Nurses Seek Unionization In Face of Rising Exploitation

Disobedient Electors In History

Disobedient Electors

Nurses Seek Unionization

IN THIS ISSUE

KENTUCKY—

Coal Sludge Buries Town

T heir make their way in the world by keeping a finger on the erratic pulse of the capitalist system are having a difficult time these days. Many among them apparently believe that the “longest period of prosperity in history” is about to end. But they seem unable to agree on what is about to begin.

Hence we hear of “dips,” “downturns” and “cyclical adjustments,” with an occasional “recession” thrown in by a few who are dismissed as “dramatic” or “alarmist” by the majority of “economists.”

What all this indecision and impression tells us (again) is that those supposed to have a finger on things probably have as much genuine insight into the workings of the capitalist system as the proverbial “man in the street.”

Indeed, one from that fraternity of private belt-bashers, The New York Times has described as “the incoming administration’s top thinker on economic matters,” ears that distinguish he inside “a worrying of an imminently economic tightening” for several years.

In short, Lawrence B. Lindsey, hand-picked for the White House post by President Bush himself, earns his rep-utation as a “top thinker” simply by remembering a school child’s lesson: capitalism is a “cyclical” system—or, for those unfamiliar with such jargon, what goes up must come down.

Thus President Bush, whose ability to “sell” a thing so that reaching a conclusion was shown by his choice of Linda Chavez for secre-tary of labor, and whose capacity to se-lect aides who at least give the appear-ance of dignified impartiality was shown by his selection of John Ashcroft for attorney general, has, so far at least, shown himself to be consistent. Unless we miss our guessing, however, it is a con-tingency dependent on the ruling class to underscore what Karl Marx meant when he wrote that “on the level plain, simple minds look like hills; and the deceptive flatness of the present heave-gonue is to be measured by the alti-tude of its great intellects.”

Of course, all the concern being ex- pressed over the ill-defined “dipping,” “cooling” and “tightening” by the pulse-takers and the newly installed Bush administration is not for nothing. It is for something that is near and dear to the hearts of a certain segment of the country’s population. That segment is in trouble, with unknown effects on pub-lic and profits from the exploitation of the labor performed by another and much larger segment of the popul-a-tion—the working class.

What is near and dear to the small-er segment is not the well-being of the “bosses,” but the interests of those from the collective hide of the larger work-ing class, particularly over the last 10 years or so-called prosperity.

Pick up almost any newspaper, turn to its “business” section and read all about it. "With or Without a Recession, Profits Are Under Threat," the heading of the News & Observer Times headline pro-claimed on Jan. 14. Last month we cited reports that nearly 500,000 workers have been laid off from their jobs since the middle of last year. New reports of additional layoffs and “temporary furloughs” continue to crop up.

On Jan. 16, for example, Motorola announced plans to eliminate 2,500 workers at a production plant in Har-vard, III. An indefinite number of “old economy” auto workers at DaimlerChry-sler’s Jeep Cherokee plant in Kansas, mo., earned their vote a “lifestyle holiday” for something that is near and dear to the hearts of a certain segment of the country’s population. That segment is in trouble, with unknown effects on pub-lic and profits from the exploitation of the labor performed by another and much larger segment of the popul-a-tion—the working class.

What is near and dear to the small-er segment is not the well-being of the “bosses,” but the interests of those from the collective hide of the larger work-ing class, particularly over the last 10 years or so-called prosperity.

Pick up almost any newspaper, turn to its “business” section and read all about it. "With or Without a Recession, Profits Are Under Threat," the heading of the News & Observer Times headline pro-claimed on Jan. 14. Last month we cited reports that nearly 500,000 workers have been laid off from their jobs since the middle of last year. New reports of additional layoffs and “temporary furloughs” continue to crop up.

On Jan. 16, for example, Motorola announced plans to eliminate 2,500 workers at a production plant in Har-vard, III. An indefinite number of “old economy” auto workers at DaimlerChry-sler’s Jeep Cherokee plant in Kansas, mo., earned their vote a “lifestyle holiday” for something that is near and dear to the hearts of a certain segment of the country’s population. That segment is in trouble, with unknown effects on pub-lic and profits from the exploitation of the labor performed by another and much larger segment of the popul-a-tion—the working class.

