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Seattle IWW

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LET'S TAKE THE CAPITALISTS BACK TO SCHOOL

If the workers are
organized, all they
have to do is to put
their hands in their
pockets and they have
got the capitalist class
whipped.

-- Big Bill Haywood

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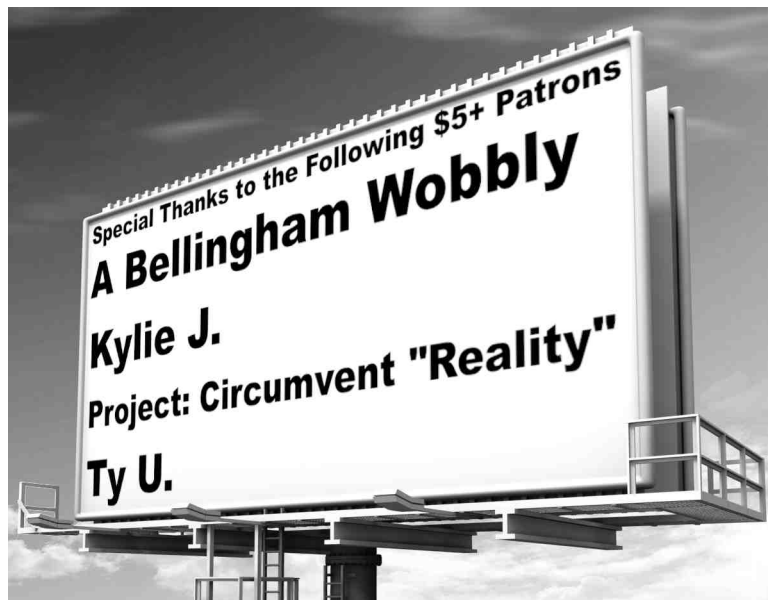
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Seattle Worker
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A Word from Your Loyal Editors...

This issue marks some changes to your favorite radical labor news and information outlet (No, not organizing.work! We mean the Seattle Worker!). In spite of the rather serious reservations we all have in regards to his aesthetic sensibilities (we'll spare you a description of the ridiculous hats he likes to wear), James Smith has officially taken over layouts.

In happier news, we seem to have attracted some other volunteers that actually have talent. They'll be helping out with editing, writing, distribution, etc. So we look forward to continuing to bring you all the best labor news and information money can't buy.

Solidarity Forever,
Seattle Worker Editorial Committee

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Or just stop by one of our intros!

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Everyone in the IWW is a leader, and we have no official spokespeople. It, therefore, hopefully goes without saying that the views and opinions expressed in this magazine don't necessarily reflect those of the IWW or any particular member thereof.

Notes from the Field

James Smith

The law firm Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett has represented just about every major company in the US at one time or another including Facebook, GM, and Google. Now one of their recently retired partners, Jamie Gamble, has had a brainstorm. Mr. Gamble has come to the conclusion that corporate executives are "legally obligated to act like sociopaths." His words, not mine. Although they're probably yours too. And likely also belong to anyone that has given the actions of US corporations anything more than a cursory glance.

Just because Mr. Gamble made his discovery embarrassingly late in life doesn't mean he isn't going to do something about it. His solution: Fighting to require corporations to adopt ethics rules, so they can be sued by shareholders if they violate them. One wonders if Mr. Gamble will ever figure out that sociopathic capitalists trying to moderate the abuses of other sociopathic capitalists by swinging around legal hammers are more likely to squash us than squash each other. The only way to protect ourselves from the corporations is to get organized.

Saudi Arabia has been waging a genocidal siege war in Yemen for years. The United Nations has declared, "The humanitarian crisis in Yemen remains the worst in the world." Many governments around the world have been actively supporting the bloodbath, including the United States, United Kingdom, Egypt, France, Canada, and others. People are finally standing up against the massacre, but they aren't members of any government.

Dockworkers in Le Harve, France; Genoa, Italy; and Marseille, France have gone on strike and refused to load the weapons coming from western war profiteers and destined for Saudi Arabia. While these actions haven't halted the war, they have certainly impeded it, and they bring much-needed public attention to the situation.

