

THE I. W. W. IS PRACTICAL TODAY

ONE UNION: ONE LABEL

ONE THROUGH ACTUAL
ORGANIZATION

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Paupers of Boulder Dam Learning Hatred Born of Desperation

So-called "Model City" Forced at Last to Display its Poverty Through Appeals for Charity. No Love Lost on Gunmen.

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 25.—To one not acquainted with the true conditions existing at Boulder Dam through actual residence in the locality, the news item which appeared in the local press a few days ago would probably be intensely puzzling and surprising.

The Six Cos. and federal officials have carried constant on a nationwide advertising campaign of the good conditions supposed to exist in Boulder City, the main camp. They have dubbed it "The Model City" and broadcast far and wide that it contains no unemployment and that its conditions are a model of true Americanism.

It, no doubt, must have been embarrassing for the powers-that-be for the American Legion to pull such a line on their advertising as they did in issuing a call for old clothes, furniture, etc. to be donated to take care of the needy Boulder City of which, they state, there are far more than anyone realizes. They ask for everything but perishable foods.

So we find the true condition existing in Boulder City inadvertently exposed by one of the Six Gunners satellites. The dictatorial rule on the so-called Recreation prohibits the residence of anyone in Boulder City unless they are in business or working on the project. The only exception to this is workers who have been laid off or remain until all the wages they have coming has been eaten up in the company messhall. If they do not get back to work before that time, their badge is taken up and they must leave. Still we find that even the working on the project that is supposed to be the best in America in the matter of line, many are not able to earn even sufficient food, clothing and shelter. If one will take that fact alone and analyze it fully, it should be sufficient to give them an insight into the need of drastic action against the plutocratic profit-seeking of the Six Gunners and the chicanery of the government-officials connected with the project.

An example of class feeling was seen this week when "Petrol Pete" was crushed into a truck on the Boulder City highway, killing his wife and sending him to the hospital. "Petrol Pete" is one of these gunners, as symbolized by the age by the workers because of his loud bragging of his accomplishments with firearms and blackjack. The rest of the crash spread like wildfire through the camp and the result was not far different from what would have been the case if the news that the Kaiser had been killed had been published during the last war. When later news brought out the fact that Petrol Pete himself was not seriously injured, disappointment was evident on nearly every face. Such remarks as, "It should have been him; not his wife," and "It was hoping too much" flew from mouth to mouth.

Such hatred is not really to be wondered at when one knows that many workers, especially the married men, find themselves in a virtual trap of having to either submit to the multitudinous abuses or be driven into the ranks of the miserable unemployed without a chance even a way to transport what few personal belongings they may have—and see the frustrating gunmen amongst them day and night as a symbol of the ruthless power exerted to enforce such submission without regard for constitutional rights or the tenets of meager human decency.—60-2.

Marine Transport Workers of New Orleans Urge Seamen to Organize

Arrest of Korenblatt is Closed Incident. All Marine Workers Invited to Join I. W. W. and to Study its Principles.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(Rather an interesting episode was enacted on Sunday, December 18. The two sides were composed of the police on the one hand and the participants in a debate on the other. The Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W. was challenged to a debate by the M. W. I. U. The "challenge" was accepted. The following proposition was to be debated: Resolved, That the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W. has a program that is all sufficient for the protection of marine workers. It was to be held at the M. W. I. U. hall at 2:30 p. m.

Korenblatt, the M. T. W., was to assume the affirmative; Lorenz, of the M. W. I. U., was to take the negative. The debate got under way about 2:30 p. m. with about 40 men present. The first speaker was under way about 15 minutes during which time the audience had steadily increased to about 75, when the "upholders of the law" came in to stage a "raid".

The speaker noticed their entry but continued speaking until told to "shut up". Each opponent had an acting chairman. The active participants were frisked and taken into custody. They were booked with being fugitives from justice and being "dangerous" and "suspicious". They were caged up in the 3rd precinct station house. The next order of business was to take them to "school" or the show up to be finger printed, mugged, questioned and threatened by the many invisible "officers of the law" who were hidden behind a screen. Three visits were made to the "school" for review. On Tuesday the fugitives were taken to court.

The court room scene would have merited the Vitaphone film news for its extreme comical aspect. The witnesses (two of the raiders) on the stand were questioned by the judge and the lawyer acting in behalf of the "fugitives" from justice. The evidence of the witnesses was discounted fully by the lawyer. The "judge" calmly said, "25 dollars or thirty days." The lawyer had the four "culprits" defended by signing certain documents.

The "Law" violates the Law. The "Law" and order force violated all the laws pertaining to their raid. They had no warrant for seizure of literature, entering the hall, searching and arresting the participants in the debate, and ordering the audience to "beat it". Legally they had no right to cage them, have them finger printed, photographed, abused verbally and otherwise or charged with being dangerous and suspicious plus being fugitives from justice.

"Legally" they had no right. What was done was of an entirely different nature. But then again "the officers of law and order" are always right, until they are checked up.

The interested man was Lawyer Dowling who prevented them from marching the "culprits" off to jail, to do penance because they dared to discuss a problem beyond imposition to the Marine Workers, who showed their interest by the way they attended the meeting.

WHY NOT?
HOUR DAY
DAY WEEK
And no wage-cuts!
Organize
IN THE
I.W.W.
MAKE PROSPERITY FOR ALL

Low wages, long hours, cruel cutting, rotten grub, blacklisting, abuse, etc. Instead of the above you want wages as high as you can get, shorter hours, bigger crews, the best of food, to do away with the black list, the best conditions when working and watch below. And whenever you think change is necessary for the betterment of the crew then you will be able to change them. Not by pleading with the employers but by demanding and taking them through the medium of action on your part and not through "mouthpieces or politicians".

Think it over and then organize. In which sense should you organize? Why in the M. T. W. of the I. W. W., of course. Why? Because the M. T. W. as a part of the I. W. W. has a program of vast potentialities. The M. T. W. can count upon the full support and cooperative of the other Industrial Unions of the I. W. W., of which the M. T. W. is an integral part. Look into the matter. Examine its program, its history. Visit the hall and ask your questions. Plenty of literature is always on hand and you are extended the full privileges of the hall and treated accordingly.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY has ever been the watchword of the I. W. W. since its birth. SOLIDARITY of workers in all wage wars, whether initiated and led by the I. W. W. or by any other organization; or whether they be the spontaneous outburst of dissatisfied unorganized workers, was always the accepted policy of the members of the I. W. W.

SOLIDARITY with our fellow workers, who bled or fell into the clutches of the enemy, while on the fighting line of the class struggle, was always the practice of the members of the I. W. W., for they believe that "An Injury to One is an Injury to All".

By the time these lines are before the reader, the Labor Trials of Kentucky will be in progress again. A large number of brave fighters will be on trial for their lives in Harlan and Lexington, Kentucky. Their sole and only crime is loyalty to the working class, a most heinous crime in the eyes of the blind justice of the master class.

IWW's Get Six Months Sentence. No Defense Witnesses or Attorney

Conviction of Canadian Workers Example of Classical Labor Frame-up. Man Had no Chance. Case Must be Appealed

SIoux LOOKOUT, Ont.—George McAdam, Ben Taylor, H. Snider and T. Spenuk were sentenced to six months apiece on charges of unlawful assembly. This was a direct frame-up for the defense witnesses were called, no defense attorney was present, and the boys were given no opportunity of getting one before they were tried.

Briefly the facts of the case are as follows: Since the ban on road-riding, many communities have been forced to take care of large numbers of unemployed and migratory workers who were taken off the train at these points. In many cases the numbers taken care of by the municipality was almost as great as the local population. Of course, this could not endure indefinitely, so the municipalities were forced to appeal to the Provincial and finally the Dominion government.