What is near and dear to the small-er segment is not the well-being of the “bosses,” but the interests of those from the collective hide of the larger work-ing class, particularly over the last 10 years or so-called prosperity.

Pick up almost any newspaper, turn to its “business” section and read all about it. "With or Without a Recession, Profits Are Under Threat," the heading of the News & Observer Times headline pro-claimed on Jan. 14. Last month we cited reports that nearly 500,000 workers have been laid off from their jobs since the middle of last year. New reports of additional layoffs and “temporary furloughs” continue to crop up.

On Jan. 16, for example, Motorola announced plans to eliminate 2,500 workers at a production plant in Har-vard, III. An indefinite number of “old economy” auto workers at DaimlerChry-sler’s Jeep Cherokee plant in Kansas, mo., earned their vote a “lifestyle holiday” for something that is near and dear to the hearts of a certain segment of the country’s population. That segment is in trouble, with unknown effects on pub-lic and profits from the exploitation of the labor performed by another and much larger segment of the popul-a-tion—the working class.

What is near and dear to the small-er segment is not the well-being of the “bosses,” but the interests of those from the collective hide of the larger work-ing class, particularly over the last 10 years or so-called prosperity.

Pick up almost any newspaper, turn to its “business” section and read all about it. "With or Without a Recession, Profits Are Under Threat," the heading of the News & Observer Times headline pro-claimed on Jan. 14. Last month we cited reports that nearly 500,000 workers have been laid off from their jobs since the middle of last year. New reports of additional layoffs and “temporary furloughs” continue to crop up.

On Jan. 16, for example, Motorola announced plans to eliminate 2,500 workers at a production plant in Har-vard, III. An indefinite number of “old economy” auto workers at DaimlerChry-sler’s Jeep Cherokee plant in Kansas, mo., earned their vote a “lifestyle holiday” for something that is near and dear to the hearts of a certain segment of the country’s population. That segment is in trouble, with unknown effects on pub-lic and profits from the exploitation of the labor performed by another and much larger segment of the popul-a-tion—the working class.
The Kentucky coal sludge disaster reported in another column happened last October. Does that make it old news? Not really. The major media were filled for weeks in 1989 with coverage of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, but for weeks the much larger Kentucky disaster went almost unnoticed by the largest news organizations.

Why so little news about the Kentucky sludge spill? Perhaps because the animal life devastated by the Exxon spill was more visible on the open beaches of Alaska than the frogs, fish, salamanders and other small animal life suffocated by coal sludge in the wooded Appalachians. Perhaps because sludge spills in Appalachia have been known. Perhaps because the news media have become more used to the catastrophic consequences of the profit-motivated rape of natural resources by private interests.

More likely, it had to do with the particular economic interests involved.

Emergency pump sucking sludge from Coldwater Fork into waiting trucks. Note the sludge blanketing the bank.

Kentucky Department of Energy Management

...Sludge Buries Town

Coal Co. facility that failed... Nationally, there are 635 such impoundments—241 of which were classified as 'high risk' in the most recent studies. In the wake of the Inez disaster, the Sierra Club called for “an immediate prohibition on new coal waste impoundments—this is tantamount to eliminating all 'high risk' coal impoundments.” Moreover, it wants the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to reclassify coal sludge as a hazardous waste. For its part, the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has announced that it plans “to reevaluate its national commitment to eliminate all such high risk coal impoundments.”

In short, the OSM promised to do the impossible in order to avoid the appearance that “something is being done” to safeguard society from the ravages of the waste industry: Such agencies are primarily window dressing created to give the appearance that “something is being done” to safeguard society from the ravages of the prate class that privately owns the nation’s industries. As agencies of the capitalist-controlled state, they are virtually useless as effective defenses against what Marx once called the “furies of private interest.”

The People says the time for study is over. The problem is not just one renegade company. It is not a down stream rere.