Despite the usual anti-union tactics taken by management, the security workers at the Frye Art Museum on First Hill recently voted to form the independent Art Workers Union. Because of management shenanigans, only six people were

allowed to vote, but they voted unanimously.

Let this be a lesson to all you workers in tiny companies: There is no group of workers too small to organize and you don't need the big business unions to help you.

The United Steelworkers did something so awesome, I'll just let them say it themselves: "When legal immigrant Ernesto "Tito" Ochoa of Local 6787 was detained by ICE on his way to work, thrown in federal jail and threatened with deportation, he used his one call to phone his union. We had his back and fought to free him. That's what #USWUnity is about."

Solidarity forever, Steelworkers!

In Glenview, Illinois, Thomas Keenan, VP of Keenan Transit Co. (I'm sure nepotism played no part in him getting that position) is suing Teamsters Local 705 for inflicting emotional distress upon him by displaying near his property everyone's favorite giant inflatable rat: Scabby. What isn't mentioned in his lawsuit is the emotional distress Keenan Transit is no doubt causing to the Teamsters by messing around with their pension fund, actions for which the Teamsters have filed a legal complaint.

The capitalists have no shame. Keep exposing them, Scabby. You've gotta be my favorite 15 foot rodent.

It's a sad day in Portland. Last Spring, an IWW campaign at Little Big Burger in Portland went public. The bosses immediately launched an intense, and highly illegal, union busting campaign, which included firing no fewer than seven workers, which is nearly 7% of union-eligible workers. All this resulted in the workers losing their recent union election. They are not done fighting however. They have filed several complaints against management with the NLRB.

The nurses at St. Joseph Medical Center in Tacoma had been negotiating with management in sessions that have lasted up to 17 hours at a time. Nearly exhausted, they were about to vote on whether to authorize a strike when the negotiations finally came

to an end. The WSNA called the final deal "a major victory." The nurses won an immediate 6.5% pay increase with a 3.5% increase next year, a retroactive pay increase, and more. It all goes to show, sometimes you don't even have to vote to strike; the boss just has to believe you are seriously not backing down.

Cascade Public Media (formed through a merger with Crosscut and TV station KCTS) has declined to increase their employee's pay enough to keep up with the rising cost of living in Seattle. Furthermore, management has resisted offering a lot of other benefits like vacation.

The employees of Cascade Public Media have finally had enough. They recently announced their intention to unionize with the NewsGuild, part of the Communication Workers of America. As is often the case, the allegedly liberal news outlet has declined to voluntarily recognize the union. A vote will no doubt be forthcoming.

In July, the NLRB issued a ruling in a case involving Johnson Controls, Inc. and the United Auto Workers. The NLRB ruling overturns established precedent and makes it easier for businesses to refuse to recognize their employees' union when the union's contract is about to expire. Any workers that find themselves in this situation will now be forced to hold another union election once their contract ends if they have any hope of bringing company management back to the bargaining table. The most bizarre thing about the ruling: Johnson Controls didn't even ask for a rules change. So the current NLRB is officially more pro-capitalist than the capitalists that are trying to screw their workers.

And if the Johnson Controls ruling isn't evidence enough of the NLRB's pro-business bias, consider this: Since 2017 they have overturned established precedent no fewer than 10 times without giving notice they plan to do so, without soliciting public comments on the matter, and without being asked to do so by either side in the case under consideration (not even the capitalist

side). Prior NLRBs have rarely if ever overturned precedent without doing all three things. I probably don't have to tell you that all 10 rulings were in favor of the capitalists and against the workers. It's safe to say, the NLRB has been breaking new ground in recent years. And by that I mean digging the grave they want to force the labor movement into.

The US Centers for Disease Control recently issued a study showing that life expectancy in the US has declined... AGAIN. This marks the third straight year of life expectancy decline in the US. Among the reasons for the decline: An increase in deaths due to opioid overdoses.

For those of you not up on pharmacology, opioids are kind of like opium, but instead of being manufactured and sold by drug dealers, they are manufactured and sold by capitalists. And the difference between drug dealers and capitalists? Capitalists make more money, employ more lobbyists, and have better lawyers.