For some time these men were housed and fed at these places, of course conditions were anything but endurable, but with the solidarity of purpose born of desperation, these men in many cases won for themselves small concessions, especially at Sioux Lookout, where we find several I. W. W. delegates among the 190 men quartered there.

Finally they were offered the option of going to the road camps at \$10 per month, or going to the lumber camps at private concerns at the same munificent salary. These offers were flatly refused and the men drew up their demands, which consisted of 30¢ per hour per 8-hour day on all jobs.

From these demands, it can be seen to some extent the conditions, that these men have been reduced to by this system, for these demands of theirs contain nothing but the essence of living wages, and the men were offered to get these men to the road and lumber camps, but without success. Finally orders came for the arrest of those workers who were responsible for the movement. In fact, they were all arrested, for no jail in this part of the country could house these men, so at first five were arrested, and the most dangerous.

Of these five, four were members of the I. W. W., what a tribute to a "dead organization" as some are wont to call it!

When these five were arrested, the others planned a demonstration with its prime object of forcing the issue and the arrest of all. Fourteen in all were arrested, and of these five were released on suspended sentence; four given 6 months each and the rest from one to six months.

Open Shoppers Fear "Baby Hoboes" may be Contaminated by IWW

And so a Few are Segregated. C. of C. urges U. S. Government to Use Federal Camps for "Training"

SEATTLE, Wash.—As a part of a national move to exploit the labor of wandering and homeless boys a "youth colony" has been established by the "Powers that Be" here in the Queen City. These unfortunate youths, who are forced on the streets by the present "economic crisis" developed by the machine age of production under the capitalist system, are being segregated on the top floor of 84 Union St. in the old immigration station. The so-called club rooms and bunks are under supervision of organization charity here. The Salvation Army has donated these rooms and the "Baby Hoboes" are eating stop down at the Vallures of America.

During the past few days are 'put at various manual tasks where their youthful vigor is exploited to the limit. At night they play piggyback, etc., listen to the blarney of sky pilot, patriotic and open shop speakers.

At the present time this "Baby Hobo" colony has thirty three inmates, but there are forty six cots located here which will soon be filled to over flowing with these homeless kids.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, thru its military affairs committee adopted to reliable reports, has telegraphed Washington, D. C., urging the U. S. Government to establish Emergency Military Training Camps for youths under twenty-one at Fort Lawton and Lewis in the state of Washington.

These Christian moralists claim they are picking up the "Baby Hoboes" to save their sex lives preventing their free association with the older migrators. So they are using this false camouflage excuse to segregate the kids, exploit their bodies during the daytime and fill their minds full of capitalist bunk at night.

They are filling the brains of these unemployed and homeless wails full of patriotic, race prejudices and militaristic propaganda and above all, they are being taught to hate labor unionism—and most especially the I. W. W.

So, it is the all important job of the Junior Wobblies to counteract this reactionary propaganda put out by these youth colonies by the Anker class of America.

DOWN WITH CAPITALISM

Sure! But—
"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."

The I. W. W. alone offers such a revolutionary, scientific plan of working class organization. Become a member today!

General Membership Meeting
CHICAGO REGION
F. W. Ralph Chaplin, Editor, Industrial Worker,
"The Needs of the I. W. W. Press"
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30,
1618 Madison Street
Every member should be present

Collect funds for the Defense. Rush funds to the General Defense Committee, 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Send all contributions to: H. J. Lindheim, 314 Bay St., Perth Arthur, Ontario.

Industrial Worker
 "An Injury to One is an Injury to All"
 ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE STRIKE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Industrial Workers of the World

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 article or collection which bears the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official. All other matter herein published is the responsibility and expression of the individuals or individuals, writing or editing the same.

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Let's Share the Full Product of Industry

The much-advertised "Share the Work" campaign is simply another and cruder con game. As usual the workers are intended to be the goats. According to its benevolent sponsors those of us who have little or nothing at all are expected to share it with others who have less. It is truly a magnificent panacea and one worthy of the brains of a ruling class whose greed and stupidity have already all but wrecked human society. "Share your work and your pennies with one another like good little children," they tell us. "And don't complain. Remember, it is better to have a dime apiece than nothing at all."

In the face of this irresistible logic we are expected to stand speechless with gratitude. There is nothing to say but, "Thank you." Anybody knows without being told that even a dime is better than utter emptiness in the old grouch-bag. So that's that. The only trouble is that, while workers share their loaf of bread with one another, the parasite of industry continues unintermittently to share the sound of workers' flesh. The "Share the Work" campaign costs them nothing at all. They have simply passed the buck to the underdog who has always been the last little "share" in the world's only thing the employers are called upon to have are the profits. There they share in undivided portions not with the underdog, but with one another. "Thus are the ends of justice and expediency met. This characteristic shrewdness and philanthropy. As every one is supposed to be happy and satisfied. As the good said when he saw the butcher knife. "It's a great life. . . for anyone who likes to get belly on the bread and butter table."

The "Share the Work" campaign is in keeping with the general policy of the American parasite class to make the producers pay the full cost of the terrible industrial disorganization resulting from the mismanagement and uncurbed greed of the employers. It is a disastrously and hypocritical attempt to escape being penalized to any extent for their own mismanagement.

The Worker Pays and Pays

Consider the cold facts for a moment. In 1930 he first year of the depression, wage workers were taxed a billion of dollars in the form of wage cuts. Since that time the figure has mounted until they make the so-called wage debts look like pocket change. The workers have paid for the depression and are still paying. The present tax wages are only 40 per cent of the 1919 level. But, in the meantime, what has happened to the income of the parasite class? According to a statement by a nationally known research director, is the third year of the depression interest and dividend payments to the owners of industry are only slightly under the year of greatest prosperity, while wages—the purchasing power of the nation—have been cut about one-half. In the first five months of 1932, \$3,087,000,000 were paid to stock and bond holders—an increase of \$29,000,000 over prosperous 1929!

And if we are told by these same self-benevolent philanthropists the complaining class, that we, who labor produce those profits and dividends, should share our crust of bread and be damn glad to have anything at all! For sheer, unadorned all there has been nothing like it since the world began. The workers have always shared with relatives and fellow workers what little they had. They're doing it now, and they will continue, out of necessity, to do it. The advice for the better off workers who grew fat on our privation and misery.

Share? Of course, we want to share and we intend to share, not only our crust, but the full product of our labor as applied to the marvelously productive machinery of today. We intend to take and to keep, or ourselves as producers of the full benefits of the productivity of these machines. We intend to share these benefits among ourselves as producers, and a complete exclusion of the human ghouls whose only interest or ambition in life has been to acquire, by fair means or foul, their pound of flesh.

All power to the General Strike, the four-hour day, four-day week with no wage cuts! All power to the workers' industrial administration which will replace the rotten edifice of decaying capitalism! All power to the I. W. W. in its campaign of education, organization and emancipation!

TECHNOCRACY

"Hidden by the ruffian of a thousand and one man sideshows of current happenings is the most potent and significant statement to be made in the 2000 years of man's habitation on this planet. By its extreme simplicity this little conclusion of Technocracy may easily escape attention, when it is recognized demands the happiness, security and future existence of the peoples on the North American continent. It is simply this: Man, in his age-long struggle for leisure and the limitation of toil, has finally arrived at that position where, for the first time, this goal is not only possible, but probable. This is a conclusion of engineers, not theorists, and its significance is none the less far-reaching when it is broken down to the specific level of the population in which 122,000,000 Americans live. With what is known of Technology today in this country, it is now necessary for the adult population, ages 25 to 45, to work but 680 hours per year per individual to produce a standard of living for the entire population ten times above the average income of 1929.—Wayne W. Parrish, in "The New Outlook" for December.

