

# WELCOME TO THE 30<sup>th</sup> IWW GENERAL CONVENTION!

## LEFT SIDE

It is not necessary for a soldier in Viet Nam to live a life of celibacy, provided he has the bread and lives close enough to Saigon. He can rent a "wife" for anywhere from \$100 a month on up. Many "wife-renting" agencies advertise in the English-language dailies. The best-known agency is "Miss Lee's", operating off the air-force base. Just thought you might like to know that the benefits of American civilization are being spread abroad.

Not only that, but the spirit of free enterprise is catching on at home too. Here in Chicago, where they had installed the exact-fare system on the city busses to prevent robberies of motormen, the Chicago Transit Authority is running into another snag in its foolproof operations. It seems the cashboxes that are locked up so that even the drivers can't get at the contents are being regularly rifled by CTA employees who have some extra keys floating around. It is estimated that CTA is losing \$6000 a day through this process. That's one example of the workers taking over industry—even though not exactly the IWW way.

The transit companies could save a lot of grief by letting everybody ride for nothing and putting the bite on the big industries and merchants who derive the real benefit from mass transportation.

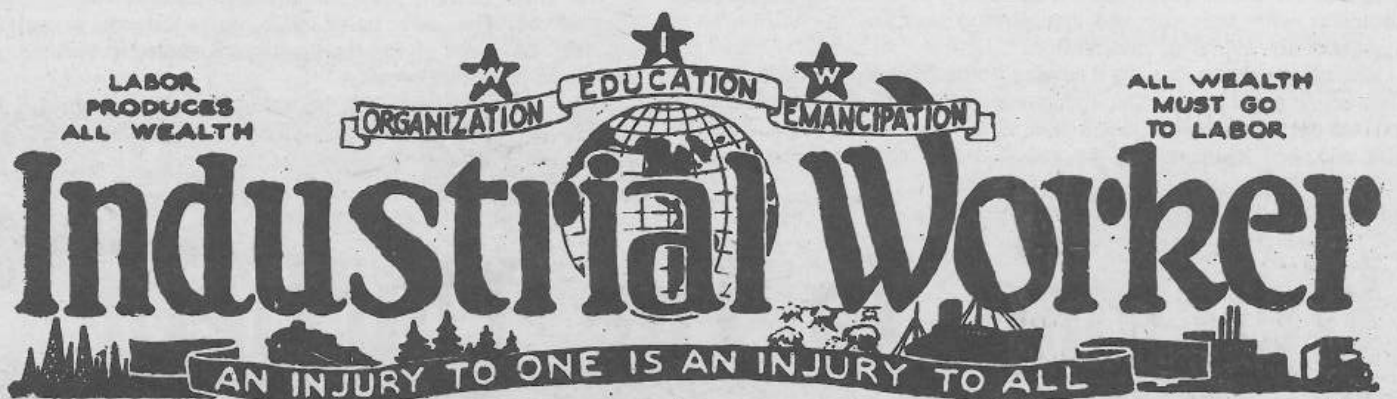
The lawmakers are finally coming round to the conclusion that pornography does not lead to sex crimes or other types of crimes. The President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography are thinking of recommending pornography laws "nearly as liberal" as Denmark's. To your scribe it looks like the sports page and funnies are no longer enough to keep the minds of the work oxen diverted, and our legislators are taking steps to rectify this situation.

Our man in California, Sam Oberman, in discussing the war in Viet Nam that the US inherited from the French, says how come all those dove politicians who are complaining now didn't open their big yaps when the whole mess started? Or are they just looking for votes from the growing number of people who are getting fed up with the whole mess? Sez Sam: "We ought to take all those damn politicians in Washington DC off of welfare and put a pick and shovel in their hands!"

You said it, Sam. What's all this talk about those who are getting welfare checks for a piddling \$90 a month. Those polities are getting the real welfare gravy.

Here in Chicago there has been a rash of infant deaths due to lead poisoning from eating peeling wall paint in sub-standard

(continued on Page 8)



VOLUME 67. NUMBER 9 - W. N. 1290

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS SEPTEMBER 1970

15 CENTS

## ON THE MOVEMENT

(See Page Four)



This is a portion of a picket line in front of the First National Bank in Chicago, trustee for the largest bloc of bondholders in the Chicago Transit Authority. The occasion was a protest against increasing public transportation fares in this city. The Chicago Branch of the IWW calls for free public transportation with the large merchants and industries, who benefit from the millions of workers coming to shop and work, footing the bill. The FW behind the IWW letters is Pat Murfin, Secretary of the Chicago Branch.





editorial:

# THE SUN IS RED

During the war, when I was in the federal joint, I made the acquaintance of a young Chippewa who regaled me with many stories of his life always generously laced with his own brand of philosophy. One story in particular that remained with me was this one. When he was a very small boy on the reservation, his grandfather told him that the following morning he was going to wake him up before it was even light in order to present him with the greatest gift in the World. My friend was thinking at the time that he was going to receive some toy or trinket, and consequently had little trouble in arising that morning. Truly it was quite dark, and he had need of his grandsire's guidance once they were out of the wigwam. They walked quite a distance until they had reached the highest elevation in the vicinity. There they just sat and waited. The dawn soon came, followed by the bright red rim emerging on the horizon. In the clear atmosphere that is always an awe-inspiring sight, especially up in the Northwoods with the pine scent and forest creatures awakening.

It was then that the grandfather broke the silence he had held since leaving the wigwam, and said: "There you are, my grandson, the greatest gift in the World. Be sure you treat it with respect!" My friend, incidentally, never became a convert to the white man's religion. He could never quite reconcile the beauty of his people's naturism with the war and exploitation that are the hallmarks of a supposedly-superior civilization.

The other afternoon, after coming home from work and taking my shower, I sat down on the living-room floor to do my customary gazing out the window, and I saw something I didn't like. The Sun was red. Not the warm, fiery red that accompanies a Sunrise or a

Sunset, but a dull, malevolent hue. And the Sun was still 45 degrees in the sky. I pointed this out to my better half, whose comment was: "What are they doing? Are they taking the sun away from us too?"

This is becoming all too common a sight in any major urban area. On many days the pollution is so bad that you cannot see the major landmarks of the city, and at the rate things are going now children in the future will know what the sun looks like only through the medium of their grammar-school textbooks. In Chicago for example a group of irate residents living near one of the biggest pollution violators have been meeting with the board of directors of this firm to vociferously voice their protest over the foliage in their gardens dying off and their children developing chronic coughs. They want to know when it is all going to stop. The company in return gives them a vague half-hearted promise that toward the end of the year it will commence to take steps "to alleviate the situation". All over the country it seems to be the same story. The big companies are going to do something "in the near future".

It is obvious that the big corporations are not going to do anything that will not increase, much less that will interfere with, their big profits. No, this is the job of the Working Class itself. All of this trouble is the product of an economic system run for profit only.

The time is long overdue for an economy run by the workers themselves. But this is possible only through organizing under One Big Union and giving the grafters a chance to become productive members of human society.