Labor secretary R. Alexander Acosta, the man who has been quietly working to strip overtime pay from millions of workers, has been forced to resign because he doesn't think running a child sex slavery ring is a terrible enough crime to bother prosecuting. At least, not when the perpetrator is a well-connected billionaire like Jeffrey Epstein. Acosta will be replaced by Deputy Secretary Patrick Pizzella.

If you thought Pizzella couldn't possibly be more sleazy than Acosta, you might want to think again. Pizzella's claim to fame: Working with corporate lobbyist and convicted felon (I'll leave it to you to decide which is worse) Jack Abramoff to deny workers in the Northern Mariana Islands (a US territory) a minimum wage.

Ten years ago when it should have been easy to pass a federal minimum wage increase, the House of Representatives decided not to. Now that there is no chance of a minimum wage increase being signed into law, the House of Representatives has decided to pass

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Wage system got you all worn out?

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We ain't capitalists, so all proceeds are used to pay for printing, shipping, and other costs associated with fomenting radical unionism.

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5000 Years of Class Struggle: A Review of...

...and forgive them their debts

x388133

One of the IWW's most famous slogans is "We Never Forget." But sometimes, we do forget. Or, more accurately, we are made to forget.

Erasing information and history has long been a tool of the ruling classes. It's part of their war on the workers' minds; they try to erase all evidence that human society has been structured any other way than it is now. Emperors in the highly stratified Aztec world would occasionally order book burnings to erase written historical records of conquered or subjugated peoples. When the Spanish colonized the Americas, they went through pains to destroy any and all written record of Indigenous societies. Indigenous peoples of North America were killed en masse and forced to forget their languages (and thus oral histories) when the American state began its westward expansion.

One of Marx's greatest contributions to the working class was his recounting of enclosure in the early stages of British capitalism and colonialism. He described the mass eviction of peasants from communal land and agriculture, which formed the dependent labor force (or to the bourgeois, "free labor") that would become urban factory workers. While this wasn't the first major step toward modern capitalism, it remains a shining example of enclosure and privatization. What Marx doesn't tell us is how feudalism's class structure came to be, or anything of the economic world before then. Much of this information was unavailable in Marx's time, though, and it's just coming to light in the past few decades through archaeological research.

...and Forgive Them Their Debts: Lending, Foreclosure, and Redemption From Bronze Age Finance to the Jubilee Year by Michael Hudson is a remarkable work attempting to bridge the gap between the ancient world, feudalism, and modern capitalism. Hudson is a Marxist economist and historian whose work has focused on the deep history and development of bourgeois institutions. Namely debt, credit, interest-bearing loans, and finance.

Hudson has spent much of the last 40 years working together with other historians, archaeologists, and anthropologists to piece together the political-economic life of the ancient Near East and Mediterranean. The result is a highly developed view into economic life in

and around the Mediterranean and Near East from 3rd millennium BCE Sumeria through to the 9th century CE Byzantine world. Debts is a summary of much of that work.

The main arc of the book is tracing the evolution of debt and the history of economy-wide debt cancellation (or Clean Slates) over 4,000 years. In the course of tracing this history, we see both a dramatic shifting and remarkable sameness to the institutions surrounding debt, credit, and production--and some of the earliest recorded forms of class struggle.

Early Mesopotamian and Eastern Mediterranean society was wracked by widespread debt bondage and foreclosure as high interest loans piled up. Agricultural production would regularly become extremely strained. The inability of rural communities to provide food, labor, and military service due to debt bondage cut into both the public sphere and the ruler's power base. The lenders among the temple and palace bureaucrats constantly threatened to become an oligarchic aristocracy holding the entire population in bondage. The labor base often became restive and would sometimes flee to surrounding nomadic groups en masse if living conditions deteriorated. This weakening of the economy increased the likelihood of invasion by foreign empires.

Hudson shows how this state of affairs led rulers of Sumeria, Babylonia, and other societies to adopt the practice of forgiving consumer debt in order to maintain the structure of society, and, by extension, their own power. Debt cancellation was even coded into religious and civil laws to varying degrees.