Wage Slaves Without Wages

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor reports, according to the "Pittsburgh Press" that it is receiving complaints about unpaid wages to the extent of \$320,000 a year, as compared with \$14,500 of such claims in 1931. The department is considering the California wage-collection law, under which the state collects unpaid wages, without any charge to the worker. The only recourse Pennsylvania workers now have is to enter civil suit, which in most cases they cannot afford.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT TODAY

by KATHERINE H. POLLAK

Reviewed by E. C. S.

While there is a great need for a history of contemporary labor in America, this handbook by Katherine H. Pollak falls far short of its title. Its fault lies not in what is presented, but what is not presented. With the wealth of material available to a research worker, it is astounding that any omission of labor activities should be of last labor movement the most active, important and influential, the I. W. W.

That probably Miss Pollak, due to her Bookman's training has a slight distaste for that form of unionism that expresses the will of the wage slave. And wage slaves, in this organization, are notorious. A rule to those messiahs emanating from colleges that attempt to emancipate them. Going back to Pollak's history, we find mentioned the Socialist, the A. F. of L., Communist and the Progressive, i. e. the C. P. U. A. or Committee for Progressive Labor Action. Some regret for the debate of the A. F. of L. attempt to unionize the textile mills of Danville, Virginia is given and like wise the Communist fare among textile workers at Gastonia, North Carolina.

While the Danville clause was due to the restrictions placed upon organization by the A. F. of L. labor fathers in their fear of labor unionism, the Gastonia tragedy was directly due to union weakness by the deliberate policy of Communist training. Like the Patterson, New Jersey strike of 1931 in which the Communist National Textile Workers Union deliberately offered to act as strike breakers in order to have

their union recognized, the Gastonia strike and its attendant killings and jailings of textile workers was due to communist fanaticism. Ignoring the psychology of southern labor and its enforced ignorance of labor union needs, also its antipathy to racial equality, communist stupidity, on the one hand, to neglect the I. W. W. on the other, ended in complete rout of Gastonia workers and a growing suspicion of communist activity by American labor. This lack of history is revealing only when they realize the significance of the communist declaration that "those who do not agree with us are traitors to the working class." As if they were the working class or even sincere enough and intelligent enough to express working class sentiments.

Miss Pollak has enough regard for communism to present it in its true colors and also a fair understanding of Socialism and A. F. of L. She is weakly weak on industrial unionism, even when she glances soulfully over the C. P. U. A. desire to have workers unionized in the promised land by this method. Her mind, like her book, is a complete blank with regard to the I. W. W., the American labor movement of today. She forgets Harlan, Ky., Columbine, Colorado, Glis Elm, Wash., the Unemployed Union, Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes, arenas of I. W. W. activity. Facts in action, living proofs of a renewed I. W. W. sweep of labor. Miss Pollak, when you write this history of yours, why didn't you write it all?

Time to the Workers
 CHARLES SCHWEIN

The gate of opportunity will never swing open to the unorganized worker.

The foundation of all good working conditions is a good union card. Join the I. W. W.

Industrial unionism is a necessary to the structure of any sane society as the steel skeleton is to a skyscraper.

Loaf of workers continue to expect a "break" from the existing order, but jobs more gave it up as a bad job. The "break" they got was spelled with an "O."

Enthusiasm without a One Big Union card is like a rifle without a bullet.

The I. W. W. is accused of being 25 years ahead of the times by those who are exactly 25 years behind the times—craft, unionists, for instance.

Why have a handful of rich people got all the good things of life? Simply because the poor are too ignorant of their class position to do anything about it. Join the I. W. W. and help to put the parasite class in overalls.

What is the purpose of all civilization, all learning, all advance in science and the invention of machinery?

Plainly, it is to increase human happiness and security. If it isn't this, then what is it for?

Anyway, the only thing it had actually done is to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The workers have been deluded by the benefits of these machines and they have been forced to bear all the hardships such as machines brought upon the world.

All present workers are being asked to go back to candle light and log cabins, just as though all this wonderful progress and not been made!

To all of which we reply, "Nothing less." We workers are as much entitled to enjoy the riches and sweetness of life as anybody else.

In fact a lot more than the parasites, who never produce anything.

Take Samuel Insull, for instance. He was a common thief who looked big because he had inflated. He took the life like any other common thief and swindled the lives and careers of many of his brother crooks. He had money, shot and tore need and he let's it flow, and splash to money. And now he is perched on a rock over in Greece.

John Law can't get at him. The old bond has too much dough. The next thing on the program will be a nauseating series of telegrams—slaying him up like another Napoleon. And what does it all mean?

Simply this: that a man like that—a member of a class like that—should never have been entrusted with so much power and wealth.

We workers, living under Industrial Democracy, will never make a mess of things the way Insull did. We just couldn't.

The reason is that the thing we believe in and struggle for is PRINCIPLE and not private gain. There is a world of difference.

In order to be happy and prosperous we figure that we have to learn to be happy and secure together—as a class. And it is as a class that we propose to solve our present problems and rebuild the world in keeping with the needs and requirements of all of us.

This cannot be done until the capitalist control of earth and machinery of production is done away with.

Organize in the One Big Union of the I. W. W. and make happiness and security for the human race a reality.

Read the Industrial Worker, read and distribute the new I. W. W. pamphlet, the General Strike. Take out a red card and get into the fight.

This is one sure way of doing things that you don't have to be ashamed of.

The Song The Communist Never Sings
 By Communist

I want to be a working man and with the workers union. The crossroads for my palaces—no, a flopjost for my home; I want to be a member of that free, untrammeled hand, A ballchain on my ankle and a pickaxe in my hand.

I want to be a working man and beat capitalist rule. The song of "God and Country" while the dum dum bullets ring; To cheer the "Shirry Banner" till my empty innards burst, And follow Green and Lewis till my ragged form is dust.

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Present Order is Doomed "The Kangaroo Court" to be Presented by I. W. W. in Seattle Hall

Engineers and economists who have attracted attention by their advocacy of a new social and economic order which they call "Technocracy" have fired another scorching blast at the existing system. In the current issue of "Harper's Magazine" Howard Scott, a member of the group, declares that the "price system" has been "trunk a paralyzing blow" by the machine and is dead beyond recall. "If we allow ourselves to drift for another year or more as we have the last three trying to patch up a system that cannot be salvaged," Scott says, "we shall have some 20,000,000 unemployed." That is 20,000,000 more than the total estimated unemployed this year.

Modern industry, Scott argues, is operated under the price system and to be successful it must make a profit and pay a return on the money invested. "The amount of profit depends on the quantity of output which the machine produces." This is declared to be the reason for the "increased cry for trade expansion at home and abroad." The producer has found that if his profit increases if he cuts the cost of production and the surest way to do this is to produce on as large a scale as possible—with machines.

"A producer," Scott says, "does not install machines in order to give his employees more leisure. He uses machines because they multiply many times over the output of which his employees are capable and at a faster and much cheaper rate."

The profit, instead of being passed on to the workers in wages and to the public in cheaper goods, has been reinvested in production, until output has to increase at a compound interest rate to pay for the "river of money being invested in it."

Meanwhile, consumption has lagged far behind—and there, according to Scott, is all the reason needed for the depression. "Bankers and economists," according to Scott, "are not fitted to govern, as is demonstrated by their actions in the present depression." Bankers he calls "middle men" of an antiquated age, and economists are likened to "romancers." "The group which Scott is associated inside that the burden of debt and interests were lifted from industry and a technical operation substituted for our present system workers would need to work only 16 hours a week. Even at that level, they contend each worker would live at a very high standard—possibly at the rate of a \$20,000-a-year income by working less than four hours each day, four days a week.