It is an economic system based on production for private profit and competition among cutthroat capitalist producers, a system geared to produce only “enoughade” vis-à-vis the interests of the working-class majority. It is in the economic interest of mine owners merely to dump the wastes they produce in unstable lagoons. Those wastes could be processed and injected into old mines, or safely disposed of otherwise. But the profit interests of the capitalist class prevent a scientific approach to waste disposal. They take the route least costly and thereby most profitable. Under constant threat of economic competition, those who do not put profits first do not survive in a “free market” ruled by those who do.

The SLP calls upon workers to recognize and act on the need—before more catastrophes. It is in the economic interest of mine owners merely to dump the wastes they produce in unstable lagoons. Those wastes could be processed and injected into old mines, or safely disposed of otherwise. But the profit interests of the capitalist class prevent a scientific approach to waste disposal. They take the route least costly and thereby most profitable. Under constant threat of economic competition, those who do not put profits first do not survive in a “free market” ruled by those who do.

The SLP calls upon workers to recognize and act on the need—before more catastrophes. It is in the economic interest of mine owners merely to dump the wastes they produce in unstable lagoons. Those wastes could be processed and injected into old mines, or safely disposed of otherwise. But the profit interests of the capitalist class prevent a scientific approach to waste disposal. They take the route least costly and thereby most profitable. Under constant threat of economic competition, those who do not put profits first do not survive in a “free market” ruled by those who do.

The SLP calls upon workers to recognize and act on the need—before more catastrophes. It is in the economic interest of mine owners merely to dump the wastes they produce in unstable lagoons. Those wastes could be processed and injected into old mines, or safely disposed of otherwise. But the profit interests of the capitalist class prevent a scientific approach to waste disposal. They take the route least costly and thereby most profitable. Under constant threat of economic competition, those who do not put profits first do not survive in a “free market” ruled by those who do.
**Nurses Seek Unionization In the Face of Rising Exploitation**

By Diane Secor

Rumsfeld's Campaign For National Missile Defense

By B.B. Rumsfeld & Health Networks is a magazine published by the American Hospital Association, an independent group. In any publication, the AHA's magazine is aimed at its readership, which, in this case, are the managers and administrators of hospitals. The November issue featured an article that focused on a growth in promotion sentiment among nurses. Its purpose was to offer hospital managers and administrators advice on how to cope with and defuse that sentiment.

The article, "Nurses are finding their voice through unionization" by Gloriet Shurz Bilchik, was identified as a "free-lance writer based in St. Louis."

"Nurses are finding a voice through unionization," Bilchik observed, somewhat superfluously. "They're raising the ante in their relationships with health care institutions," she added in a way of grabbing the managerial imagination. Then she posed the question: "Are you paying attention?"

No doubt most who administer and manage hospitals and physicians are "paying attention." Those few who may be oblivious to what is going on beneath their overseeing noses probably should be dumped by the corporations and stockholders who count on them to keep the profits rolling in.

However, Bilchik's aim was not to invoke a euphemistic minority from their reverie; rather, it was to serve up some useful information on how to deal with nurses who may be thinking about forming a union, or about inviting in an established one. Indeed, her article was built around statements and viewpoints of nurses and administrators whose experience at least appeared to qualify them to offer advice to the inexperience of the topic.

Bilchik cited several individuals whose experience she believed qualified them to offer advice to others in the field.

Mary Wakefield of George Mason University's Center for Health Policy and Ethics said: "Each side faces its own pressures, and nurses are having a tougher time seeing the shared meaning of the issue."

"If your hospital is facing an organizing drive, there's a reason for it. Industrywide there is a very large communication, credibility and trust gap between registered nurses and upper administration. In the past year, I've been involved in five organizing campaigns involving nurses. In every one, it came down to nurses wanting a voice and potential employers' seeing the risks involved."

