat was

turned off, facing the prospect of being shot or gassed out. Yet both Fine and Homer have made stirring epics out of the stuff it takes to make them.

The book describes far more than the sit-down. Fine gives the story of Flint from the days when the old Durant whaling fortune went into the deforestation of much of Michigan, then into the world's largest carriage plant: the growth of this company dominated town through the welfare capitalism of the flush Twenties; the 1931 collapse of the cushions of "buy your own home through payroll

deductions", a company club to absorb leisure time, and the IMA News that had the brass to call itself "The Factory Workers' Own Paper".

In Flint no ethnic factor prevented unity, but fear of the corporation did. As this almost all-white working force went on relief and lived in hovels, many without water, their trust in GM as a Great White Father evaporated. Yet it seems clear that in the sit-down here, as in the less-remembered sit-down in Anderson, Indiana, the majority who still let GM do their thinking for them viewed the strike as an interference

with their chance to make some money.

The crux of this great conflict is how to win against both the corporation and its mentally-benumbed dupes. That is why the battle against GM took the form of a sit-down, and this in two of its most-company-dominated towns, and furthermore at its most-critically-important plants. This form of struggle gave the union an advantage without which it could not have won: GM felt bloodshed might cramp the sale of its cars, and surely might result in damage to a plant from which it was evicting strikers; and surely no scabby-souled mechanic was prepared to come to work in a plant held by these sit-downers.

-And The Need For Some Today

Ecology studies the interplay of plants and animals as parts of a community of organisms. It includes the study of what our industrial system is doing to the thin layer of life which wraps around this globe. The ecologists have come up with their own fresh arguments why, if we are to survive, we must start making a very different set of industrial decisions, and why many established ways must go. The September Scientific American is, for example, a wonderful issue all about the oceans, and without one radical expression makes crystal clear that a system of national states and the motives of profit and power maximization can neither make good use of the ocean nor protect it from depredations of modern industry. Maritime unions should refuse to operate oil tankers that are too long to be safe, but they leave this a prerogative of management. And seamen drown while oil

kills marine life and upsets the cycle that enables plankton on the ocean to remove carbon dioxide that we put into the air.

During November's Midwest smog, the Atomic Energy Commission projected its hope that atomic energy in the nick of time would become generally available as we deplete our supply of fossil fuels, and in doing so foul up the air; but AEC doesn't say what we are to do with the reactive hot water and other waste products of atomic reactors.

It is time that a good pamphlet or two tapped this line of inquiry and offered its results as additional reasons for changing the social order. Murray Bookchin has written a 24-page pamphlet, "Ecology and Revolutionary Thought", published by Anarchos, Post Office Box 466, New York, New York 10009. Anarchos puts no price on its literature, but depends on contributions

to keep going. I got my copy at Solidarity Bookshop, now at 5537 North Clark (Chicago 60626), an anarchist venture in which some of our Chicago Wobs participate. (I also picked up a new Solidarity annotated reprint of the Kollantai pamphlet on "The Workers Opposition in Russia" which the IWW had published back in 1921.)

Bookchin supplies such basic data as this: "The burning of fossil fuels (coal and oil) annually adds 600,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide to the air, an average of about .03% of the total atmospheric mass. Since the Industrial Revolution the overall atmospheric mass of carbon dioxide has increased by 13% over earlier, more stable levels." This creates the prospect of melting polar ice caps and raising the ocean level well above the great coastal cities.

Bookchin proposes solutions: de-centralize the great cities;

diversify land use so that many regions can be nearer to self-supporting and so that mile-long stretches of the same crop no longer favor great sudden increases of pests; quit using insecticides and weed-killers that are wrecking the balance of nature, and instead count on the spontaneous resistance which diversified plant and animal communities offer to any sudden population change.

Bookchin looks primarily to spontaneity to do all this if only bureaucracy and power structures can be dispensed with and permit spontaneity free scope. But mightn't the best way to arrange for it be to arrange it?

In part this ecological threat comes from laggard awareness of consequences of industrial practices; it comes even more from the slowness with which established interests respond to this information when the necessary response costs them money. For years we have known that the auto is not a suitable means to make men mobile in a modern metropolis—but heads of corporations that sell autos and highways and tires and gas, and the employees of these corporations, and even the unions that organize the employees, all resist any restrictions on their ways of living or of making a living. This double lag assures that any remedial action is belated and becomes emergency action.