Make sure that you will be able to give your children the chance to give their children "The Greatest Gift in the World", and let the Sun be red only at the bookends of the day. —CAC



BERKELEY: See Oakland-Berkeley

**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).

**CAMBRIDGE:** Write IWW, Post Office Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Branch meetings are now being held on the first Friday of every month at 2440 North Lincoln, LI 9-5045. Cathy Greshner is the Chicago Branch Secretary.

**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, Ithaca, New York 14850 (607-273-0535 or 607-273-1899).

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

**LOS ANGELES:** Phone Dorice McDaniels (OR 7-8397), Van Nuys area: Sraffprint Co-op, E.W.I.U. #620, 14133 Gilmore Street, Van Nuys, California 91901. Phone: (781-7589) or (782-6185). Dan Family, Job Delegate.

**NEW HAVEN:** Write to IWW, Box 1615, New Haven, Connecticut 06506.

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

**OAKLAND - BERKELEY:** Richard Ellington is now secretary of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch. Address all communications and such to him at 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland 94609. Phone: 658-0293.

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

**SAN DIEGO:** Contact Daryl B. Van Fleet at Post Office Box 1332, 3303 Second Avenue, San Diego, California 92103.

**SAN FRANCISCO:** The Branch Secretary is Jim Shawvan, 2014 19th Street, San Francisco, California 94107 (647-8025).

**SANTA ROSA:** Write to Eugene Nelson, Post Office Box 7037, Santa Rosa, California 95401.

(continued on Page 3)

## Welcome To The Thirtieth General Convention !

To those of you Fellow Workers who are in attendance here in Chicago, along with your families, we wish you a good and entertaining stay in this "fair" city. It is doubtful that, with all the important organization business at hand, there will be much time for regaling one's self with the sights of the Windy City. Since our last General Convention, many things have happened including the growth of our organization. Likewise many things have transpired in this World of ours that require our immediate attention, problems that loom quite large in view of our insufficient numbers. Despite

the fact that we have grown tremendously since the last convention and a number of shops have organized under us, we are still a long way from the new society. The time is very limited in which we have to promote our message to our fellow workers not only on our shores but throughout the rest of the World. We have a great idea, and it is up to us to spread it. If we wish to organize the World, we must be sure we're well organized ourselves. That is the principal purpose of conventions.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All" • One Union One Label One Enemy



## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Official Organ of The Industrial Workers of the World

Owned and Issued Monthly By  
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

2440 Lincoln Ave. Chicago, Illinois, 60614 Phone: LI 9-5045

Second-Class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois  
Editorial and Business Offices of the Industrial Worker are at  
2440 Lincoln Ave. Chicago, Ill., 60614

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

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 I.W.W. to designate as 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 individual writing or editing the same.

### Attention, Field Correspondents!

The deadline for the October issue of the Industrial Worker shall be September 15. All copy intended for the October issue should be in this office by that date. To further expedite the editing of this organ and to avoid confusion, all copy submitted for publication should be addressed to the Editor apart from official business with General Headquarters. And please, Fellow Workers, when sending in typewritten copy, double-space the damn stuff. Typesetting charges are doubled for single-spaced copy! —The Editor



# Reader's Soapbox

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME..."

Fellow Worker Editor:

The August issue of the Industrial Worker carried a letter from Fellow Worker X113116 decrying the newspaper's use of the term "Wob". The Fellow Worker claimed that the term "Wob" was akin to an ethnic insult referring to newly-arrived immigrants.

If Brother X113116 will look in his IWW Songbook, he'll be powerfully surprised. In the latest (33rd) edition he will find the word "Wob" used several times, notably on Page 55 in the prison song:

In the prison cell we sit  
Are we broken-hearted — nit —  
We're as happy and as  
cheerful as can be  
For we know that every Wob  
Will be busy on the job  
Till they swing the prison doors  
and set us free.

So, "Wob" is not "an ugly and meaningless word", Fellow Worker; it's a simple contraction and saves breath (which in these days of dirty air is important).

The Songbook (Page 58) also relates a Wobbly legend which has it that the nickname "Wobbly" came into being during



the 1912 Canadian Northern strike, coined by a Chinese restaurant keeper trying to ask men if they were IWWs.

If this letter is printed, and you're reading it and not sure of the references, then that means it's about time you bought a copy of the Songbook!

Yours for the OBU  
X 326706



"Only in America could I be Miss Golden Bantam Ham Hocks of 1970!"

## A SLAVE CROWNS THE LADY

If you glanced into the plush red-carpet office of William Poncher, the lord of Brentwood Products in Los Angeles, you might gather the impression that this gentleman was an avid TV fan. Closer inspection would inform you that Poncher's TV set was unique. Across the screen glide

undramatic characters trundling dollies loaded with small boxes, sealing these little boxes into large cartons on long tables, then heaving the cartons into orderly stacks for shipment to many commercial centers across the country.

For Poncher's TV is a viewing device connected to a four-way camera set up in the shipping department. Just for kicks, Mr. P. can switch to another scene back in the stockroom. If he doesn't like the program he views, he can always summon any of the actors over his intercom. There is debate among the performers concerning whether listening devices are also installed throughout the plant.

No, you're wrong! Brentwood Products is not a defense plant. It's a national distributing firm for the synthetic wigs imported from Hong Kong, the home of dirt-cheap labor.

Nor are the wages so fantastically high at Brentwood that strict surveillance of employees' activities seems warranted. Most of the ten men and five girls, of whom only four are Anglo-Americans, are paid minimum wages. Raises are seldom given. After all, Brentwood grossed only a million and a quarter dollars in the slow month of July.

Your correspondent bargained with the personnel manager when she answered the help-wanted ad, stipulating that she would accept not a penny less than \$2 an hour as a starting wage. When the subject of wages came up during lunch several weeks later, the rest of the gang were up in arms. With the exception of one very sharp girl with a year's experience behind her, everybody else was getting the minimum wage. Becky had just had a ten-cent raise.

"Just because I don't speak the English good, no good check. I maybe ask, the boss laugh. I pile the big boxes. I know all the wig numbers, what color they stand for. I work ten month. I get the \$1.65," one Mexican vociferated.

Yours truly agreed that action had to be taken, and volunteered to co-operate. "I'll go with you either in a general body or in a selected committee any time you choose. We'll go to Mr. Poncher and demand a \$2 minimum."

Confronted by a proposal for concrete action, protest evaporated and workers drifted away. Becky chose to go to the office alone to ask for a further raise. She went out the back door next payday — alone.

"We don't want no more talk about raises or committees or unions around here!" one female employee asserted.

Fashion wears a counterfeit crown. The pretty, synthetic wig that captivates the modern lady was produced and distributed by unadventurous, well-guarded slaves.

— Dorice McDaniels

## From The Milwaukee Liberation Front

(Milwaukee) — On September 22, 1969, three young black men — Milwaukee Black Panthers — were busted, beaten, and jailed on false charges of resisting arrest and attempted murder of some cop.

September 21, 1970 the Milwaukee 3 — Booker Collins, Jesse White, and Earl Leverette — will come to trial on the attempted-murder charges after doing a year in the slammer for "resisting". "Resisting arrest" was the excuse the cops gave for beating up the three before their arraignment. The attempted-murder charges are far worse. The cops have NO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, yet the three, coming up before a reactionary Milwaukee judge, could easily be given the 30-year maximum.