The only work on earth is the nobility of labor, and there is no greater sin than to live from the stolen labor of others. The capitalist is one kind of parasite, the scab another.

WATCH YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing Industrial Worker. For instance 835, this means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

THIS IS YOUR NUMBER

836

The I. W. W. and the Four Hour Day

The four hour-day, four day week with no wage cuts is destined to become the outstanding issue of the generation of human beings now alive. It is unquestionably the only program of action so far devised which will in any way or to any appreciable extent relieve the desperate situation produced by the gradual introduction of manless machinery, which now confronts the world.

When the last I. W. W. General Convention endorsed, and urged the advocacy of this four hour program, there was but little comment. A few enthusiasts became enthusiastic, a few skeptics shrugged their shoulders and a few labor philosophers wagged their heads. That was about all there was to it. But the I. W. W. believed in and was willing to take a stand for the four-hour day. It had pioneered the eight-hour-day and six-hour-day and believed the time was ripe for a still shorter workday. And so the General Convention, following the best traditions of the I. W. W., committed the organization to a policy of the four-hour-day, four-day-week, with no pay cuts!

In the meantime the A. F. of L. Convention had finally mustered up courage enough to come out for the thirty-hour-week. And this, coming from that quarter, was not unexpected. The rock-ribbed conservatism of the A. F. of L. was doing its diminishing membership lists no good in the face of the greatest depression in history. Radicalism was in the air and even the patient apd long suffering A. F. of L. jobsite, the few who were not picking up and laying 'em down," began to see the foolishness of trying to weather the economic storm in a ship as antiquated and waterlogged as Noah's ark. And so that distinguished tired businessman, President Green, was prompted to crank up his almost exhausted brain, and apply himself to the problem of trying to prove that the moss-covered principles of craft unionism were still worthy of the trust and confidence of the few remaining dues-paying members. It was a hard job, and one to which his every instinct and conviction were in rigid opposition. But he did it. And the six-hour program was announced to the waiting world. Unfortunately it was exactly sixteen years too late—as usual. Had this policy been adopted by the A. F. of L. years ago at the time it was first advocated by the I. W. W., the story would have been different. There would have been excitement then and enthusiasm. There might have been a rebuff or at least a continuance, of toleration for the institution of "craft-like" unionism. But in 1932 "the applause was perfunctory and the enthusiasm lukewarm. The rank and file of the A. F. of L. instinctively, what economists, technicians and students of social science already knew, that the six-hour day and the general policy of the A. F. of L. is merely belated and inadequate gesture, and one that cannot honestly claim the virtue of being practical. Simple arithmetic will prove that the six-hour-day cannot possibly take up the prevailing slack in unemployment. Simple common sense will show that a four hour program would have had as good a chance of being generally adopted as the six hour program has.

And so the I. W. W. was, not for the first time again in the lead as far as Labor's imperatively necessary demands are concerned. Not only is it true that the A. F. of L. did not rise to the occasion but it is also true that the Communists, the Socialists the S. L. P. and all other radical political parties did not, in this respect, help the proletariat to fulfill its historic mission. There were hundreds of ringing campaign slogans during the late lamented election but the four-hour-day, four-day-week with no pay cuts were not conspicuously included. And the Socialist party's solemn-faced endorsement of the A. F. of L.'s six-hour program did little or nothing to add to the respect of class conscious workers for either the Socialist party itself or the economic discernment of its leadership. It was just funny, that's all.

The most startling confirmation of the fundamental soundness of the I. W. W. position came at the last of the General Convention, had adopted the four-hour position. It came from the Technocracy social and industrial laboratories in New York. These scientists, who have been giving the present system of society the test of the microscope, announced quiet without warning in the pages of the December, "New Outlook" that the only possible solution for the problem of unemployment was the four-hour-day, four-day-week with no pay-cut!

This is a program about which much will be heard during the forthcoming months. It is up to the I. W. W. to carry on!

"PIPE CITY," CALIFORNIA

A Village of Poverty That Loves its Rags

By
GEFION

To the large number of cities that cluster the shores of San Francisco Bay has been added another, it is "Pipe City." But this latest addition to the family of California municipalities is not due to any feverish efforts on the part of the Golden (?) West's smooth-tongued and "go-getter" realtors. Nor has its being arising from any unexpected local reversion of the late and deeply lamented Father Prosperity. No shares of rumpets were heard on the day when its shales of large concrete sewer pipes suggested to its baptizer its somewhat unique cognomen. Economic chaos tried this collection of hovels. It is suckled by Hunger and Misery and Want.

"Pipe City" lies within the concrete of Oakland. Its rows of great concrete sewer sprawl over several acres along the interurban tracks of the Southern Pacific, and from a distance these rag and mud-covered pipes resemble a squat, muffled town of the northern California. Its chilly interiors house in the neighborhood of two hundred unfortunate and hungry workless.

"Pipe City" believes in Law's Order. It has a mayor. He willingly and graciously grants me an interview. Judging from his appearance and expressions, he should be well qualified for the position of mayor, not merely of this concrete municipality, but of any other municipality. He is a large and affable man. In fact, he volunteered the information that he years is 42 years of age. He is affable, friendly, and full of social and fatherly stress—and he is a quoniam business man.

Preliminary introductions over, I ask the mayor several questions. He answers them in others: "What are the men's attitude and reactions toward the present economic conditions?" He says: "Oh, you mean: 'Are they red?' No. Sirs, that's one thing we don't allow. No reds—alt." We talk awhile about conditions in general and how "Pipe City" obtains its food supplies. From the mayor's remarks, I judge that no organized efforts are put forth. The men mostly depend upon the goodwill of kind-hearted groups of Oakland citizens. If food is brought in in large enough quantities, then it is portioned out. If not, survival becomes a matter of individual "resilience."

The mayor's office is a tent. It contains two beds, a table, an oil cook stove and utensils, a radio, and also serves as commissary. While the mayor's remarks, come and go, the mayor smiles, shakes hands and keeps up a running conversation—in short, behaves in the most approved manner. A sanctimonious-looking individual enters and places a bundle of religious tracts upon the table. In an unobtrusive but informal manner the mayor that he will return later to ascertain how his literary contribution "took" among the "City's" inhabitants. And all the while the governmental radio synthesizes our ear-drums with the latest jazz selections.

I ask permission to inspect the "City." It is gladly granted, and the mayor honors me with more than a year by President Hoover in the vaults of the White House. This new and startling revelation of my frame-up by an official government commission should help arouse public sentiment.

No matter what the Governor of California says, the facts prove that my case is not closed. Only a small part of the proof is a gigantic Mooney meeting held November 6th, at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, where 18,000 Californians from all parts of this State vigorously protested my continued imprisonment and pledged to carry on the fight for my freedom.

On the basis of the facts stated in the letter I have mentioned, which tears into shreds the framed-up decision against my pardon, I have made a public demand for a new trial. This week my attorneys are taking steps necessary to bring me to trial and to have me acquitted. I was tried and convicted on one; six were dismissed against my will; and one remains, at my request, for my freedom.

It is vital that I be brought to trial and given a chance to prove my innocence. No one has ever entered the courtroom secured after my conviction, that all the witnesses against me were perjurers, and that I am absolutely innocent. Dependent upon the support of my friends, I can possibly go ahead without contributions to defray the heavy expenses.

Special circumstances at San Quentin make it possible for me to make this personal appeal direct to you. I am turning to you in my extreme need. I am sure, my fellow-members in the ranks of Organized Labor, will help me.