With the pollution problems especially we may expect a threshold level to be approached with little notice being taken of it, but with painful response to even small additional pollution past that threshold. This emergency action is likely to be more authoritarian than libertarian, and set the general style of the coming social order.

If we do not change the social order for the old reasons that have long but ineffectively been with us, it will have to be changed to cope with these newer problems of what we do to our environment; and, in the absence of the basic changes that only class-wide industrial unionism can bring, it will tend to saddle us with a clique of manipulators even more firmly on our backs.

You Wobs should write in your comments to Industrial Worker or to the pamphlet committee and produce a distinctively-IWW statement on this problem that IWW policy can solve best.

—Fred Thompson

The book gives some background of auto unionism (curiously omitting the IWW strikes at Studebaker in 1913 and at Murray Body in 1934, and the IWW's mammoth educational work at all the Detroit auto plants that year). It also gives some background on the use of the sit-down technique, including the early IWW experience at GE in 1906, and refers indirectly to IWW sources in a footnote on Page 364, but makes no mention of the IWW's 1934 distribution at Hudson of cards in the metal finishing department reading "Sit Down And Watch Your Pay Go Up".

The author also analyzes conflicts within the UAW and their bearing on union decisions. He records the ugly role of the Metal Trades in providing GM with an excuse to refuse to recognize the UAW—for it and GM held to the old interpretation of 7A that GM must deal with all and any unions that listed any members in the plant, including the company union.

In contrast there are fine examples of solidarity from coal miners and rubber workers, and the excellent support from the Women's Emergency Brigade. Professor Fine describes the novel community that grew up in the held plants, and the problems of feeding those inside them and minimizing foolishness. He records and dissects a number of myths, some about John L. Lewis during the final negotiations.

But how about the use of the sit-down as an important item in the union tool-kit? The Professor seems to share the widely-held notion that once the US Supreme Court said the Fansteel strikers were naughty all sitdowns became illegal. THERE IS SURELY NOTHING ILLEGAL IN NONVIOLENTLY SITTING DOWN IN OUR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT TO EXPRESS DISSATISFACTION WITH CONDITIONS OR TO NEGOTIATE IMPROVEMENT. What the Supreme Court found illegal in Fansteel was not that the strikers sat down, but that they kept the owners out and deprived them of the use and enjoyment of their property.

Perhaps the workers in India have bridged this difficulty with their recently-devised tactic, the gherao: a form of sit-down in which the plant manager is kept in with the strikers, to fast with them and to meditate on their unhappy condition. Now had Mr. Sloan and John L. Lewis fasted and meditated together...?

—Fred Thompson

"What is a boss?"

When the body was first created, there was contention among the component parts as to who was going to be the boss.

The brain said: "Since I am the nerve center that controls everything and does all of the thinking, I should be the boss."

The feet said: "Since I carry all the friggin' weight, I should be the boss."

The hands said: "Since I must do all the manual labor and earn all the money to keep the rest of you going, I should be the boss."

The eyes said: "Since I must

look out for all of you and let you know when danger lurks, I should be the boss."

And so it went with the heart, the lungs, and various other component parts of the body, till there was no one left but the anus. All the others laughed when he made his bid for bossdom, for who ever heard of an anus being boss of anything? This rebuff upset the anus so much that in a pique of anger he closed himself off completely and refused to function any further.

Soon the brain was feverish; the eyes crossed and ached; the feet were too weak to carry

the load; the hands hung limply at the sides; and the heart, the lungs, and all the rest of the component parts struggled to keep going. They all capitulated to the anus, and he finally became the boss.

While they did all the work, the anus just basked and let out a lot of hot air, along with the other material that it is the anus's function to let out.

The moral of this little episode is that it takes no special talent to be a boss—so why have one if everyone knows how to work together in harmony? Think about it!