During the first week of the trial, while a jury is being loaded, young people from all over the country will stream into Milwaukee for a mammoth political and cultural response (September 26-28).

Co-incidentally it appears that Spiro What'shisface will be coming to Milwaukee Friday the 25th.

We will liberate Milwaukee for at least three days. Three days of high-energy raps, workshops, guerrilla theater, and nightly rock bands, culminating in a march and rally outside the courthouse addressed by Tom Hayden and Bobby Rush.

LIBERATION III will happen mainly in the parks on the shores of Lake Michigan, a life gathering of community people, students, stone grease and black and white brothers and sisters of about a hundred revolutionary styles. The entire free community of Milwaukee is organizing to provide housing and legal aid and to make food available at a minimum cost.

We're getting together around three points: FREE THE THREE. FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. STOP THE PIG REPRESSION IN ALL COMMUNITIES.

During LIBERATION III we will cry out against the repression we face in all our communities. But the focus of the three days will be on the trial of the three brothers and the insane attempt to railroad

them behind bars for 30 years on the self-contradictory evidence of one rookie cop.

The case of Huey P. Newton shows that we can free the three or at least put so much heat on Milwaukee's power structure with publicity that the judge will be forced to lighten their sentences. To support the three without jeopardizing their trial, we are calling for a mass, militant, and legal event. We are negotiating for permits, and the outcome looks good.

The time has come to see that the freedom struggles of young people, black people, and all others are the same because the police are everywhere the same. Booker, Earl, and Jesse are political prisoners. Any one of us who tries to serve our community and stop repression could be next. Milwaukee's black community needs the three out on the street, and so do we.

September 26-28 will be a chance to get together and take down some barriers that have separated our struggles.

— Milwaukee Liberation Front

## WALFRID JOKINEN

Fellow Worker Walfrid Jokinen died of a heart attack in San Francisco during a visit there August 8. He was the son of a staunch IWW family, and studied and taught at the Work People's College. In the Thirties, Walfrid attempted to revive interest in the Union on the Mesaba Iron Range. Later he became a sociology professor, continuing his association with the Industrialist at the same time. He was a popular speaker at Finnish picnics, and his master's thesis dealt with Finnish IWW activities in Minnesota, including the story of Tyovaen Opisto, or the Work People's College, a residential labor school which our Finnish Fellow Workers maintained in Duluth until 1940.



(continued from Page 2)

SEATTLE: Robert Horsley at ID Bookstore, 14408 Northeast 42nd Street, Seattle, Washington 98105.

SIoux CITY: Write Industrial Workers of the World, Post Office Box 102, Sioux City, Iowa 51102.

VANCOUVER: Contact Secretary M. C. Warrior, 427 East 20th Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

WATERLOO: IWW Student Branch at University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Tom Patterson, 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 45887.

### 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.

GUAM: Shelby Shapiro is the stationary delegate for Guam. Communicate with him through Post Office Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910 (746-4435).

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





# CONCERNS OF THE MOVEMENT

At the Industrial Worker office we get many union papers: exchanges with trade union journals, "underground" papers that can usually be picked out by way of their psychedelic artwork, and the somewhat more conservative-looking statements of the sundry radical parties or political groups.

Many of the "underground" papers are written for local markets, like the Chicago Seed, or the Indianapolis Free Press, or the Old Mole from Boston. Where this is the case, a standard feature is a long list of local phone numbers. These include some local offices of nationwide groups, but most are numbers for local free services: legal aid, welfare advice, birth control information, or who can give you a ride somewhere. There are usually also local calendars about scheduled festivities, demonstrations, or whatever else is doing. These directories are positive indicators that surrounding all specific struggle organizations there is a rather informal little structured "movement". Once again the expression "the movement" has become customary in our speech. This is much as it was 60 years ago, but until recently it had not been this way since about 1920. The fact that once more there is something to call "the movement" is a major historic development of these years. It can make an asset of diversity. It can keep this earth something fit to leave our grandchildren.

One big difference between the 1970 "movement" and that of 1912 is that the former very definitely included the unions. Today's "underground" press and many radical papers tend to view the unions as pretty much "establishment". The Progressive Labor Paper "Challenge", for instance, habitually describes all strike settlements as sellouts. In the trade union press one finds standard "honky" jokes about long-haired kids. But there is common ground. The United Mine Workers' Journal is as conservative as they come, but its July 15 issue proudly carries the accompanying photo of Michael Livoda, 83, cleaning the Winchester which he used to fight Rockefeller thugs in 1914.



**OLD FAITHFUL**—Michael S. Livoda, 83, displays a Winchester rifle he carried during the days of the coal strike in Colorado in 1914. Livoda was an organizer for the UMWA and was in the Ludlow Tent Colony on April 20, 1914, when Colorado State Militiamen and Rockefeller gun thugs killed 19 men, women, and children. —UMWA Journal

The Black Panther paper runs a drawing on its cover of a black at a door with a gun and a quote from Huey Newton: "Only with the power of the gun can the black masses halt the terror and brutality perpetrated against them by the armed racist power structure...." And that is just about how the miners of Colorado felt about the CF&I hirelings 56 years ago, or even before UMWA around Hazleton, according to Professor Greene's book "The Slavic Community on Strike". More politely all these papers denounce pollution and slums, and quite a few show their connection with the profit system. Also an increasing number of trade union papers voice opposition to the war. But even on these topics there are very significant differences.

The UMWA Journal speaks of the hazards of atomic power plants, but is almost silent about the products of burning coal. Most union journals hold to the notion that our big hope is an ever-expanding economy, and that there is nothing quite so good as lots of work—but the other movement papers seriously question this outlook and insist that to cope with pollution we must aim at maximum satisfactions with minimum production and consumption and thus minimum waste. The Indianapolis Free Press suggests that we take long walks on Sundays and refuse to buy those big Sunday newspapers which ultimately turn acres of trees into garbage and smoke. UAW Solidarity asks for better auto design, but doesn't suggest that we try to cut down on auto use. The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union News has prepared a book on chemical hazards to industrial workers that Prentice-Hall was going to publish but finds "too hot". Their paper starts off a report on its District Nine ecology conference with this quote from ecologist Jim Naback, who addressed the conference: "We have only 15 to 20 years to change our socio-economic-political system."

Anti-war expression in trade-union papers usually comes out a bit muffled and far from the old cry "Workers of the World Unite". There was this banner at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers recent convention: "Bring Back Our Boys, Not Ready Made Clothes". Competition from low wage areas spurs union editorials to demand restrictions on trade rather than to urge subsidy of the strikes of our most poorly paid brothers. (But the chemical workers international does do this.) Ladies' Garment Worker "Justice" worries that Japanese seamstresses get 39¢ instead of the American median \$2.31, while "two thirds of the \$1,500,000,000 trade deficit with Japan is in textiles and apparel." United Electrical Workers News plays up the evidence that the foreign competition in the electronic and similar fields is very largely with the companies set up by their American employers.

This outdated habit of thinking in terms of nations has generally afflicted alike the politically radical and the trade union press. There is little exploration of what seems a rather natural common ground for the radical politician and the bread-and-butter unionist: arrangements so that no one is at a serious disadvantage for losing his job, whether from the outbreak of peace, or technological advances, or geographic redistribution of industry, or the decongestion of metropolitan life, or industrial changes needed to cope with pollution, or the re-allocation of resources to raise living standards. For all such needs a social flexibility is urgent, and it cannot be achieved when it is a tragedy to lose one's job.