However, hospital operators aren't the only ones who are concerned by the growth of discontent and militance among the country's 2.6 million nurses, nor were they alone among those who Ms. Bilchik cited in her advice column. The unions that "represent" or "refuse" to represent that number are also concerned. They, too, are looking for ways in which to defuse what they see as a potential for a third industrial situation. Hence, they are equally eager to find ways to smooth over differences between nurses and their employers. They may do so by "collaborating" or "cooperating" with the same administrators and managers whose policies have left them with little reason to trust or respect them. Experienced health care workers are increasingly rebelling against. Hence Ms. Bilchik could add United American Nurses union executives director Susan Bianchi-Sand to the authoritarian state's list of stated sources of conflict. The nursing profession's financial or legal dependency on the state has, however, ensured that experienced authorities hospital managers might look to for advice.

"Nurses are finding their voice through unionization" and "will be more militant if things don't begin to improve on the patient floors," said Ms. Bianchi-Sand.

"They see themselves working in a very hostile environment. They feel respected by the public, but not by their employers," indeed, the "pressures" that hospital owners and their bureaucrats to the administra-

France

Since this apparently is not the way union spokesman Bianchi-Sand sees things. According to Bilchik, Bianchi-Sand declared:

"There are a lot of opportunities for col-laboration and cooperation between nurses and administrators. People don't go on strike easily. After all, they're putting their jobs, their paychecks and their families on the line."

This is precisely what hospital owners and their administrators and managers bank on in negotiating sessions and what service agreements such as those that nurses and their employers at the bargaining table. This is what places Bianchi-Sand and her "union," willy-nilly, into the ranks of the multinational enterprise's networks of ties for collaboration and cooperation between exploiters and exploited.

As far as the Rumsfelds of the system are concerned, there is no basic contradiction in American corporations selling nuclear tech-nology and reactors to a North Korea, while claiming that exports of nuclear or missile technology to "rogue states" is a terrible danger to the United States. The solution is to build a multibil-lion-dollar missile shield, thereby generating even higher profits for capitalists such as Rumsfeld's friends and associates at ABB.
Ashcroft's Record

Opposition is building to the nomination of the ultraconservative former U.S. senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.

Much to the delight of Ashcroft's supporters, files of news clippings, speech-
es and votes cast by conservative Ash-
croft are readily available. The campaign materials were gathered by the people's senator, state governor and attorney gen-
eral from Missouri, John Ashcroft, for the Cabinet position of U.S. attorney general under the incoming Bush administra-
tion. But opposition to Ashcroft may well be primarily outside the Senate, where alone in the Senate would either approve or prevent him from assuming that office.

The job that occupies the office of U.S. attorney general is an important one. The attorney general is not only the chief federal law enforcer. The holder of that office is also supposed to be the pri-
mary protector of the individual and colle-
clective rights and liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The views of any nominee for this incredibly powerful office on such matters as civil liberties, civil rights, democracy, justice, etc., should therefore be of prime interest to all citizens.
V isit the Web site of the Singer Manufacturing Corp. (www.singer.com) and you will find that 2001 is the 150th anniversary of the world’s largest and best known manufacturer of sewing machines and sewing products. You will find a historical sketch of the company that will tell you that I.M. Singer, in regulation Horatio Alger fashion, started his business with $400 capital of $400...."You will also find that, “In 1967, Singer became the first multinational company to own and operate mass market sewing machines in Glasgow, Scotland.”

What you will not find, however, is one word about the men and women whose handiwork produced those machines. Nor is there a word about the conditions under which they labored, or about why 12,000 workers at Singer’s mammouth Kirkcaldy Works in Scotland were reduced to working conditions so poor that the International Workers of the World (IWW) finally went on strike nearly 90 years ago, in March 1911.

The Clydebank Singer Strike of 1911 ranks among the most important episodes in the history of the labor or socialist movement. It was one of the first to take on a major international corpora- tion, the largest and best known manufacturer of sewing machines, as its target. It was conducted by the Industrial Workers of Great Britain (IWGB) and the De Leonist Clydeside SLP GB (Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain). As the report to the 1905 Conference of the IWGB summed it up in its 1987 booklet, The Singer Strike: Clydebank, 1911.