The first recorded widespread debt amnesties, which Hudson terms "Clean Slates" (c. 2800 BCE)--called an amar-gi in Sumerian, literally meaning "return to the mother"--signified a return to a previous and more equal social order. Consumer debt was canceled, people held in debt bondage were returned to their families, and land was returned to its original occupants. Notably, though, slaves were not freed and commercial debt for foreign trade was not forgiven. Essentially, the ruler freed much of the labor base but left the social institutions intact.

Debts continues on page 6

Back to School Photo Essay

Hannah Hopkins

2018 and 2019 witnessed a wave of education workers' strikes that started in West Virginia and swept across the United States. Now that school sessions are beginning again, we would like to pay tribute to the massive direct actions educators have taken, not just for themselves, but for the children they are responsible for educating. The photos in this essay highlight some of these struggles and show how a concerted effort by workers can increase pay and benefits, giving both educators and students the support they deserve.



Teachers and other education professionals in all 55 counties of West Virginia went out on strike from February 22 to March 7, 2018. They earned a 5% pay raise.



Students and educators went out on strike in Oakland, California February 21 to 28, 2019. This strike resulted in an 11% salary increase and a reduction in class sizes.



Arizona educators went out on a statewide strike from April 26 to May 3, 2018. They secured a 20% salary raise for teachers by 2020.



The Clean Slate proclamation, or amar-gi, was regarded as the single most holy and sacred act a ruler could take. The iconography is remarkably constant--the ceremony always invoked the king as the most important god's avatar recreating the world anew. In Sumeria and Babylonia, this was often depicted as the king/sun god burning the weed-choked and overgrown fields of the world with a holy torch. Other symbology included the king literally smashing tablets containing debt records or washing the clay tablets away in the Tigris or Euphrates rivers.

These amar-gi were common from the early 3rd millennium BCE down through the 1st millennium BCE. The exact debts forgiven changed and varied with time and political conditions, but the evidence Hudson provides indicates the Sumerian amar-gi (which turned into Babylonian andurārum and mīšarum) happened at least at the beginning of every ruler's reign. Some rulers declared debt cancellation every seven to ten years, based on internal and external political situations.

Over time, however, a more permanent creditor class emerged in Mesopotamia and Clean Slates became less common or weakened in scope as land became increasingly privatized. Through the Mesopotamian web of commercial trade and military conquest, Mesopotamian economic institutions began popping up elsewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean: Anatolia, Syria, and most prominently, Israel. The historical record is spotty, but it is clear the class war between debtors and creditors, landowners and tenants, etc. continued. By the time reliable records pick up again in the 3rd century BCE, a new mercantile class had emerged in Judah that allied itself strongly with the conqueror Alexander the Great and his successors. The Judean creditor class plowed most of their income into usury and land acquisition in another wave of privatization and enclosure enforced by the Greeks.

This pattern of class stratification was amplified by the rise of the Roman Empire and its conquest of the Levant. Whereas most Near Eastern law was pro-debtor and considered debt forgiveness sacred, Roman law was extremely pro-creditor. Under Roman law and religion, it was the payment of debt obligations that was sacrosanct and not the other way around. This is one possible explanation for why there were so many documented debt and slave revolts in the Roman world and comparatively few in Mesopotamia.

Hudson emphasizes the parallels between widespread privatization in Greece and Rome, Israel and Judah, the British enclosures of the 16th and 17th centuries CE, the Third World debt crisis and structural adjustment, and the crash of 2008 and the 2015 Greek debt crisis. The result of all of these crises

has been to displace rural labor in order to exploit the land and extract natural resources. Hudson argues convincingly our modern world has its roots in Near Eastern Bronze Age institutions. Our history has been a history of intense, forgotten class struggle in which debt bondage and foreclosure were, and still are, explicit strategies used by creditors to control and extract labor from a dependent working class.