After seventeen years of mental and physical tortures, after having seen the shadow of the gallows, there looms through the blackness of my dungeon where I am buried alive, a ray of light—a gleam of hope. Please don't let it die. If my plans fall now, there is nothing left. I have another chance to leave here alive. There is a possibility at this time of securing the Courts and the Governor to act, if the aroused and aggressive mass pressure of public opinion for pardon is crystallized in a decisive manner. The real battle is ahead of us.—Tom Mooney.

Tom Mooney Makes Appeal to Labor From His Prison Cell

The letter just sent to the Governor of California by fifteen famous American and Canadian labor leaders is a fight for my freedom. This new appeal follows the unofficial publication of the suppressed Hoover Report on my case which was written for more than a year by President Hoover in the vaults of the White House. This new and startling revelation of my frame-up by an official government commission should help arouse public sentiment.

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Minneapolis Slaves are Asked to Picket Politicians—not Boss

So-called "United Front" Movement Designed to Make Workers Sub-conscious Spectators by Charles F. Duggan to the I. W. W.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Hunger Marchers came back from Washington. They succeeded only in making themselves look foolish in expecting that capitalist politicians can or will do something for them. It remains now for another bunch of political freaks in Minneapolis to try to form another United Front to include the Communist, "United Front and Disorganized Rear" and for the same purpose to petition the legislative bodies. A renegade from the S. L. P. who is now a deacon in a Mission Baptist, one of the religious outfits that beg from charitable people with the plea, "Help me to help the unemployed so I can help myself," made himself very prominent and ridiculous in the spionator leading up to the organizing of these different organizations into the so-called United Front.

He made himself ridiculous by stating that he did not expect that the good would come of a "legislative program," but nevertheless a program was drawn up to present to the State Senate in St. Paul. One would think that this bunch was paid by the capitalist class to keep the workers marking time engaging in useless indirect political tampering in the name of the so-called industrial class, as advocated by the I. W. W., is the only action that will bring about the bacon. The renegade says that he will make some very elaborate remarks regarding the I. W. W., as if he feared that the workers would see through the trickery of his political proter.

I would like to ask any sensible worker who has gained by begging politicians for relief. The spectacle of workers, members of the only useful class in society, going down on their hands and knees to the representatives of the parasitic class, disguising their begging cries by calling their "demand" as "neutrality" is a self-respecting worker as a whole. Everyone should know that politicians are only the tools of the masters of industry and likewise that workers are led by the nose and not by the politician.

Now that there is hunger and want among the working class because the boss has so much money in his pockets and no markets—workers cannot buy back 50 billion dollars worth of commodities with ten billion dollars worth of money wages—the I. W. W. is positive and organized, demand and take the four-hour day and the four-day week. This is the only way to get back to work and to get the workers to picket the industries. The necessity of life that workers need come from the industries and do not come from the workers. The workers must be organized by political representatives of the master class.

Moreover, when the parasitic class sees that the workers are on the move, it contemplates taking over of industry, then will be the relief given without begging. In the I. W. W. the capitalist class will do anything to keep the workers' backs. We will get the parasitic class off our backs when we organize industrially and not politically.—M. Q.

Die-hards in Britain Close Their Eyes to Handwriting on Wall

LONDON, England.—While mobs of unemployed clamored outside, members of the House of Commons last week voted an additional \$20,000,000 to take care of the cost of unemployment benefits and state relief.

This makes the total cost of these services for the year about \$27,000,000, of which about two-thirds was contributed by the public treasury.

According to government spokesmen, the army of unemployed now numbers 2,800,000. But the Conservative Minister for Labor declares that Britain is holding her own in world trade to a greater extent than in any other nation, and that there has been no deterioration of employment in Britain such as has occurred in other countries.

Slaves Donate More Freely Than Bosses to Relieve Distress

ST. LOUIS—It's a case of "put up or shut up" with wealthy citizens of St. Louis.

Mapping a campaign to raise funds to carry on relief work, welfare agencies gave a quota to employees and another to the employers. To date, with only half of their reports in, the workers have contributed 65 per cent of their allotment, but the rich have given only 46 per cent of their share of the demand made upon them.

Solicitors are calling back on the "big givers," prodding them to assume their rightful share of the distress burden.

THE MIGRATORY WORKER

Raw Material of Industrial Democracy

By
JACK KENNY

There has been a tremendous lot said of job migration. It has been said that we hardly know anything about him. The truth is that it is much simpler than we think. So much has been said about the "psychology of the migratory worker" and the "habits of the migratory worker," and so on, that we have begun to consider the floater as a special kind of human being altogether.

On the one hand we have a section characterizing the migratory as "hobos," "bums," drunks, degenerates and altogether unavailing persons; and on the other hand we have an equally loose thinking group which regard them as a species of superman—reckless, adventurous, do-or-die and instantly engaged upon sowing the seeds of revolution and discontent.

As a matter of fact, the migratory, as the name would imply, is the worker who moves about because he works in seasonal industries. Just that and nothing more. On the average he is a very ordinary sort of person, neither a petting nor a devil of the class struggle nor an ambulatory angel of light.

It is true, however, that the conditions of his life are somewhat different from those of the stationary workers of the great industries of the east. For the floater is more western than eastern, although he is not devoid of such. I myself, have obtained shipments out of New York with almost the same facility as out of San Francisco or Seattle.

The floater is almost always a compulsory celibate. He is either married or his family life has been permanently broken up. He eats in restaurants, jungles or camps on the job. He generally possesses a few dollars, but frequently he stands there, often in winter, in warmer climates, only of a heavy shirt; in more temperate zones he may affect corduroys and heavy coats, but frequently he stands there, nearly always becomes divorced from religion after a short period of migratory life.

The chief industries employing migratory workers are the lumber, agricultural and construction industries. In the lumber camps they sleep in bunk-houses, on road jobs in tents or bunk-houses, and during the winter months they live in the open air. On the Pacific Coast the migratory may carry a bundle of bedding with him, although his brother of the midwestern states practices this practice.

The migratory worker, like everything else, has changed. He is effected by the evolution of industry.

On the Pacific Coast the days of the "big stake" have passed. Whereas, only ten years ago, it was a common thing to see a worker come into town after some months on the job with \$150.00 in his pockets; nowadays he is considered fortunate if he brings in \$40.00. The old tradition however, of property still remains on the coast. Although his conditions have altered much for the worse, the coast still seems to think himself in some mysterious way, a superior type of being. As a matter of fact, especially since the rapid growth of the I. W. W. in that section, the migratory worker may soon be outstripping his coast colleagues, unless the latter also organizes faster.

The floater is compelled to beat the trains following up the elusive job offer the country, except on those occasions when he secures a shipment from an employer. On such occasions he is allowed to taste the blissful sweets of the "cashion." His customary, illegal method of travel brings him into constant hostile contact with the railroad authorities and employs and the police. This service possibly to lessen somewhat his respect for "law and order," as authorities often abandon even the empty pretense of "justice"—especially when they have to deal with the harmless and helpless hobo. In this respect there are fewer obstacles in the way of revolutionary education for the floater than for the stationary worker. The latter, not having so much to do with the law, still nurtures a reverence for its mysteries.

On the other hand, it has been rather

hard to get the floater to accept the idea of job migration. He has been told that he should know nothing about him. The truth is that it is much simpler than we think. So much has been said about the "psychology of the migratory worker" and the "habits of the migratory worker," and so on, that we have begun to consider the floater as a special kind of human being altogether.

Among the bread-bath harvest workers of the mid-west are to be found, not only the regular migratory workers, but also a respectable number, from the big industries, a few with homes in industrial towns, who are "making the harvest" on an occasional basis. These workers of the floaters are also being constantly recruited by skilled tradesmen who have been ousted by improvements in machinery or in work methods. The American Federation of Labor organizations of closing their books in certain localities and allowing only a restricted number of workers to work, thereby virtually creating scabs. The success of the agricultural workers organization I. U. 110, and the success of the American Federation of Labor organizations, has proved the efficiency of the job delegate system and has shown that to rely only on street corner speakers also is less on a broken road.