The SLPGB, as its brief history would show, was characterized by remarkable solidar- ity between the workforce—divisions

The Singer plant in Clydebank, Scotland, as it appeared in 1934.

on the formation of the Group, had no form of administration or the organization was based as these are on capitalist principles.”

On the day upon which we returned to work, M. Trumper, the foreman, and his squad who were employed assembling the “piece” rates. Once Trade Unionism tried

THE PEOPLE 5

British SLP Led Famous Clydebank Singer Strike

On the front page of the October, 1905, issue The Socialist, appeared the follow- ing declaration:—

"The formation of the "Advocates” and of the higher Industrial Unionists of Great Britain, are landmarks in the British Labour Movement. They testify to the growth of class consciousness and mark the period at which the British working class garbed itself in a new role and let go of the old ideas which were born of past institutions. When their history comes to be written, the SLPGB should find a place for the one party who fought for the principles of Industrial Unionism while the others were wandering and crying in the "reform" wilderness.

Where more than in Scotland has the SLP waged the fight and drove the principles of Industrial Unionism home, and in the formation of the Singers Industrial Union Group it played no small part. We have pleasure in producing below a report of the recent activities of that group, and believe that to the Singer Factory Industrial Unions belong the honour of carry- ing through the first Industrial Union struggle in Great Britain, and we congrat- ulate them on the result of their fight.

—The Socialist, April 1911

its existence several propaganda meetings were held at the Factory gates, and thou- sands of leaflets were distributed; also many pamphlets were sold. When, in December, we were joined by half a score of men who were affiliated to the Industrial Workers of Great Britain, we had 150 members. Since then our numbers have continued to increase, but the actual work of the Group was not known until occasion arrived which de- manded that the workers should show a solid front in the struggle. At the beginning of February, when the Foreman of No. 10 Department reorganised the squad who were employed on the I.M. machine and reduced the prices, mak- ing it impossible for the men to make their usual wage. Indeed, they would have had to have worked 90 hours to receive 1/4d. less per week. But the whole squad, 16 in number, refused to do it, and when the foreman saw the men were determined, he cancelled the breach. From that moment, something that has never happened before. Usually these breaks had been taken hourly, but now they were working hard for a new era in the history of the Kilbowie facto- ry. The result of this action was that about 60 of the men in this Department joined the IWGB. Many of our applications came for membership, truly we were beginning to reap the fruits of our labour. The foreman was not yet done with the I.M. squad, and on the 18th February he intimated a reduction of 1/4d. per 100. This time the men refused to work. When the men went to him he told them that they would have to accept the reduc- tion or get out, and more, if they went out, they should never enter the factory again.

Here I may say that these men had not consulted the Shop Committee before taking this action. We did not know the foreman’s numbers would not justify our taking action, so, under these conditions, we deci- ded to await the result of the last Trades Union Congress, to satisfy the men’s desires. We did not, however, do, and, thinking it was all up with them, they put on their coats. Our Shop Com- mittee soon received word that the men were now arrived for action, so we decided to go out, and every man in the Department but 20 came with us (about 400). Of these 20, 8 were foremen. A meeting was held immediately in the Clydebank S.L.P. Rooms. Here we gath- ered and decided to refuse the order and went back to work. The foreman, thinking the dispute, and found two other squads with a grievance—one of them a week old. A deputation then waited on the foreman, who, after a long time, said that he would make a report to the factory. We breaks should be rectified. He at once told us that these new prices were can- celling the foreman, that they should never enter the factory again. Over the next few months, The People will commemorate the anniversary of the Kilbowie strike with a series of reprints from The Socialist, which was the official journal of the SLGB. We begin with two articles from the April 1911 issue that give a historical sketch of the com-

For about five years little fruit was seen, but after the visit by a member of the Glasgow SLP to the factory gate during the election of Janu- ary 1910, it was thought that the time had arrived when an Industrial Union Group should be formed, and for this purpose a meeting was called, at which 18 attended, and on 29th January, 1910, The Sewing Machine Workers’ Industrial Union Group was formed. During the eleven months of (Continued on page 6)
...Singer Strike