Debts is an extremely interesting book that expands class analysis beyond capital/labor and focuses on credit and debt as pre-capitalist strategies to accumulate wealth and drive class stratification. The book has its limits, however. It doesn't examine other forms of debt or histories of other regions like China, Africa, or South Asia. Hudson doesn't examine patriarchy. For example, in early Sumerian records slave girls (along with tools, food, and cattle) were used as a form of denomination for fines. Much like Marx, Hudson gives us a plain examination of the origins of our modern hegemonic financial system, without diving into alternate systems.

Today's creditor and capital-owning classes are in positions of unprecedented power. They have spent thousands of years waging a culture war moralizing about the sanctity of individual charity while hiding the dynamic history of debt resistance and working-class uprising. Thankfully, with books like Hudson's, these histories are coming to light and we can pass them on. ..And Forgive Them Their Debts is a truly fascinating book that adds many wrinkles to a revolutionary look at history. It shows just how deeply rooted capitalist crises are, and it deeply examines a set of institutions that a revolutionary movement must confront: interest bearing loans, debt, credit, and distribution of surplus goods.

One day we will find ourselves in a position to wipe the slates clean and establish true freedom. It will be a day that no one will ever forget.



Notes from the Field continued...

it. So I guess that's progress... Kind of.

.

The power of a well-organized labor movement has been on full display in Sudan this year. Despite brutal repression of labor unions by the government, the Sudanese Professionals Association, an umbrella group of several Sudanese labor unions, has taken a leading role in a series of protests and civil disobedience. Last spring, these actions succeeded in overthrowing the dictator of 30 years, Omar al-Bashir. And they did it without so much as a single act of violence. That is, not by the SPA. The government was not so kind.

Among the SPA's demands are the establishment of a democratic government, social and economic welfare for the Sudanese people, and the advancement of

women's rights. Sudan was under Sharia law until last spring, and women (some of whom are leaders in the uprising) weren't even allowed to wear pants in public.

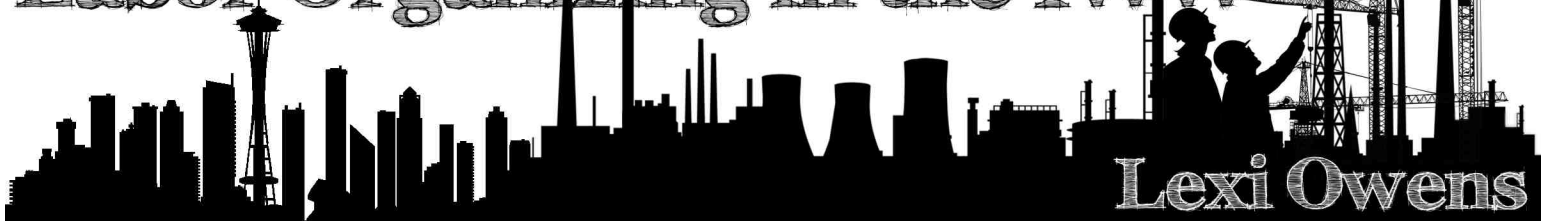
Unfortunately, the military, backed by foreign money, has been trying their best to establish another dictatorship. Not to be daunted, the SPA organized a general strike followed by a series of peaceful occupations and protests. Again, peaceful on the part of labor. The military murdered over 100 people and injured many more. Even so, it looks like the SPA has won this round. The military has signed a power sharing agreement that will be in effect until a new,

democratic government is created. The SPA is promising another general strike should the military not stick to agreement.

Workers take note: If unions in Europe can disrupt the imperial war plans of the most powerful countries on the planet, and unions in Sudan can overthrow a violent, thirty-year dictator through concerted, direct action, surely the working people of our country can get what they need using the same tactics. If you want to control the government, organize, and take control of your workplaces.



The Reinvigoration of Labor Organizing in the IWW



The IWW is now stronger than it has been in eight decades. At our historic peak in 1917, the IWW claimed 150,000 members. State repression helped destroy the union, but it never fully disappeared. With a worldwide membership of 6,600 (3,900 in North America, 2,700 internationally), we are far from that high watermark now. But we are growing, almost exclusively in branches committed to labor organizing, who are signing up workers, organizing workplaces, and building the union. The largest branches of the North American Regional Administration are Seattle, Montreal, Los Angeles, Portland, New York City, and the Stardust Industrial Union Branch in New York. Despite their geographic and cultural differences, the branches in these cities share one key feature: their commitment to workplace organizing and building One Big Union.