All the papers are in favor of better housing, but there is little probing of why a system that will push color TV on us all never has provided enough housing for its wage slaves, or of how the real estate game makes money, or of the tie-in between slums and transportation systems. Slums are somehow usually spoken of as black slums, even though the white slums are more extensive. On job discrimination the trade-union papers tend to write as if the unions have ended this, while the rest of the movement papers speak of what a flop the program to put an end to racial discrimination has become. The Maoist People's Voice revives the old CP call for a new Negro Nation in the crescent between east Texas and Virginia.

Movement papers are still divided on whether the hope of the black worker is to build some new black power structure or to ally himself with his white fellow workers in the class conflict with capitalism. The logic of the latter position seems steadily though slowly to pull dissident thought back from the racially separatist trend of recent years toward the classic position of socialism and unionism. Workers of the World Unite.

The politically radical press has given extensive treatment to the harassment of black spokesmen, the attempt of the Chicago white power structure to cover up the murder of Hampton and Clark, the current trials of Black Panther leaders, the long months in jail for Newton and Sengali before they were let free because of the incredibility of the charges against them. The Black Panther movement puts most of its effort into such practical matters as free breakfasts for school kids and free People's Health Centers, but its rhetoric and its renown concerns the worship of guns and the injustice of courts. One of the 10 chief Panther demands runs:

"We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from the black communities as defined by the Constitution of the United States.... A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical and historical background.... We have been and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the 'average reasoning man' of the black community."

There is a White Panther Party whose organ Sundance came out July 4. Its own 10-point program parallels on a global scale the black ghetto demands of the Black Panthers. Both parties have the same structure: Ministers of Defense and Information, et cetera, and jailed chairmen. The White Panther paper writes about the Red Panthers in East Germany, where the brother of the Minister of Information of the White Panthers, a private in the East German army, is in jail. She writes:

"The young people of East Germany are watching us.... They know all about Timothy Leary, and they know that rock 'n' roll is not a decadent Western art form...."

She urges the need for a "cultural revolution" in the soviet economies, presumably to enrich them with marijuana and rock 'n' roll. The world over the music of the young has become a common bond and an irritation to establishments; but Sundance does not imply that all rock 'n' roll admirers in soviet lands are political dissidents, or that those who have bravely stuck out their necks for the right to speak freely are Red Panthers.

Outside of the union papers, movement publications champion Women's Liberation, some with the union reservation that laws to protect women workers are needed.

Some question whether Cuban "machismo" is consistent with Women's Lib, and the June International Socialist thoroughly demonstrates how Mao made divorce laws, birth control information, and women's status in general devices to turn off or on according to how they would further his policies at the moment.

Much of the diversity in the movement reflects which world power center, if any, is favored by the particular paper involved—especially when it comes to comment on such issues as the Israeli-Arab dispute.

Diversity, made into dogma, can turn the movement into a self-destructive cat-and-dog fight. But the movement can instead make its diversity a stimulus to creative thinking for the invention of new tactics and strategies. This is most likely to occur when the holders of divergent views gather after hard work on some joint enterprise to celebrate the doing of something they all agreed needed to be done. Through most of our exchanges runs some approximation of the statement of purpose given in the Los Angeles IWW organ Solidarity, to promote, in Paul Cardan's phrase, "whatever increases the confidence, the autonomy, the initiative, the participation, the solidarity, and the equalitarian tendencies and self-activity of the masses...." — FT



## LEARN ABOUT THE I.W.W.

*The IWW: Its First Fifty Years*  
cloth cover..... \$3.00

(203 pages, one-third discount on order of five or more)

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

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

*General Strike*..... \$ .20

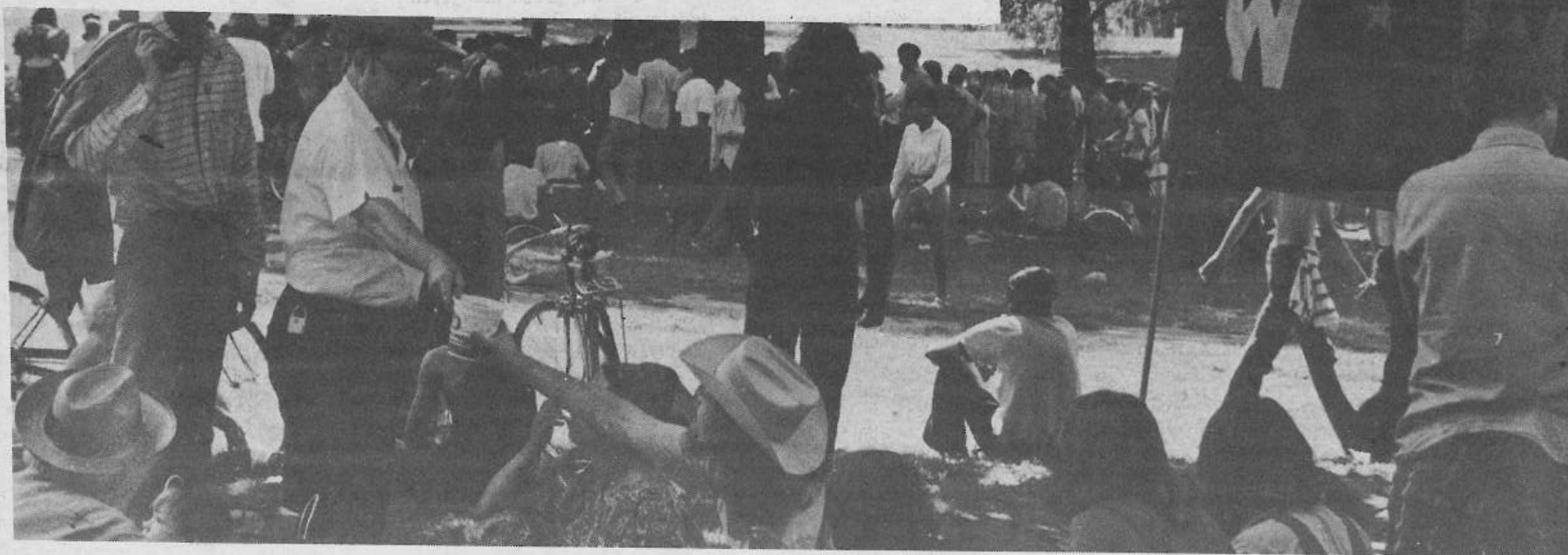
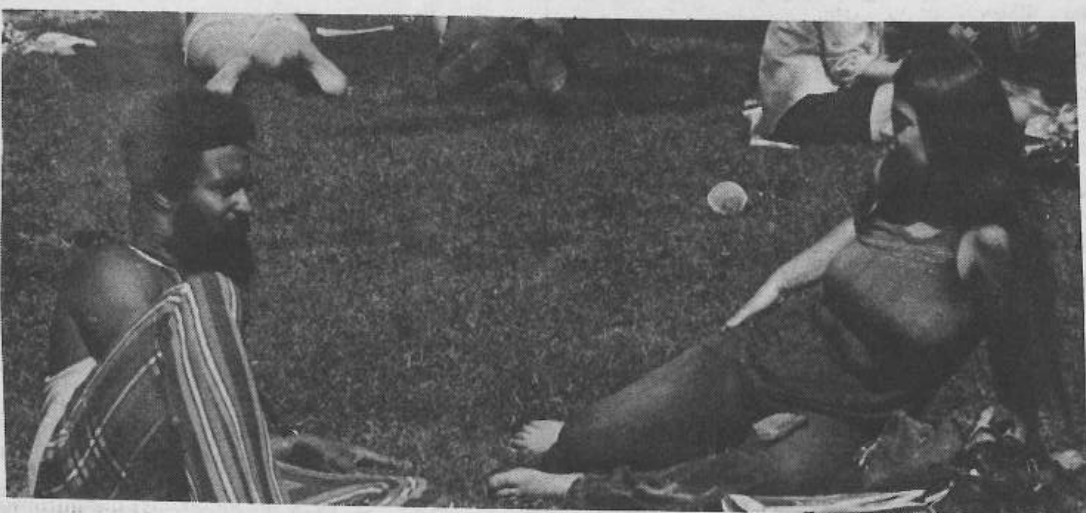
*Unemployment and Machine*  
..... \$ .10