(Continued from page 5)

...Poor & Lawyers

(Continued from page 2)

Thanks

A few months ago, The People reported on the United Electrical Workers Committee of the SLP, and called upon all supporters of the party to raise a special fund to assist the workers of the wool from the party's door. To accomplish the purpose, a goal of $25,000 was established. For The People, and to the credit of the people, last month we were able to report that the party's supporters had responded to the appeal of the Committee, and raised a total of $23,890.18. Since then, as shown below, an addition of $1,271 for the fund was received, bringing the total to $25,161.18. That in itself was a gratifying response to the open-hearted generosity of those who recognize the importance of the SLP and its work. Moreover, SLP members and other supporters turned around in a day and decided to add to the annual Christmas Box appeal, which brought the total for the nation to $25,654.09.

We are extremely grateful for this show of support, and we will do everything within our power to show appreciation for the support we have received through The People and in other ways. As for the wool, we know that those who were able to purchase it may have found it a welcome addition to their Christmas box. We believe that it is essential to return, as greedily as ever, and no doubt it will be necessary to ask for your assistance in finding other means to the not too distant future. In the meantime, however, all who contributed to the A lawyers' strike thus appears to be over.

Even more significant, however, is the truth that this situation reflects people. Who are down at the bottom of the social and financial heap are of scant concern to the state's power structure. Those who own the power by means of which they can use the money of the rich to manipulate and control institutions that apply only to those who have enough wealth to be able to afford equality.

Thanksgiving and Christmas Box Funds can share in the great satisfaction that we take from the knowledge that there are many dedicated workers who, through the SLP, are doing what they can to help those in need.

—Editor

Thanksgiving Fund

Daniel Dennis "in memory of John Reynolds, $300; $100 each Roy K. and Robert Smith; $50 each M. Schreiber, Archie, S. Hart and a Schen-

Now it is up to all of us who believe in the principles of Industrial Unions to see to it that Capitalism is not only the lead, and I am sure that the spirit that is now being shown by the 'Singer wage-slaves' is the spirit of the whole working class.

Thus we shall see the working class throughout the country, and in the counties of Clyde valley, that they have one common enemy, and that their only hope lies in the Ownership of the machines they work on.

Let me say before I finish that I believe that one of the questions care about defending those under-privileges are also not considered worthy of sufficient compensation for their labor. "Equal Justice for all men" again. This was what the delegates decided to fight, and two of their demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of a holiday. So now it is proper lead, and I am sure that we would go forward with leaps and bounds. This the opponents of Industrial Unionism know, and in one of their Club Rooms they organised a meeting for the purpose of trying to get people to see their point of view. But at that meeting there turned up 16—6 were buffers. Fourteen of the 16 were members of the Group, and the result, no trade union for buffers and grinders here. Industrial Unionism has come to stay.

The delegates this time demanded that an immediate decision be given, and though on the previous visit the men had been told that Monday was the earliest that a decision could be given, the foreman said they should get it the following morning. His reason, he said, was that his power was limited. The SLP's committee had not been idle. Posting the members of the situation, the news travelled like wildfire, and the Department was soon in a state of effervescing enthusiasm, and had the word been said, almost the whole of the squad would have walked out. The following morn- ing, about 8 A.M., the foreman came to the office, and ignoring the delegates, went to the understrapper of the squad and informed him that he would give them the 1/ for another month's trial. The men immedi-
ately set to, and came to the decision that they would have a permanent rise or make a fight for it. Approximately 15 men confronted the foreman with the man's demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of the holiday they expected.

This is not all; the men are now following the example which has been set, and several fights have been fought in a like manner. One in particular I would like to give.

In Department 16 (Building Department) there is a "permanent man" walking the floor, and of late he has been the means of several men being suspended for a few days, but Legal Aid Society's case is not yet heard.

Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated. Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated.