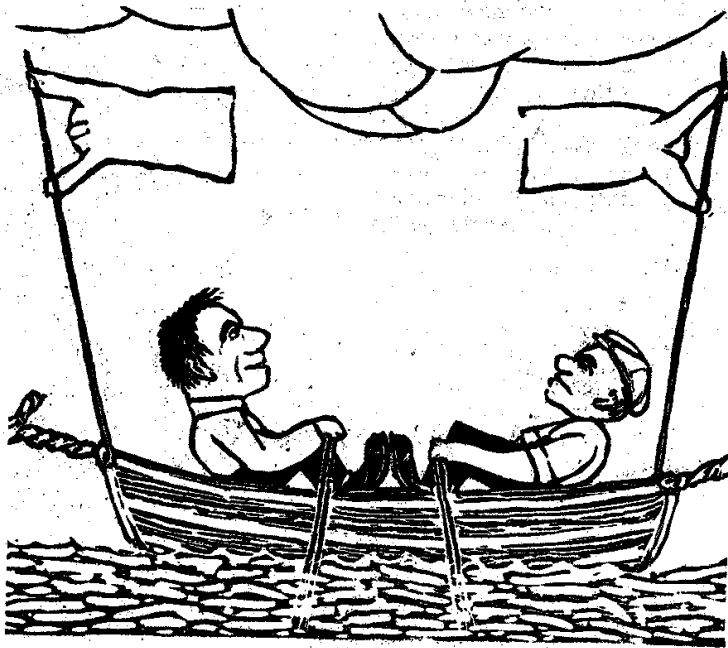
—X325505

moratorium

(continued from Page 6)

The movement has grown so much in both numbers and determination that it is hard to accept that it will bog down hopelessly in this swamp of futile tactics. The alternative to powerless demonstrations should be easy enough to see. Without the co-operation of the workers who make the napalm, the helicopters, and the machine guns; who load and schedule the ships and sail them across the Pacific; and who do the fighting over there in the mud—the war could not go on. Organization on the job—which includes organization of the troops in the field—could stop the whole bloody slaughter. That is where the real power is.

—X326432



Now Will They Quit Pulling Against Each Other?

THE NEW WORKER

At a time when half of the total population of the United States is under 30, we would be amiss if we did not closely examine the impact of the great influx of young workers in industry. What will their political temper be? Will they be willing to help build radical unionism? What will their effect be on older workmen?

The new workers will be drawn from many different life styles and ethnic groups. They will be perhaps the most diverse group to head into the shops and mills since the great wave of immigrants in the first years of the century. Yet these young workers will have some very-important experiences in common—the experiences of reaching maturity in the '60s; war, racial turmoil, political assassination, and development of a radical consciousness in the nation. Let's examine who some of these new workers will be.

One of the most significant groups now coming into the labor force are ex-GIs and particularly Vietnam veterans. It is interesting that for the first time in American history a war is producing not an American Legion type of veteran, but rather a veteran by-and-large disillusioned with war and with the mechanics of his government. The Chicago Daily News reports that the clenched fist has become a common salute among enlisted men in Nam, and GIs returning from there talk of the very-real possibility of large-scale mutiny by those who are supposed to be the tools of the bosses.

Most of those returning whom I have talked to have developed, or at least are beginning to develop, a very real radical spirit. It is no joke to predict that returning GIs in the spring of 1970 will be radical and more committed than most college graduating classes. And they are entering industry by the thousands.

In some large cities, notably Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, the "greasers", the street-smart kids of the working class, are being radicalized by such effective publications as Chicago's Rising Up Angry. These young men and women, usually called delinquents by the press, are the sons and daughters of the working class. A few years ago they might have been throwing rocks at demonstrators for open housing, but now they are increasingly aware of the constant harassment they are subjected to by the police, and openly talk of enmity to the bosses. There is a radicalism which is as yet unformed as to philosophy. They can become libertarian radicals, or they can be enticed to the authoritarianism of the CP and some of the current "New Left" organizations. They are in the shops.

In many cities, such as Detroit, blacks make up a tremendous percentage of the working force. Young blacks enter the market in ever increasing numbers as "liberal" employers try to buy time and stave off the bloody confrontations that they fear. But these same young blacks are determinedly militant and are not willing to settle for crumbs when they see they can have a much greater role in decision-making of industry and community. Already blacks in industry have formed important radical caucuses such as DRUM in Detroit.

Chicanos and Puerto Ricans make up the single largest group of foreign-language speaking workers remaining in this country. Both are experiencing the early stages of re-awakened cultural pride and are developing a militant style of their own. They are aware that in certain areas job prejudice against them exceeds even that applied to black workers. They are a restive and angry part of

the working class.