The job delegate and the stationary delegate methods bring the propaganda of the I. W. W. into direct relation with the daily work of the migratory worker and links it up with his actual conditions on the job. It cannot fail, under these circumstances that organization will bring him immediate, definite, and material benefits in the form of wages, thereby conditions generally. Therefore, he joins the organizations and his revolutionary education goes on apace. If, however, he does not think himself in some mysterious way, a superior type of being. As a matter of fact, especially since the rapid growth of the I. W. W. in that section, the migratory worker may soon be outstripping his coast colleagues, unless the latter also organizes faster.

The influence of the I. W. W. propaganda has been widely diffused among all over the country. Looking back, we have before us the itanic task of organizing the workers of the great industries of the East in Industrial Unions under the banner of the I. W. W.

This is the real work of the revolution. For this purpose mere aimless talking and Hunger-Marches is useless. Let us resolve that from now on we will exert all of our strength in the building up of the I. W. W. and the fashioning of it into that mighty Working Class weapon, The General Strike, which will eventually lay low the proud powers of capitalism and clear the ground for the Workers Commonwealth.

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Relief Racketeers Kayo Union Scale

NEWARK, N. J.—The relief directors of this city have found a profitable way of capitalizing upon the demand and the need of the jobless—they are requiring that skilled workmen receiving relief to skilled labor which would ordinarily draw high wages.

They are doing this, in spite of the clause in their agreement with building trades representatives that only ordinary laboring jobs are to be provided for the aid given. When informed of the situation, Commissioner Myer Ellenstein declared that he didn't know such exploitation was going on, and promised to investigate. Electricians, ironworkers, bricklayers, and carpenters joined in the protest, declaring "It's had enough to lose our jobs, without being forced to give up our self-respect."

Colorado Job Note

DENVER, Colo.—The American Mine working 125 men, wages all the way from \$20.00 a month to \$4.00 per day. That latter very seldom gets paid.

One shower bath, three wash basins, 12 x 14, recreation room, double deck bunks.

Board and room for \$1.25 per day. It was reported that 100 sacks of spuds arrived in camp, placed in warehouse, a cold snap—and the spuds froze. Orders for very seldom gets paid.

You would think from the above report that economy was a necessity. This gold mine is one of the richest producers in the state of Colorado. Hire through the Silver State employment office, 18th and Market, St. Paul and fee \$6.00, demand a duplicate contract. No rustling on job, shipment weekly.—210 Chairman.

Slaves Look Sad Now, And it's Only Because They Haven't a Union

Denver, Colorado, the city, a mile high, boasts of a fine climate, good water and beautiful scenery. But the above is no longer attractive because the depression has depressed the local market, merchant, worker and the fool.

Silence and sadness have overtaken the populace. If you should ask them why the distant look upon their weary faces they immediately say—"It's the fault of our government." Well maybe it's the entire rotten system of capitalism, but whatever it is, let's prepare and make the necessary change.

But the other fellow won't... Never mind the other fellow! You, the big raged individual—you do your part. The rest will come. See that big hungry army in front of the Denver Post who are receiving bags of meat? Yes! How they he able to eliminate the hungry herd?

By organizing in the One Big Union of the I. W. W. Demand, strike and organize for the four-hour day and four-day week. Then you will have assurance of Christmas, every week, throughout the entire year.—No. 210 Chairman.

FOUR HOUR STICKER

This week's front page cartoon is a large sized reproduction of the New I. W. W. Four Hour Sticker. The actual size of the stickers is about one fourth as large as the cartoon.

They are attractively printed on best grade gummed paper. The price is 15c for fifty, 30c for one hundred, or \$3.00 per thousand.

Address, General Office, I. W. W., 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Day by Day in Gangster Land

MONDAY—The live high-voltage cable to the Arizona shunt burnt in two as the power was thrown on. The men were working for power to make a move and would have had to pick up this cable with their hands. There have been no safety tanks on this shunt for several months. A man has already claimed several through electrocution from this cause and it looks as if more may pay the price. No one has as yet made an attempt at precaution has been made.

TUESDAY—From the way they change things here from first the Boulder City Co. having charge of the Dormitories (rooms) to the Belly-Robber Anderson taking charge, the thieves must wrangle over the usage. Or perhaps it's just a change of dealers in a crooked game.

WEDNESDAY—A man in Butcher Hospital (sometimes called the Heigel) for six days with the flu was released by the doctor and told to go to work for a week. Two days later the Watch Dog at the door of Anderson's messhall tried to take up his badge. The timekeeper phoned the Belly Robber and set him to go on guard for two days more even the man had plenty of credit due for two weeks. He was refused his check for Xmas even after he worked two days before pay day after leaving the hospital.

THURSDAY—Butcher Heights looks like a Boiler Shop with so many oxygen tanks in the different wards used for pneumonia cases. They put your head and shoulders in a tank and then turn the oxygen on.

FRIDAY—Walter Hamer, age 25, plunged to his death this a. m. on graveyard shift. He was a high school and had a safety rope tied on. In fact, none of the crew had theirs on either. His partner was so afraid to dive after him but was stopped.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Dec. 25—Most of the Free Born Citizens of the United States of America have gone abroad back to where Old Glory means something. Out here U. S. A. is branded

Workers, be Careful or You will be Owning Money to Your Bosses

Detroit, Mich.—A big haul out that he after 12 hours of hard labor on the night shift had only earned \$1.56. Refusing to work for that kind of wages, I am on the way to the postmaster that there was a charge of \$1.85 against him for lost work while he worked and he was asked to pay the balance of 27 cents he presumably owed the company.

There are thousands of similar cases taking place not only in "Big City" factory but in all fields of employment. And as long as the workers insist on acting as individuals and fail to see that the fellow workers in their own line of work are just as there is not much hope for any of them to earn a decent livelihood.

There is but one way out for the workers to make a union shop out of the joint he is working in. The I. W. W. is the union that fits on every job.—C. H.

Employees in Federal Industries get Wage-Cuts and Work Harder

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An uneasy tension has come into competition with the Christmas spirit in the Capital City. Federal employees are expecting severe wage reductions and personnel decrease. It is believed that the cut will take place in actuality before any announcement of it is made.

Technically, a cut has been in effect since the workers were sent to unemployment headquarters. A monthly flow of several days without pay is being enforced to compensate the extraction of the extra wages. This works out a hardship on persons whose wages is designed to provide a bare living.

The nature of this employment is generally misunderstood. Much of it is useful under capitalism and a great deal would survive in a sane system. The postal service is the best known and largest. Under the treasury department a subdivision known as the bureau of engraving and printing is operated. The bureau has tremendous factory where currency and bonds are made.

Aside from such projects, a great deal of scientific research of high industrial or cultural value is assigned to the various departments. Results of this are published at a mammoth printing plant.—W. F. B. on one side by Nevada and on the other by Arizona. The Six Gangsters' time off issues passports to cross the border line.—Three Six-Bits.

Operations Started on Colorado River Aqueduct Project

Initial Work Road Building etc. Is Already Under Way on Two Hundred and Twenty Million Dollar Project.

BANNING, Cal.—Frank E. Weymouth, chief engineer and general manager of the Metropolitan District of Southern California, in charge of the building of the Colorado River Aqueduct, yesterday interviewed applicants for positions as superintendents of the nine construction camps that the district will set up for construction of the Coachella tunnels by "force account".