Let me say before I finish that I believe that one of the questions care about defending those under-privileges are also not considered worthy of sufficient compensation for their labor. "Equal Justice for all men" again. This was what the delegates decided to fight, and two of their demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of a holiday. So now it is proper lead, and I am sure that we would go forward with leaps and bounds. This the opponents of Industrial Unionism know, and in one of their Club Rooms they organised a meeting for the purpose of trying to get people to see their point of view. But at that meeting there turned up 16—6 were buffers. Fourteen of the 16 were members of the Group, and the result, no trade union for buffers and grinders here. Industrial Unionism has come to stay.

The delegates this time demanded that an immediate decision be given, and though on the previous visit the men had been told that Monday was the earliest that a decision could be given, the foreman said they should get it the following morning. His reason, he said, was that his power was limited. The SLP's committee had not been idle. Posting the members of the situation, the news travelled like wildfire, and the Department was soon in a state of effervescing enthusiasm, and had the word been said, almost the whole of the squad would have walked out. The following morn- ing, about 8 A.M., the foreman came to the office, and ignoring the delegates, went to the understrapper of the squad and informed him that he would give them the 1/ for another month's trial. The men immedi-
ately set to, and came to the decision that they would have a permanent rise or make a fight for it. Approximately 15 men confronted the foreman with the man's demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of the holiday they expected.

This is not all; the men are now following the example which has been set, and several fights have been fought in a like manner. One in particular I would like to give.

In Department 16 (Building Department) there is a "permanent man" walking the floor, and of late he has been the means of several men being suspended for a few days, but Legal Aid Society's case is not yet heard.

Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated. Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated.

Let me say before I finish that I believe that one of the questions care about defending those under-privileges are also not considered worthy of sufficient compensation for their labor. "Equal Justice for all men" again. This was what the delegates decided to fight, and two of their demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of a holiday. So now it is proper lead, and I am sure that we would go forward with leaps and bounds. This the opponents of Industrial Unionism know, and in one of their Club Rooms they organised a meeting for the purpose of trying to get people to see their point of view. But at that meeting there turned up 16—6 were buffers. Fourteen of the 16 were members of the Group, and the result, no trade union for buffers and grinders here. Industrial Unionism has come to stay.

The delegates this time demanded that an immediate decision be given, and though on the previous visit the men had been told that Monday was the earliest that a decision could be given, the foreman said they should get it the following morning. His reason, he said, was that his power was limited. The SLP's committee had not been idle. Posting the members of the situation, the news travelled like wildfire, and the Department was soon in a state of effervescing enthusiasm, and had the word been said, almost the whole of the squad would have walked out. The following morn- ing, about 8 A.M., the foreman came to the office, and ignoring the delegates, went to the understrapper of the squad and informed him that he would give them the 1/ for another month's trial. The men immedi-
ately set to, and came to the decision that they would have a permanent rise or make a fight for it. Approximately 15 men confronted the foreman with the man's demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of the holiday they expected.

This is not all; the men are now following the example which has been set, and several fights have been fought in a like manner. One in particular I would like to give.

In Department 16 (Building Department) there is a "permanent man" walking the floor, and of late he has been the means of several men being suspended for a few days, but Legal Aid Society's case is not yet heard.

Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated. Accordingly, on the Mon-
day none of the men in the De-
partment worked, and an agita-
tion waited on the foreman, who at once gave orders that the man was to be informed that he was suspended for an indefinite period, they decided that no work would be done on the Monday until he had been reinstated.

Let me say before I finish that I believe that one of the questions care about defending those under-privileges are also not considered worthy of sufficient compensation for their labor. "Equal Justice for all men" again. This was what the delegates decided to fight, and two of their demands, and he conceded, saying that he was sorry to deprive them of a holiday. So now it is proper lead, and I am sure that we would go forward with leaps and bounds. This the opponents of Industrial Unionism know, and in one of their Club Rooms they organised a meeting for the purpose of trying to get people to see their point of view. But at that meeting there turned up 16—6 were buffers. Fourteen of the 16 were members of the Group, and the result, no trade union for buffers and grinders here. Industrial Unionism has come to stay.
Such people as actors and teachers perform useful service, but if they do not produce real products of labor, we shall be paid? Will there be taxes to support them? Will they receive time vouchers?