The continuing exodus of poor whites from the South and from Appalachia brings more and more gaunt, individualistic men to the cities of the North. Largely uneducated and often illiterate, they are recognizing that they are being exploited and are beginning to lay aside their traditional prejudices against blacks to organize and fight for something more than merely a subsistence-level existence.

In smaller numbers but still significant are the drop-outs, the freaks, and the radicals who have denounced their middle-class backgrounds and (some) have gone to work as part of the working class. What kind of impact they will have is uncertain, but you can be sure there will be some impact.

With so many of the new workers entering industry, restless and discontent as they are, there is obviously tremendous opportunity for organization. But for the IWW or any group to successfully organize these new workers, we will have to appear relevant to the world of the '70s, in which they are going to live. We must develop new techniques in organizing which in no way water down the content of our message. And we must remember that if we win over these new workers, they will by example win over the older workers who have their own dissatisfactions with inflation, rising taxes, and unrepresentative unions.

— Patrick Murfin

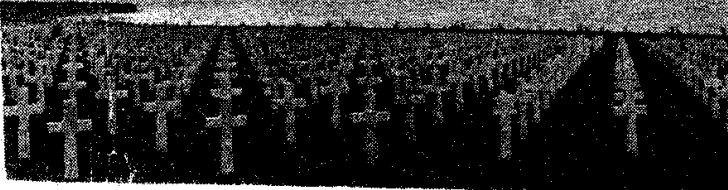
Fascism

Another great milestone on the path to fascist dictatorship has been passed. The paragons of fairness and upholders of "justice" Judges William J. Campbell, Joseph Sam Perry, and Alexander J. Napoli have issued a citation that (means) criminal lawyer Frank Oliver and 33 other attorneys may be disbarred completely or else lose their right to practice law in federal courts.

The "reasons" for the action are based on the fact that these men petitioned the courts to stop the police-state conditions in the federal building, as the searches and harassment that many have had to endure, the lawyers maintain, are detrimental to the interests of justice in the cases besides the "conspiracy" one.

Responding viciously to even this mild form of lawful protest, the judges invoked a little-known ruling which

Draftees of the World: Unite!
You have nothing to lose
But your Generals!"



LEARN ABOUT THE I.W.W.

The IWW: Its First Fifty Years
cloth cover.....\$3.00
paper cover.....\$2.00
(203 pages, one-third discount on order of five or more)

Battle Hymns of Toil (Poems by Covington Hall).....\$1.00

Song Book (new edition)..\$.40

One Big Union.....\$.35

The IWW in Theory and Practice.....\$.25

General Strike.....\$.20

Unemployment and Machine.....\$.10

(40% commission allowed on lots of 10 or more copies)

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

2422 North Halsted Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614



CHICAGO MURDERS

(continued from Page 1)

found. If 200 shots were fired, as the police claim, then the major portion of these must have gone into this rear bedroom or into Fred's prostrate body. It seems by the physical evidence inside the house that if the Panthers were shooting, they either shot themselves or each other.

Since all the rear windows were broken, I checked the rear building very carefully for any evidence of bullets or shot in the wall facing the rear of the apartment. I could find nothing. The same is true of the factory building across the alley. If any fire was directed out of these windows, it was intended for aircraft.

Although a great hue and cry is being raised—and rightfully so—about the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, it must be remembered that they are only the latest in a list of martyrs that stretches back to the inception of this state. We tend to be misled by the capitalist press in thinking such atrocities are unusual, while in fact this killing is common enough in the ghettos, and especially in our "Pig City".

I refer specifically to the murder of Manuel Ramos, a Puerto Rican militant and father of two children earlier this year; but there are numerous others which point out two things: the political racist killings are a matter of policy, and the police state is not merely a "possibility" in poor non-white communities, but has been a reality for a long time.