Monday men will be put out to build roads leading into the canyons in the Little San Bernardino Mountains, where the nine camps will be located. Just as soon as access is provided, the camps will start and at the same time hard-rock crews will begin driving the four adits for the eighteen mile East Coachella tunnel.

Completion of the Owens River Aqueduct ushered in a new era of growth and prosperity for the city of Los Angeles and the surrounding area. In the past five years ago it was determined that the Los Angeles River was inadequate to supply water enough to take care of the rapid growth of the community. Consequently the Owens River Aqueduct materialized, furnishing the city with snow-water from the High Sierras 250 miles away every quarter of the world, freed from climatical obstructions and the prospects of attaining prosperity through the medium of water.

As a result of the Owens River Aqueduct, the city with snow-water from the High Sierras 250 miles away every quarter of the world, freed from climatical obstructions and the prospects of attaining prosperity through the medium of water supply, flooded by the thousands and hundreds of thousands to the land of the lemon, the orange and other fruits, Los Angeles, as well as the other cities of the first million mark in her population and is well on the way to her second million. The growth of this locality continues and incidentally does the need for more and more water. This water is not only for human consumption but also for irrigation, without which this district would be as an arid waste.

In 1927 it was determined that a governmental organization materialize that would permit noncontiguous cities to weld themselves together without sacrificing their independence, for the purpose of securing for themselves a joint water supply. This governmental organization was the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. In 1927 the California Legislature adopted a measure known as the Metropolitan Water District Act which contained the necessary legal machinery for the formulation of such a union of noncontiguous cities.

On December 29, 1928 the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California was formally established under the provisions of this act. There were eleven original cities which have since been increased to thirteen. They are Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Fullerton, Glendale, Long Beach, Pasadena, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Los Angeles and Torrance.

Just a few days prior to the formation of the district, on December 21, President Calvin Coolidge placed his signature on a piece of legislation known as the "Singing Johnson Bill". The president's signature combined successfully the long fight for the construction of a huge dam across the Badger Canyon on the Colorado River, and closed the actual work on the project by the people of Southern California to construct the Colorado River Aqueduct and bring the water from this reservoir to their vineyards, orchards, home and factories.

Several portions of the work will be started simultaneously. One of these is the construction of roads over which men, machinery and materials can be transported to the site of construction. It is probable that more road will be built in conjunction with this project than was ever built over a similar period in the history of California. Chief Engineer Weymouth says this work will start immediately.

After the preliminary work of road building, installing temporary water lines, the installation of a 225 m.v. temporary power system of 66,000 volt transmission line and 270 miles of lower voltage distribution line the building of bank houses, mess halls and offices the actual work on the tunnels will commence.

The San Jacinto tunnel is to be thirteen miles long. It will be 750,000 cubic yards of earth and rock original from this hole and 195,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used in lining the bore. The diameter of the tunnel at its terminus on the line will be sixteen feet. It will be driven from two sloped adits and entrances or adits and at least one portal. The use of these adits will result in the greatest distance between entries slightly less than eight miles. It is estimated to take six years to construct this tunnel.

"Relief Work" in Florida Causing Unorganized to Think

NORTHWEST FLORIDA, Nov. 13.—"Relief" work here in the form of three days a week for a part of the unemployed nine hour day, with pick and shovel, for the cheapest rents about \$5.00 per month. Figure it out for yourself.

The lunch carried by workers is usually sweet potatoes, bread and coffee. The wages were set lower for this section due to the "keep the nigger in his place" attitude of the planters, who are fighting that, with the mythical "return of prosperity" the workers can be hired for a starvation wage.

The word "nigger" in quotation above is not to be construed as a reflection upon the colored, but rather as an all-inclusive term,—designating all who work for wages—no less (meaning share-croppers tenants).

Observers in all sections would send in reports of wages and hours on the "relief" business. The local chamber of commerce have agreed to set wages at which we must work. They have brains enough to organize. See the points.

I have here a copy of Bulletin No. 216 published University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla. "A National Study of the White School Children in Five Representative Counties of Florida". (Above bulletin is free to all who apply.) I quote but one item.—"Without dissent all agree!!!!"

These, of course, are children of the working class. Workers all—we are American Sovereigns just before election—no less. The Socialist Party and gains give now.—Florida Worker.

BUILD UP THE PRESS

Get that bundle of papers and sub book and get it. We must increase the circulation by five thousand during 1933 if we wish to put the Industrial Worker over the top. That means first of all that we must have Wall paper resolution and spiltion philosophy won't do. Direct action only brings home the bacon. Take a tip and get busy.—"Happy Jack" Aiken.

The Bernamont tunnel is to be 5,920 feet long, and will be driven from only one portal.

The West Coachella tunnel will be 95,000 cubic yards of excavation and 275,000 cubic yards of concrete. It is broken into two four mile portals therefore be driven from two portals.

The East Coachella tunnel will be 96,250 feet long. Excavation to the amount of 1,450,000 cubic yards and concrete, 273,000 yards. It will be driven from two portals and five adits.

The Iron mountain tunnel will be 59,100 feet long. Excavation will be 520,000 cubic yards and concrete, 114,000 cubic yards of concrete. It will be worked from two portals and two sloped adits.

A series of smaller tunnels to be known as the Whipple Mt. tunnels will be located just west of the aqueduct intake. Their total length is 35,000 feet.

The tunnels, the construction of these various tunnels there is much excavation or dragline work to be done. Siphons and pumping units will also have to be installed. Approximately 19,000 miles will be given employment over a period of six years or more. In addition thousands will be given employment in the manufacture and distribution of the materials and machinery necessary for the completion of this project. Some of the items, according to specifications are: 489 rock drills, 66 air compressors, 195 electric compressors, 1,048 mine cars, 62 tunnel air blowers, 75 mucking machines and shovels, 56 large dragline shovels and ditchers, 223 large trucks, 41,000,000 pounds of powder, 6,000,000 barrels of cement, 780 carloads of structural steel, 2500 carloads of reinforcing steel, 218,000 tons of steel pipe, 200 miles of steel rails, 240 carloads of copper and 1,700 carloads of timber.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has interpreted its declaration at the time the aqueduct bonds were voted, September 29, 1931 to mean that only persons living in the district from Sept. 29, 1930, will be eligible. This is apparently bolony for the patriotic "home-land" as the greater portion of the district's population are not construction workers. The turnover of labor will be very great as the job is down in a climate that is hot in the summer and in the winter much of the outside labor will undoubtedly be taken care of by these "residents of the district" but the building of the tunnels will require the skilled force, such requirements. Therefore when the tunnels are started the "resident" with his ball and skillet will undoubtedly return like a human fly to the pack in the search of his rise, rations and greasy bacon butts.

All of you "tunnel stiffs" should therefore follow the following columns of this paper for information relative to the changing aspects of this and similar opportunities. We will keep you posted.

For Harold Carlson, Sec'y-treas., I. W. U.

POLITICIANS PUT SKIDS UNDER STRIKE OF BERLIN TRANSPORT WORKERS

Splendid Solidarity of German Strikers Broken by Competing Efforts of Socialists, Communists and Nazis to Win Election.

The first part of November 1932, the foreign news of the American Brass Check Press made slight mention of a great strike that was taking place in Berlin. The news of the strike was over-shadowed by the excitement of the national elections taking place at the time in the two "great" republics—Germany and the U. S.

We asked our fellow workers of Germany to report the strike for readers of the Industrial Worker. The following was received from them which I translated from German.—Joseph Wagner, Secretary of the Berlin Transport Workers and his Lesson for the Working Class.