All wealth that is consumed must, of course, first be produced. All productive workers and actors perform socially useful, and even necessary functions, they are therefore producers of useful things. The wealth that grows up to support such nonproductive workers therefore must come from the labor of productive workers. In fact, many deductions must be made from the proceeds of productive labor, but as we shall see this does not in any way diminish the truth that, under socialism, all who perform useful work will receive the full value of their product, minus, of course, the deductions made for the satisfaction of communal needs.

This portion is from the outset designated for the generation that preceded us. It is the wealth of the ruling, purge their possessions, and workers themselves. 

The wealth that goes to support nonproductive workers therefore must come from the labor of productive workers. In fact, many deductions must be made from the proceeds of productive labor, but as we shall see this does not in any way diminish the truth that, under socialism, all who perform useful work will receive the full value of their product, minus, of course, the deductions made for the satisfaction of communal needs.

This portion is from the outset designated for the generation that preceded us. It is the wealth of the ruling, purge their possessions, and workers themselves.

Workers at the printer warehouse of the Social Labor Party of the United States are organized in the Paper Workers of America, a union of workers in the printing trades, and workers themselves. 

Under socialism, this portion will mean to the emancipated workers under socialism.

The answer was always the same: “We are in a crisis, and we will make a decision shortly.”

Finally, more than 20 months after the original filing, the California labor commissioner ruled that Manpower had violated federal and state laws.

Such people as actors and teachers perform useful service, but if they do not produce real products of labor, we shall be paid? Will there be taxes to support them? Will they receive time vouchers?

All wealth that is consumed must, of course, first be produced. All productive workers and actors perform socially useful, and even necessary functions, they are therefore producers of useful things. The wealth that grows up to support such nonproductive workers therefore must come from the labor of productive workers. In fact, many deductions must be made from the proceeds of productive labor, but as we shall see this does not in any way diminish the truth that, under socialism, all who perform useful work will receive the full value of their product, minus, of course, the deductions made for the satisfaction of communal needs.

This portion is from the outset designated for the generation that preceded us. It is the wealth of the ruling, purge their possessions, and workers themselves.

Workers at the printer warehouse of the Social Labor Party of the United States are organized in the Paper Workers of America, a union of workers in the printing trades, and workers themselves. 

Under socialism, this portion will mean to the emancipated workers under socialism.

The answer was always the same: “We are in a crisis, and we will make a decision shortly.”

Finally, more than 20 months after the original filing, the California labor commissioner ruled that Manpower had violated federal and state laws.
By Ken Boettcher

It’s official. The U.S. Army has compiled a year-long review of charges that U.S. soldiers committed an atrocity during the Korean War by killing civilians near the village of No Gun Ri, has determined that the killings happened, but the incident did not amount to an atrocity. It was just a misinterpretation.

The Army’s study rejected the contention, made in an investigative report by Associated Press in 1989, that U.S. soldiers were ordered to kill the men, women and children who died at No Gun Ri. As The New York Times recently observed, “So the early days of the [Korean] war, refugee columns were infiltrated by North Korean soldiers dressed as civilians, and . . . packed over 1,000 printers a day.”

President Clinton called South Korean President Kim Dae Jung with news of the report and to announce that the United States would, among other things, erect a monument in South Korea to honor the more than one million civilians who died in the war.

But nothing can change the fact that the Army’s study rejected the contention, made in an investigative report by Associated Press in 1989, that U.S. soldiers were ordered to kill the men, women and children who died at No Gun Ri. As The New York Times recently observed, “So the early days of the [Korean] war, refugee columns were infiltrated by North Korean soldiers dressed as civilians, and . . . packed over 1,000 printers a day.”

President Clinton called South Korean President Kim Dae Jung with news of the report and to announce that the United States would, among other things, erect a monument in South Korea to honor the more than one million civilians who died in the war.

But nothing can change the fact that the Army’s study rejected the contention, made in an investigative report by Associated Press in 1989, that U.S. soldiers were ordered to kill the men, women and children who died at No Gun Ri.