For many years, the IWW had only a few unionized workplaces here and there, and only now is the union actually beginning to emerge from decades of obscurity in the American labor movement. Many people on the Left and in more mainstream unions have treated the IWW as a historical relic—a sideshow confined to history books. And until recently they'd be largely correct. Even many Wobblies have treated the union like a historical society or an activist club. Reminiscing about the struggles of the 1970s, 80s, and 90s (and hell, even the 1910s) has a certain nostalgic appeal. But our historic mission is not to lose ourselves in bygone victories and defeats. It's to abolish capitalism, a mission which is no closer to being completed than it was in 1917.

The IWW has been steadily growing since 2015. Some branches experienced a “Trump bump,” a rapid growth in membership due to the resurgence of leftist activism during and after the 2016 presidential election. But as the Trump bump dissipates, some branches continue to grow while many others have receded. Incidentally, these continuously growing branches are the same branches listed above: those who have redoubled their efforts to organize in workplaces, putting to good use the resources gained during our national membership upswing. These branches have become stable incubators for union

growth because they signed up and retained workers rather than pouring time and resources into fleeting political groups and transient activism-oriented membership. Suffice to say, the numbers we have now show a very convincing trend, but in the near future, we'll have even better statistics which will show which branches engaged in successful growth, recruitment, organizing, and retention strategies, and which ones were overly reliant on ephemeral political adventurism.

The main factor setting these different branches apart—and the driving element of the IWW's current and future growth—has been dedication to organizing workplaces and signing up workers. Stability is built by the workers themselves, who are committed to the IWW as a union and who see the tangible short-term and long-term benefits to union membership. The branches also have strong internal cultures where members who are not organizing in their workplaces are actively supporting their fellow union members who are. The case in Seattle is clear: we are the largest branch in North America, we have numerous active workplace organizing campaigns in several industries, and we have a strong infrastructure to support those campaigns through training, mentorship, administrative assistance, financial resources, and contact with experienced members. Our branch has doubled in size every year since 2015. And more importantly, the number of branch members actively organizing in their workplaces has also doubled every year since 2015.

We do not believe we have everything figured out. We freely admit that we have made mistakes and will so again in the future. However, we take class struggle and building working-class power to be our guiding principles. The way we engage effectively in building that power is by attacking capitalism at the point of production: the workplace. As we grow, we will face other struggles, such as administrative bloat, increased external scrutiny from bosses and the state, and how to maintain an open and democratic union structure when our meetings are too large for every member to speak at them. However, I remain confident that we can learn critical lessons from the workers themselves, who constantly and consistently impress me when they

organically develop their own processes to ensure equity, access, and democratic decision-making.

Branches that we have seen recede or collapse have been those who do not take on union organizing and who have treated the IWW as a vehicle for broader social struggles rather than revolutionary unionism. (And, as many of us contend, the key to winning broader social struggles is to support working-class politics through the workplace, thereby giving us the tools, experience, and labor power to attack capitalism beyond the workplace.) We have seen that a person can be a revolutionary and a person can be a unionist, but the IWW succeeds when its unionism is revolutionary and when its revolutionaries support the union. Other initiatives, such as the forever-nebulous "community defense" and elusive "community organizing," have not yielded nearly the same amount of success as unionizing workplaces. We have a clear path forward, and the strongest, most resilient, and fastest growing branches are on that path.

Without delving too deeply into internal politics, there has also been a substantial number of workers who have persevered through an internal conflict that has caused many to leave the union. They have stayed true to the union's commitment to empowering workers and organizing labor despite constant factional criticism leveled against them. A different group of members--who have criticized the workplace-oriented side--has experienced their own internal collapse and the exodus or expulsion of many of their leaders. The ultimate result, which we will understand more within the next year, has been a marked shift in internal culture towards building the union from the ground up and away from posturing about abstract revolutionary proclamations.