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD

2440 Lincoln Ave.  
Chicago, Illinois, 60614





These are scenes from the Wobbly picnic in Lincoln Park in Chicago held by the Chicago Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. The occasion was the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the IWW. In the top picture noted Chicago folk singer Win Stracke

leads off on some of the old Wobbly battle songs. Other folk singers who participated in the afternoon's festivities were Jim Post and Bob Gibson. There were those who sang the old songs, those who ate and refreshed themselves, and those who just relaxed.

## Union Odds' n' Ends

Accidents of all sorts in 1969 killed 116,000 persons and injured 10,800,000, permanently impairing 400,000 of these. And the accident rate is still increasing.

The median family income in 1969 rose to \$9,400. Half the families in the USA got more than this, half got less. The rise was 9% in dollars, but the cost of living rose 5.4%. Families getting less than the \$3,743 non-farm poverty mark-off numbered 24,300,000. The median income for Negro families was \$6,000, a trifling increase to 61% of the white median from only 54% of the white median in 1965.

The US Census Bureau finds that union craftsmen get 23% more than non-union craftsmen; union semi-skilled workers average 34% more than their non-union counterparts; and union non-farm laborers average 50% more than non-union non-farm laborers.

### NLRB AND IU 620

The NLRB is considering whether to take jurisdiction in labor disputes with universities. In June the NLRB asserted its jurisdiction over private educational institutions with substantial impact on interstate commerce, and it has applied this ruling to Cornell and Syracuse Universities. IU 620, which organizes students, professors, and cafeteria and maintenance workers all together in one industrial union, take note.

### POLITICAL PRISONERS

Amnesty International (London) estimates that prisons throughout the world now hold 250,000 "prisoners of conscience" — some for religious reasons, some for conflicts with governments, and many for advocating unionism. A detailed statement appears in the June 28 New York Times.

### OFFICE WAGES

In Europe office workers are usually organized and their rates usually run above blue-collar averages. In France and Italy the clerical wage runs 1.9 times the manual wage, in Belgium 1.7 times, and in Germany 1.4 times.

### STARVATION PAY

In support of his argument that federal minimum wages should be raised to \$2 an hour, George Meany quotes the President as saying that any man with a wife and two

children who earns less than \$1.85 an hour in Illinois or \$2.23 an hour in New York could raise his income by quitting and receiving welfare payments.

### ORGANIZING WHO?

Cesar Chavez calls the sudden Teamster settlement with lettuce and strawberry growers in Salinas and Santa Maria valleys "a Pearl Harbor type of sneak attack". Can such lightning organization be the result of conversion of non-unionists into unionists, or the conversion of management to a union sales pitch?





## BOOK REVIEW

# Buffaloes That Roam No More

"The Buffalo", by Francis Haines (Thomas Y. Crowell, 1970, 226 pages)

"The Buffalo" is a book I ran across by accident, the gift of a friend of mine who found it lying around at the place where he works. Although largely ignorant of his ways, I had always harbored a certain fondness for old Bison occidentalis and his descendants. Except in my boyhood, when I learned something of his history from the Nabisco Shredded Wheat "Injunuity" cards, our previous acquaintance had been mainly determined by my inability to hold on to a nickel.

Although this book has not brought any immediate relief to "The Great Nickel Crisis", I still recommend it to Wobs one and all. Knowledge is a wonderful thing, even if of no direct use, and in this volume you'll find plenty of it.

For instance: Good buffalo robes were made from the hides of young cows, killed in the late autumn when their new winter coats were short and thick, like plush (a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile). The fresh skins were pegged flesh-side-up to dry, then each one was carefully chipped with an adze-like tool until uniformly thin. A highly-skilled Crow woman could make a robe with a skin nearly as thin as cloth. A finished robe weighed about ten pounds and lasted about ten years. The thin chips of dried skin from the process were saved and boiled for breakfast food — hence the connection with Nabisco.

But still I learned more from the book — things the likes of which the breakfast cartels were never very clear on, like the relationship of the Indian to the buffalo and the impact that avarice and profit-oriented economy had on the economic foundations of life and culture, Amero-European and Indian respectively.

In sheer mass, the buffalo was the largest game species ever known to mankind. Every schoolboy knows there are few left and is vaguely aware of the slaughter; after all, the slaughter was part of the "Winning of the West" and the glory of "Manifest Destiny". So is he taught. In the early 1840s there were perhaps 40,000,000 buffalo. Forty years later there were only at most a few hundred, except for some wood buffalo in the extremities of northern Canada.

The buffalo herds were always important to the Indian's survival; but when the horse (reluctantly introduced by the Spanish, who suffered the worst of a revolt by Pueblo villagers in 1860) entered the Indian's life, he became almost completely dependent on the buffalo, for the much improved hunting abilities which accompanied his newly acquired horsemanship brought him an abundance and leisure he never had before. (For the men, that is, but not the women, who were burdened with a vastly increased supply of robes.)

The Indian's uses for buffalo multiplied so that by the Nineteenth Century a list secured from the Blackfeet contained nearly 100 different uses for the animal. The author of this book believes a more thorough survey might have extended the list by another score.

The Indian's dependence on the buffalo was well known to the US Government. Army officers were generally in favor of exterminating the buffalo as a means of solving the "Indian problem". At some posts hide hunters were supplied with thousands of rounds of free ammunition so as to increase the rate of killing.

The highly elaborate plains culture of the Indian did not come into full flower until the Nineteenth Century, and lasted a scant six decades, sharing as it did the fate of the buffalo. During the middle

years of the past century the westward movement of farmers into Kansas and the competition there between the slavery and the anti-slavery forces; the Indian tribes displaced and forced westward onto lands claimed by other tribes; the growing wagon routes across the open plains; competition between small towns and buffalo herds; the gold rushes in 1849 and 1850; the massive move to the Colorado mines in 1858-1859; the railroads being laid; and the invasion of the Great Plains by the Texas Longhorns kept the whole plains area in a state of constant flux. Both Indian and buffalo were driven into an ever-diminishing circle.