— X 323293

Ohio Wildcat

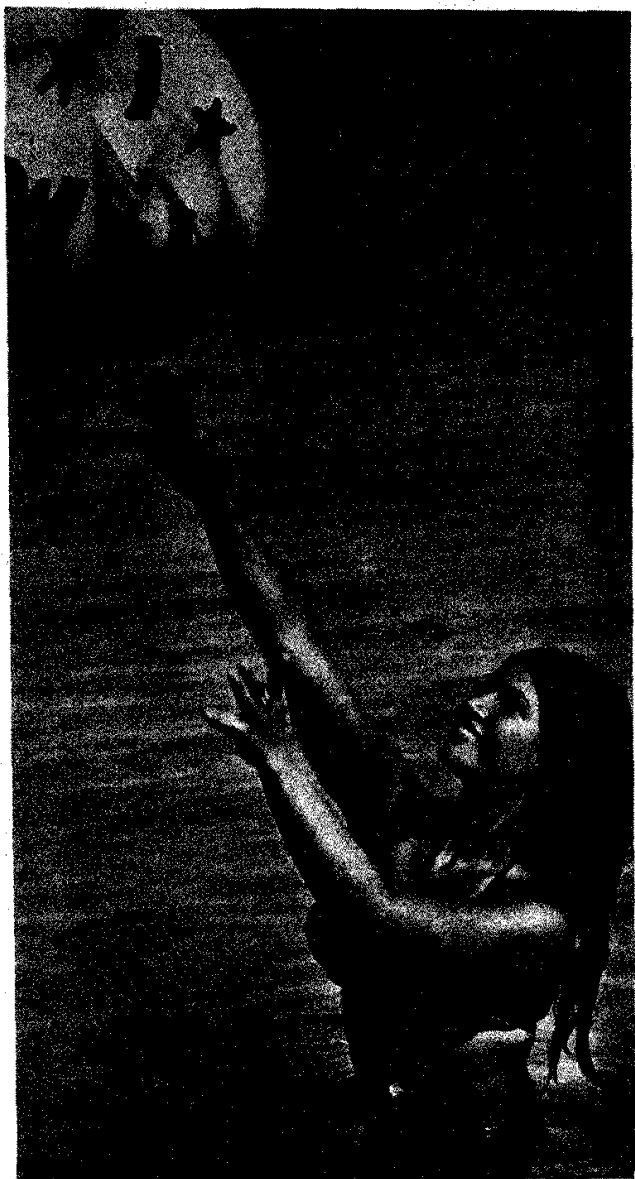
(continued from Page 1)

However some expensive legal battles lie ahead, and some families will have no money coming in for months.

The importance of victory in this fight was expressed by one striker who said: "We're showing every worker in town that the bosses can break them 'cause they ain't united, just as easy as breaking a thousand sticks one at a time. But they can't break us 'cause we stand together — you can't break even a hundred twigs at the same time."

As of this date (December 3) the strike is still going on. The company has not lived up to its agreement to process grievances. They are amazed that the wildcat has lasted this long. They have never fought workers who are beginning to see the long-range struggle. Anyone who has been involved in any union struggle knows that arbitration is a long and costly process. Donations to this fight are gladly accepted and can be sent to the St. Regis Defense Fund in care of John Griffith, 235 Reynolds Street, Urbana, Ohio.

— Jeff



NEW MAG FROM VANCOUVER

SOLIDARITY, published by the IU 620 Branch, has now been put on a regular basis. Volume 1, Number 2 informs us that succeeding issues will abandon the mimeograph for photo offset.

The editors take pains to point out that SOLIDARITY is not a "house organ", but desires to "provide a forum for those who would consider themselves a part of the libertarian left." Some of the articles to be included in the next number are an account of the recent strike at Simon Fraser U., syndicalism in Latin America, B. C. Construction Trade Unions, and the regularly-featured Little Man comic strip. It is a mag that should be of interest to all Wobs and deserves their support.

You can be put on the mailing list by writing Education Workers Union 620, 609 Queens Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. Although there is no subscription price quoted, there is little risk of offending the FWs involved if you enclose a dollar or two to help them in their venture. The Vancouver Branch is one of the most activist-oriented groups in the Wob roster, as shown by the SFU strike, for which several Wobs face probable jail terms. Help them in their efforts by supporting the fledgling SOLIDARITY mag.

What Do We Aim To Do?

If you want to know what we aim to do, the fullest answer is given in the 128-page book by Justus Ebert:

THE I.W.W. IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

This is the fifth revised edition of a classic of the labor movement. We have it available now at token price of 25 cents a copy, with a 40 per cent discount on orders for 10 or more.

Order from I.W.W.
2422 N. Halsted Street
Chicago, Ill. 60614