There will be near-term and long-term challenges. We should entertain no illusions about the perfection and sustainability of our current methods. Managing a union with 30,000 members will be fundamentally different from how we do it now; so different that membership growth to that scale will pose a myriad of new problems. There are also many who still cling to the now discredited tactics which provide no way forward for the union to grow, and they will either continue to erect barriers to the union's success or will have to adapt to a changing IWW landscape. The union will also have to deal with how it manages stagnant or inactive branches.

Considering the union's current trajectory, I am now more confident in the IWW's ability to become a major force in the American labor movement than I was when I joined years ago. Our message for workers is clear,

and we have the means to reach workers on a scale unprecedented in the last few decades of our history. For the first time in a very long time, the union is making moves in organized labor and improving the lives of workers. The union is laying the foundation for sustainable and long-term struggles against capitalism. And what I find most heartening has been the workers I've come into contact with--who I've seen become rebellious and revolutionary--because of their activities in the IWW. That's real class consciousness and worker power, and it starts with redoubling our focus on working organizing.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Starting July 28, 2019, the "Washington Equal Pay and Opportunities Act" went into effect. From now on, when interviewing for a job, your potential future boss can't ask you how much money you make (or even how much you have made in the past) until after they have made you a job and compensation offer. Furthermore, if the company you are interviewing at has 15 or more employees, and they offer you a job, your potential new boss has to tell you the minimum salary for the job if you ask. If you already work at a company that has 15 or more employees, and you get a new position or promotion, your boss has to give you a pay range for your new position if you ask. Finally, your boss can't stop you or your coworkers from discussing how much money you make.

If your boss, or potential future boss, violates this law, file a complaint with the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries. You can also sue the bastards for up to \$5,000 plus interest, costs, and attorney's fees.

You can find out more, and also get details on how to file a complaint, at the Washington Labor and Industries website:

<http://www.lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/Wages/PayReq/EqualPay/default.asp>

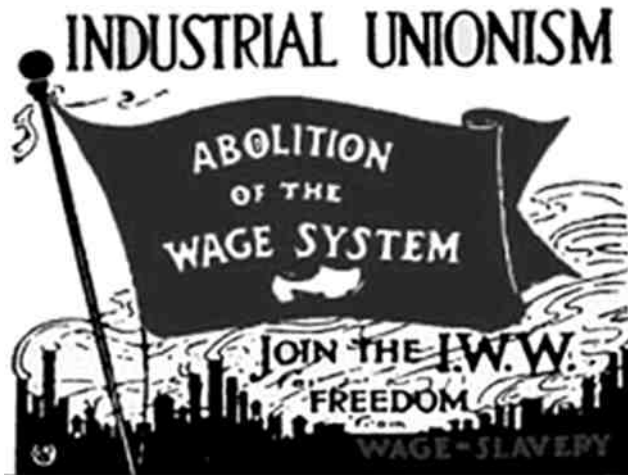
Of course, if you *really* don't want to worry about your workplace rights being violated, join the IWW and get organized!

Recent Washington State Union Election Results

Swedish Medical Center, Seattle, United Government Security Officers of America Local 312, WON

Waste Management of Washington, Inc., Bremerton, Teamsters Local 589, LOSS

Charles and Emma Frye Art Museum, Inc., Seattle, Art Workers Union, WON



We ain't like other unions!

Other unions are in the business of unionism. They make money taking dues from their members. We're not in this to make money. We're in this to build solidarity with our fellow workers. In the IWW, workers control the organizing. All members have direct democratic input on all decisions that affect them, dues are never deducted from anyone's paychecks, and workers are encouraged to take action for themselves, rather than relying on legal wrangling and outside bureaucrats.

Your workplace is your workplace!

Tired of the boss pushing you around? Drop us a line at the following email address, and we'll have one of our friendly organizers contact you about organizing your workplace:

organize@seattleiww.org

Ready to learn how to organize and take control of your workplace? You can join online at:

<https://seattleiww.org/organize-your-workplace/>

Think the old ways are the best ways? You can also contact us by mail:

**Seattle IWW
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Seattle, WA 98122**

Preamble to the IWW Constitution

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the means of production, abolish the wage system, and live in harmony with the Earth.

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

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

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

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