However, prior to 1870 buffalo hides tanned by the usual commercial process produced a soft spongy leather of limited use, but in that year a new tanning process was developed in Germany and was swiftly picked up here.

Speculators believed that the market was unlimited, and it appeared to wage-earners that a single hide brought the equivalent of a week's wage.

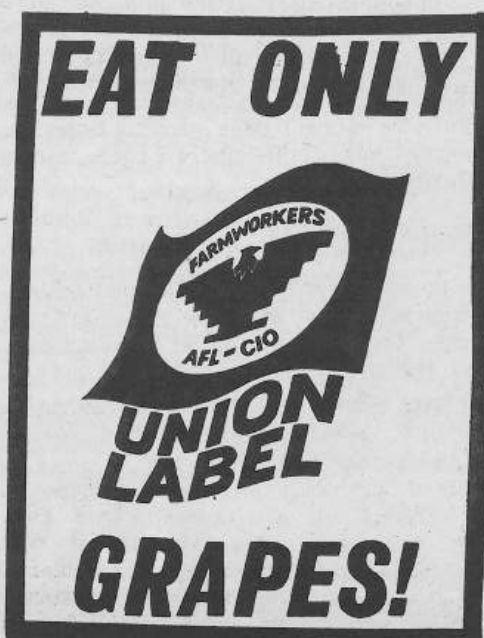
The Nation's Biggest Roundup Ever began. Countless men, eager to free themselves once and for all from the insecurities of wage slavery and the domination of the boss, streamed to the Great Plains just as two decades before they had headed on out to the California gold fields. The profits to be made were immense, but little of the money that was made stayed within the pockets of the workingman.

The rush to buffalo country resulted in a flooded market, and prices were driven down to as low as 25¢ a hide, "hardly enough to pay for the bullets used to kill the buffalo that had worn it. Thousands of men went broke and drifted on to other fields," like bone collecting. Between 1872 and 1874, in Western Kansas and south into Texas, over 6,300,000 buffalo were slain, changing the face of the plains forever.

Ironically, the herds of buffalo alive today are to a large extent the result of an Indian, Walking Coyote, a member of the Pend d'Oreille tribe, who started a herd and raised it on the Flathead reservation. Later he sold the herd to two men who were part Indian, Michael Pablo and Charles Allard. Pablo eventually sold the buffalo to the Canadian Government. The US Government, busy at that time in the Philippines, was uninterested.

"The Buffalo" by Francis Haines is a good book. But it's probably expensive, so look for it at the local library.

— Bill Knapp  
X 326540



## labor day

They call it Labor Day, when the nation takes a holiday and honors work by abstaining from it.

### LABOR DAY?

The first Monday in September in all states and territories of the United States was first celebrated in New York in 1882 under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union, at the suggestion of Peter J. McGuire of the Knights of Labor that the day be set aside in honor of labor.

It's just another day on the job for bus drivers, sailors at sea, airplane pilots, chefs, bartenders, hostesses, waitresses, night-club singers, and strip-tease dancers.

### Business As Usual

#### Labor Day?

It doesn't mean a thing to watchmen, circus elephants, the cop on the beat, railroad engineers and conductors, the men who pull switches in electric power plants, and the fellows who watch the unpushed alarm buttons that could launch atomic world war.

#### Labor Day?

It's just business as usual to the zoo keepers, radio and TV announcers, musicians, druggists, caddies, cabbies, telephone operators, movie ushers, bellhops, busboys, and ambulance drivers.

### Pickpockets Busy

#### Labor Day?

What does it mean to race horses, jockeys, bookies, baseball players, hotel desk clerks, forest rangers, long-distance truck drivers, filling-station attendants, dairy farmers, people who operate dog kennels, and fellows who wheel around little white carts and sell ice-cream sticks to children? It means nothing but the same old daily grind.

#### Labor Day?

It means even more work for many housewives, traffic cops, lifeguards, ambulance drivers, hospital nurses and doctors on emergency duty, morgue employees, bridge and highway toll collectors, amusement park workers, and pickpockets. (Pickpockets are so busy they hardly get a chance to rest their hands in their own pockets all day long.)

#### Labor Day?

A complicated mass is man. When you get right down to it, who does get a real rest from toil on Labor Day?

Well, maybe, there's you — and me.

Aren't we the lucky ones?

by Din Crowley

# Syndicalism & Us

"American Syndicalism: The IWW", by John Graham Brooks, MacMillan Company, 1913 (1970 Reprint by DaCapo Press, New York City), cloth, 264 pages

This is a book that examines the IWW as a crucible of a new kind of revolutionary spirit that boiled up from the lowest class in society — the migrant workers of the West and the immigrant men and women in the vast, exhausting mills, mines, and shops of the East. Printed in 1913 it was a contemporary attempt at analysis of a seemingly inexplicable social phenomenon, and as such exists on the same level as present-day hypothesizing of the student and black rebellions.

Brooks, with a strong background in labor and political study, theorizes that the IWW was the natural result of the inability of trade unions or the Socialist Party to reach down to these groups of the disenfranchised. As Brooks writes: "Not all the bulky offences of trade union aggression should obscure the fact that these organizations are among the educational and conservative forces of our time. The trade union expressly recognizes the wage system and tries always, no matter how awkwardly, to make terms with it. Just as expressly, socialism aims to destroy that system as part and parcel of the one 'iniquitous despoiler', capitalism; i.e., our present methods of doing business." Yet he noted that the Socialist Party had made no real attempt at bringing the unions to grip with the problems because the Socialist Party, with its intellectual, skilled-labor, and middle-class nature, could not reach down to the lowest order.

The IWW, Brooks made clear, "taps labor strata not only lower than those of the trade union, but lower still than those from which Socialism generally gets recruits....The IWW movement is strictly a revolutionary uprising against that part of the present order that is capitalism."

So was born a restless, rowdy, direct actionist movement with a philosophy that was loosely labeled syndicalism. But this was a distinctly American syndicalism growing up almost independently of the European variety. The Western Federation of Miners brought much of this spirit with them when they became involved in the founding of the IWW. Brooks quotes a WFM veteran recalling early days in Colorado before the IWW was formed: "One or two of us knew that trade unions were called Syndicates in France, and that sabotage meant some sort of row with the boss, in which labor got back with new tricks. It enabled them to hold on to their jobs while the strike was still carried on at the point of production."

One thing becomes apparent: Brooks and most of the American people looked upon the IWW as the most extreme and left-wing of American organizations. Brooks further believed that struggle on the lowest class basis would spread as an increasingly syndicalist international movement. In this he anticipated the Russian Revolution which had many syndicalist elements until Lenin dissolved the workers' committees, and the Irish Revolution which was initially chiefly syndicalist in nature.

This is a fascinating study and a much needed addition to the available literature on both the IWW and the Syndicalist movement.

— Pat Murfin



# TEAMSTERS AS UNION SCABS



# Union Demands Don't Up Prices!

Once again union scabbing is abroad in the land and the whole of the working class may suffer for it. For some time even before the victory against the California grape growers, the United Farm Workers had been organizing in the Salinas Valley, where much of the nation's lettuce, celery, carrots, and strawberries are grown. When 85% of the grape growers finally signed UFWOC contracts, the Western Conference of Teamsters moved on Salinas growers.