In order to get a fairly objective idea of the great strike of the municipal transport workers in Berlin, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the situation existing immediately prior to the strike which is as follows:

In order to complete the number of national elections of this year a full half a dozen the politicians of all shades had to promise their tired followers to bring down even the blue skies for their benefit. It was generally conceded that the Nazis (Fascists of Germany) would lose heavily of their previous votes because their supreme chief, Adolph Hitler by passing up his chance to force the government, put thoroughly dithered. Thereupon, the communist party of Germany decided to fish in the troubled social democratic waters.

The Socialist Party sided with the government and it tried to convince it that the capitalist government without the Socialist Party and without the social trade unions, would be like a man without his dorsal parts. Therefore, as all political parties were wholly taken up with the task of capturing government posts, parliamentary seats and other offices they thought of everything but the possibility of a strike.

In the midst of this political excitement and turmoil the strike of the municipal transport workers broke out unexpectedly in Berlin. No preparations for it had been made on either side. The trade unions had been contented to reduction of wages and to a reduction of working hours in 1928 to demonstrate to the Paper government that the trade unions and the S. P. were with the government through thick and thin. The employees of the Municipal Transport Service, the betrays and enraged, and the strike broke out spontaneously. The Federation of Trade Unions of Germany promptly unconditionally declared its members to act as strike breakers. Thereupon the following situation ensued.

Workers belonging to no party or belonging to the Nazis, who had joined the Trade Union Opposition and other transport workers with left leanings, went out on strike, and the members of the "loyal" trade unions tried their best to break the strike. At first this remained merely an attempt. The strikers had the full sympathy of the people—save, even of the petty bourgeois.

The strike was being carried and fought with all the means at the disposal of the strikers. The trucks were filled in by cover and soda and during the night trucks were torn up and removed. Trolley wires were torn down and street cars, with their windows broken, were demolished on some traffic, were demolished to

After ten days finally the Municipal Transport Workers have once more gone out on strike. The politicians have once more run a magnificent proletarian struggle into the ground. 2,500 workers were victimized, a large number of honest workers were forced into jails for long terms of imprisonment. But sadly as things ended, yet it was a streak of lightning in the darkness of the most reactionary of all republics. Thousands of workers have been wined up to the S. P. and the National Union Federation of Germany, who have debated themselves to the rule of volunteer troops of police and voluntary fire brigades.

We hope that the working class has drawn the consequences of this strike that they have learned that whenever the party politicians get the upper hand of a strike, it is bound to go to the dogs. For it is impossible even with the best of intentions to transform an economic struggle into a general strike and at the same time carry on an election campaign for the gaining of seats in a bourgeois parliament, which, at any rate, becomes superfluous to the success of the former action.

In addition it may be stated that a terrible pressure is exercised here over the working class. Our sager, the Marine Worker, has again made his appearance after a thirteen weeks suppression and, very likely, it will be suppressed again.

I. W. U. Member in Berlin.

Women are Forced to Work Longer Hours and for Smaller Pay

During the last three years women workers' wages in manufacturing industries have declined less, both proportionately and in actual amount, than men's, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization maintained by big business interests.

However, there's a "fly in the ointment". The board declares that women's wages, already lower than men's, have been cut deeper, and in order to maintain their incomes women have worked longer hours than men.

"Women apparently obtained these longer hours," the board says, "because they worked for less pay than men. The figures may be taken to indicate that women are not so well able to resist wage cuts as men, and that to make any sort of a living they must work longer hours."

All of which proves that women need the protection of the I. W. U. just as well as anybody.

Notice, Chicago U. U.

Notice to all members of the I. W. U. and the Industrial Workers' Unemployed Union.

A conference will be held at 1618 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., Monday, January 9, 1933, 10:00 p. m.

For Harold Carlson, Sec'y-treas., I. W. U.

Textile Mill Girls Work 67-Hour Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Women working a total of 67 hours a week of seven days were discovered in a textile plant in this city this week. The mill was a two-shift basis and though the women worked less than 40 hours per week the fact that the shop ran seven days a week gave a grand total of 67 hours a week or 13 hours over the legal limit.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Nominations for General Secretary-Treasurer

James Price, I. J. Seco, W. H. Westman, Joseph Wagner, Claude Erwin (not eligible).

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Nominations are open for candidates for the office of General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. U. Nominations shall be made by Branch meetings of the General Membership meetings of seven or more members in good standing. Nominees must be eligible according to Art. 111, Sec. 3 (a) of the General Constitution.

Nominations must be in General Headquarters not later than January 6, 1933, as the ballot will be issued immediately after that date.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

All delegates should notify immediately the Clearing House of the amount of supplies they have on hand, in order that clearance may be issued them from the General Office and their supplies transferred to their 1933 credits.

COMING EVENTS

CHICAGO, ILL. Forum, 1618 W. Madison St. — SUNDAY, JAN. 9, 8 P. M. Symposium. Speakers: E. P. Stutzman, I. W. U.; Norman Houser, Trotsky Group; Bartolo Provo, Anarchist. Subject, "What I Believe".

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 8 P. M. Speaker: Dr. Olive Hirsell. Subject: "A Speaker on Birth Control".

EVERY TUESDAY Educational Meetings. 8 P. M. Admission free.

NEW YEARS EVE, Dance to 2 P. M. 1933. Come and have a good time!

West Side Forum, Cafe Idrot Basement Hall, 3206 Union Ave. THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 8 P. M. Speaker: Morris Fagin. Subject: "The I. W. U. in Song and Story".

Buffalo, N. Y. New I. W. U. Hall in Buffalo, New York, at 342 Dearborn St. corner Austin. Every Sunday 7:30 p. m. Open Forum in English. — Tuesday and Thursday at 8:00 p. m. in Hungarian. — Every day open from 1:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m.

220 NOTICE

Nominations are now open for G. E. B. Member and G. O. C. members of G. E. B. No. 220. They can be nominated by any meeting of seven members of I. U. No. 220 in good standing, or by any branch of the same.

Louis Pozzi, Chairman of the G. O. C.

G. R. U. NOTICE

Nominations for G. E. B. member of G. R. U. and General Organization Committee members for the year 1933 are now open to all members of G. R. U. in the hands of Chairman of the G. O. C. of G. R. U. no later than December 15, 1931. Groups of seven paid up members, where there is no branch, are entitled to send in nominations. G. O. C. of G. R. U. James Price, Chairman, 332 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOMINATIONS FOR I. U. No. 220 FOR G. E. B.

For G. E. B. Member: Accept—Guy B. Askew, A. P. Johnson, Martin Simovic. Not heard from—A. Vernon.

For G. O. C. Members: Not heard from—M. Capelli, J. Choresky, A. J. Cooney, P. Lawless, Wm. O'Brien, A. Simpson, Wm. Unger, A. Wallace, A. J. Farley.

Decline—Bob Hall, M. Simovic, A. P. Johnson, L. Graycy. Not heard from—M. Cardless, Oscar Johnson, J. E. Mitterling, James Sullivan, R. Phillips, John K. Peterson, A. Vernon, A. Ditt.

The initial fee for I. U. 310 will be raised to \$1.00 starting November 1st. Nominations are now open for G. E. B. and G. O. C. members for I. U. 310. Those accepting must do so not later than January 6, 1933. Names of nominees will be published in G. O. Bulletin and 310 Convention minutes.

NO. 210, NOTICE

Nominations are open for No. 210 G. O. C. members, and for a member of the G. E. B. for the term March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934. The names of nominees, with their addresses in General Headquarters, 165 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

All nominees send their acceptance or declination to General Headquarters, 165 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

For G. E. B. Member: Accept—Clarence A. Dahl, chairman, G. O. C.

I. W. U. PREAMBLE

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 are not a part of the working class, they are merely a set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, carelessly wherever 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 struggle against itself, but also to carry on production, when capitalists shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of a new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation, we unite under the following constitution: (Note—After this follows the constitution.)