The Teamsters approached large lettuce growers, particularly the giant Purex Corporation, which has expanded greatly into agribusiness, with the proposition that it would be better for the growers to sign contracts with the Teamsters, who would be co-operative and non-aggressive, than to let UFWOC organize the workers. Purex of course saw the advantage of this company-union setup and quickly signed a contract binding their workers to become Teamsters. No attempt was made on the part of the Teamsters to organize the workers themselves; instead they went directly to the company to offer themselves as union scabs. It is a situation very reminiscent of Samuel Gompers' many attempts at breaking non-AFL unions.

## DOW MORALS: MAKE MONEY; KILL PEOPLE

Those college lads who troubled Dow recruiters on campus now have more than the napalm story to back them up.

Until recently Dow Chemical has been dumping 200 pounds of mercury each day into the Saint Clair River. The Canadian Government closed down a \$4,000,000 fishing industry because mercury poisoning in the fish was above the safe level, and the US Government started an investigation. The Refuse Act of 1899, long overlooked, provides that individuals giving information leading to the conviction of a polluter of federal waterways can claim half the fines levied against the polluter, up to \$2,500 per day. At once the 200 pounds daily discharge of mercury from Dow Chemical dropped to less than 10 pounds per day.

The facts establish that: (1) the mercury pollution was not technically unavoidable; (2) the Dow scientists knew that it was occurring and how to avoid it; (3) they also knew that mercury concentrates more and more dangerously in the creatures that eat the creatures that eat the mercury muck on the bottom of the river, so that the mercury level of game fish is 4,000 times the mercury level of the muck—and the people are the ultimate consumers.

Writes Stewart Udell: "Clearly mercury pollution is an example of corporate malfeasance.... The list of identified mercury polluters along our waterways reads like an honor roll of industrial blue-bloods: Dow Chemical, Olin, Allied Chemical, Kaiser Aluminum, Goodrich Chemical, Uniroyal, and West Germany's giant BASF."

Production for profit is no longer a tolerable way to handle modern technology.

## A True Aristocrat

Railroad Sam sat on his park bench listening to the well-to-do people discussing their material goods, houses, clothes, and finally cars.

"Well, I got a car, a big one," said Sam.

The others, looking at his coarse work clothes, looked at him incredulously.

"What kind of a car is that, Sam?", they asked, winking at one another.

"Why, a Coal Eight," answered Sam. "I just rode in it."

"Show us your car," they said.

Sam escorted them to the railroad track, where he indicated a fine long gondola car.

"There it is, folks," he pointed laughing.

The Teamsters have long had an arrogant disregard for workers as well as a very high regard for the pocketbooks of its officials. This new contract will bring in substantial amounts of money in the form of initiation fees and dues without benefitting the workers who are supposedly represented. The workers will have no choice in their new union, because under the Teamsters' authoritarian structure all power comes down from the International instead of coming up from the workers.

The United Farm Workers are appealing for assistance in challenging this exercise in union-management "co-operation". They have been considering a boycott of Purex products if the contracts are not vacated, and pressure must be put on the Teamsters both from within and from without the labor movement. This may prove an excellent opportunity to challenge the Teamsters to democratize their own union, as well as to teach them the lessons of working-class solidarity.

—Patrick Murfin

## NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR IU 620

The IWW would do well to start off an aggressive offensive to recruit some new members into IU 620 on the campus. There is a definite organizational vacuum on the campuses now that the deterioration of SDS and SSOC in the South has left colleges and universities without a nationwide radical organization offering a complete program. The IWW also offers a structure which radical students have been searching for—a democratic one. In addition, the IWW's broader vision of problems manages to avoid all the doctrinaire divisions which usually afflict organizations on the left and which students are sick of. Because the IWW reaches beyond the campus there is a certain insurance of continuity as students move off the campus both politically and by graduating.

The student movement has proven itself strong enough to effectively shut down this nation's major institutions of higher learning, and it holds forth the promise of forming an alliance with labor, as the 1968 French uprising shows. All that is lacking is organization with truly revolutionary consciousness and solidarity.

Political parties have been unable to consistently provide effective leadership. Their usefulness has been extremely damaged by their tendencies toward sectarianism. And more important—they are not the working class organized as a class. They often care more about having their share of the capitalist pie than about building a movement to create the kind of world we ought to have. In this country, particularly, their failures have been stupendous.

Ad-hoc, issue-oriented groups also have failed to achieve lasting results. Their task, at any rate, is different from ours.

Traditional labor unions also have failed—in their unholy alliance with the status quo, with their million-dollar salaries for union bosses. Traditional union pressure fails in a system in which capitalists can

## SHELL OIL

Since 1963 the Public Health Service has protested the Department of Agriculture's approval of Shell Oil's "No Pest" Strip. Scientists who are on Shell's payroll while in government service arrange it so that nothing blocks the widespread use of this poisonous product or even its extensive promotion.

Politicians, not union demands, cause inflation. Milton Friedman, the outstanding spokesman for conservatism in economics, proves it. In an interview reported in the Chicago Daily News July 29, he points out that if it is union demands that cause inflation, then inflation should occur where and when unions are strongest. But this is not so. Says Friedman:

"The trade unions in the United States were just as strong from 1960 to 1964 as they were from 1965 to 1969. You had inflation in the second period but not in the first. You can go around the world and find countries that have had strong unions and no inflation...and there are many cases of inflation without trade unions.... After the discovery of gold in California in 1848, prices rose rapidly until 1860, but there were no significant trade unions. From about 1890 to 1913 prices over the world rose about 3% to 4% a year—in countries with trade unions and without trade unions."

afford to give pay increases that they'll pass along to the consumer through further inflated prices. The state of American labor right now is one of a struggle to be able to meet the rising cost of living. And do the AFL-CIO unions and the ALA even question this? No.

What is needed today, then, is not just another union and not just another political party, but a union that recognizes its historical mission and organizes to that end. Aggressive, forward-looking, and unrelenting—such a union is the IWW.

The campuses offer one area of struggle that the IWW must become involved in.

—Jose G. Perez

## CHICAGO REPORT

Chicago is an uptight city. It is a city in constant tense anticipation of the next crisis and the next frightening awakening. And Chicago is a city with a past.

It is a city with a memory of what some now romantically call "the Chicago Uprising" during the 1968 Democratic Convention. Those days have now been mythified out of all proportion, but the myth is now more important because it sets a tone for the city. Outbursts of white radicals in Chicago since that time have been few, but each time these outbursts have grown in intensity and violence, almost as if to keep up a tradition.

In between major events militants return to one of the three or four communities where they almost all live and try to lead normal "hip" lives. But increasing police harassment and increasing numbers of mini-incidents and mini-riots springing up in their own communities makes it all but impossible. So they bind themselves closer to their communities and retreat further from contact with the surrounding city. The community gets together to defend and take care of itself. Free City is formed and co-ordinated efforts are made to provide legal aid, medical care, emergency drug care, runaway service, free food, places to crash and apartments, free music, communications, and a referral service. So the hip community draws into itself and waits for the next upheaval.

Chicago has always been a tough city. It is the last major American city with a major gang structure and "problem". Chicago's major dailies are constantly filled with horror stories of black gang violence, and ever-increasing numbers of

Friedman says periods of rapid price increase are periods in which the quantity of money increased. Since February, he says, the quantity of money in the USA has been increasing at the high rate of 6% to 9%.

Of prime importance is his advice to unions on their demands: "Any industry or labor group that holds down its prices or wages 'in the social interest' is not contributing to stopping inflation. All it's doing is pinching a big balloon in one corner. It's just driving the air somewhere else."

Doctor Friedman's suggestions include: Stop the \$7,000,000,000 farm price support program. End oil import quotas. Put money into an expansion of health facilities, not into Medicare payments for larger bills for the same old services. And ending war would help too.

### News Agents Wanted

The Industrial Worker is in need of added news agents and news boys to sell the publication with other IWW literature.

The Industrial Worker sells for 15c a copy and the commission to the agents or news boys is 10c per copy. The commission on song books and other literature is 40 per cent.

Anyone interested in the offer please communicate with "Industrial Worker, 2440 Lincoln Ave.

Chicago, Illinois, 60614

W. H. Westman,  
Business Manager

police are assigned with ever-improving equipment and firepower to deal with the situation. The City's afraid of the Panthers all right, but it's also frightened that the mighty Black P. Stone Nation, Disciples, and Conservative Vice Lords might take power in their communities and provide an armed body of black insurrectionists. And the fear is great.

Chicago's Latin and white gangs, too, have felt the pressure of the fear and have become increasingly politicized. The newspaper Rising Up Angry has done much organizing in the field and claims to have reached half the white gangs in the city with its revolutionary message. But old inter-gang hostilities remain, and much of the radicalism does not yet go beyond pig-hating and recklessness.

Chicago waits for incidents and finds them in things like the Grant Park riot, in which, for no single discernible reason, members of the hip, black, and white gang communities, along with bored teenagers from the suburbs, did battle with police. That event, and the shooting of two community-relations cops in the black Cabrini Greens housing project, have wound up this city tighter than ever. Rock music events are banned in the city; police act with increasing aggressiveness and hostility in minor situations; another major political trial, that of Brian Flanagan, is playing in town; war has been declared on gangs and radical leaders as well; school soon begins again; and the full effect of last year's student strike will again be felt—strikes and bitter engagements and sometimes violence. Chicago waits.

—Patrick Murfin





## MIGRATORY WORKERS

Many of you may have heard Chet Huntley's broadcast on NBC-TV about the conditions of the migrant farm workers throughout the US. If you did, you didn't hear anything complimentary about the Fruitgrowers Association. They let out a scream that was heard all the way to Washington DC. The Coca-Cola Company, which employs about 1300 men, screamed the loudest.

Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota sent a committee to Florida to get a

first-hand look at the conditions in the citrus orchards. If their report is true, which we have little reason to doubt, the workers there enjoy fewer comforts and general accommodations than you would find in a hobo jungle.

One of the representatives of the Coca-Cola Company objected very strongly to Huntley's broadcast, claiming that it was misleading; but when Senator Mondale pointed out in very strong language the lack of indoor plumbing and general unsanitary conditions, the company's representatives agreed that all was not as good as should be. But they pointed out that these conditions have been building up for many years, and it will take a long time to remedy them — which is an old gag that has been peddled to workers for hundreds of years.

Consequently no one expects them to do

anything about those conditions until the pressure is put on them. Senator Mondale is to be commended for his action against the Florida citrus growers, and he seems to be sincere in his desire to see the whole sordid mess cleared up. However past experience has proven to us that politicians as a group will not do anything to really rectify those conditions.

The workers themselves can do more to clean this up than all the politicians in Washington DC. They can take a tip from the California grape workers, who have just won a long battle against the growers. If the information we have is correct, more than 50% of the growers have now signed a contract with the union, and the others are coming around as fast as they can get to them. The agreement amounts to a substantial increase in wages with better housing and general living conditions. The

wages will now be around \$25 a day, and by 1973 around \$30 a day with yearly vacations and pensions after retirement besides social security.

This was all gained through solidarity among the workers including a nationwide boycott of California table grapes. The same conditions can be gained by the Florida citrus workers by having a good union represent them.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the union you can get to represent you. The IWW has men qualified to help you organize and help plan your actions in fighting for better working conditions. After that the future is in your own hands. Above all, don't be intimidated! You have legal rights as well as moral rights to fight for all of the good things of life that are denied to you by rich and greedy corporations. The future is yours. Go after it!

— J. W. Fain  
X325044

## LEFT SIDE

(continued from Page 1)

housing areas. A couple of years ago slum landlords were warned about these peeling walls, and told if they didn't rectify the situation the city would cover apartments with wall board and charge it to them. Since then 40 infant deaths have happened, and no slumlord has been prosecuted to date. It goes to show which is more important under our capitalist setup. Property always wins out over human life.

According to a recent squib in one of the dailies, a branch of the secret service, or whatever you want to call it, has been keeping a list of all "potential presidential assassins" ever since JFK was dry-gulched, so whenever a president or some other important official is coming through some area, they have a checklist on all potential subversives. This means that anyone who has ever signed a petition, been on a peace march, or subscribed to a radical paper, not to mention those who are active in labor organizing, are on this list. If you're thinking about canceling your sub to the Woika, forget about it. More than likely you're already classified as a potential assassin. Just take a lesson from Lee Harvey Oswald and take a day in the country whenever some slightly unpopular bigwig is coming through your fair city. After all, a day in the country beats looking at some "welfare recipient".

\*\*\*\*\*

## great festivals

We shake the dust of markets, banks, theaters, and pubs from our heavy feet. All roads lead in and out. A festival has been ordered. Our rulers will show themselves. The bands will play and children will sing. Dispensations have been signed. Each distraught man is to receive an extra rasher of bacon. Bless us.

— Gordon L. Herman

## incarceration

The lock's click brings a cold shocked despair.  
Sunlight drops a pattern while hiding its face;  
And walls become strange new friends that don't care  
How the hours go on and on without a trace.  
Familiar books grant a semblance of sanity,  
But the air is rancid with vicious talk.  
Each prisoner grooms his peculiar vanity;  
Respectable people on visits stop and gawk.  
Forever stands the hall outside the barred door  
That leads nowhere. And all the curses shouted  
From hell to breakfast will not change the core  
Of belief in this land that is so touted.  
I pace my cell a million times to remind me  
That I'd give all, save my soul, to be free.

— Gordon L. Herman

## HIROSHIMA

When you remember Hiroshima — and you should — perhaps you'll recall that General Groves, who headed the Manhattan project that made the Bomb, is now dead too; and that he once explained how he asked the various scientists on that project to write a proposal about what they felt should be done with it. He gave those reports that recommended dropping the Bomb on Japan to President Truman, while those that said it should not be dropped he kept Truman from seeing.

In such arbitrary valves in the communication system lurks destiny, and electing different presidents has rather trifling effect. But in building a new communication system based on an understanding among workers — this is where hope lies.

## REBEL VOICES

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