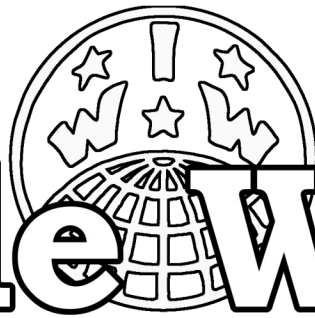


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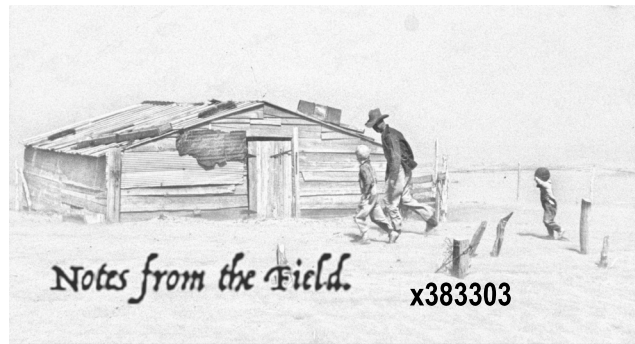
In support of revolutionary industrial unionism, this publication is written and printed by union members.

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Articles not so designated do not reflect the IWW's official position.

Submissions welcome! Email articles, article ideas, news items, editorials, artwork, and photographs to:

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Cover image by X364181. It depicts a "March on the Boss," taught in our Organizer Training 101, where workers collectively present their demands to the boss.



Why have we seen such an explosion in organizing at Starbucks? Three years ago, there was only one unionized shop in Buffalo, NY. Now we are approaching 300 stores with bargaining units.

According to Howard Schultz, Starbucks' goal is "leadership in wages and benefits." Furthermore, if employees "had faith in me and my motives, they wouldn't need a union." Unfortunately, Starbucks "Partners" don't have faith in Howard. They are illegally surveilled, coerced, and fired, and the company fails to bargain in good faith.

As recently as December 27th the NLRB filed suit against Starbucks for failure to negotiate in good faith with workers in 21 stores located in Washington and Oregon. The NLRB describes Starbucks' anti-union stance as "virulent, widespread, and well-orchestrated." The NLRB is also seeking an unprecedented national injunction against Starbucks for their anti-union busting efforts.

LATE BREAKING NEWS: Michigan Federal Court Judge Mark A. Goldstein issued a federal injunction against Starbucks. The order bars Starbucks from firing workers that engage in union organizing in a Michigan store.

Recently, the Schultz Family Foundation released a report ranking the top 250 publicly held corporations ranking their performance from an employee's standpoint. The Foundation partnered with the Harvard Business School and The Burning Glass Institute to develop an American Opportunity Index. The goal of the index is to measure and reflect the ability of an employee to: 1) launch a career; 2) maintain job stability; 3) career growth potential, 4) talent growth, 5) advancement without a degree.

The top performers were AT&T (4.2 points out of 5), Amex (4.1), Cisco (4.1), and Microsoft (3.9). Way down the list in the lowest one-third was Walmart (2.7) and Dollar General (2.7). Shockingly, Starbucks was even further down the list. Only McDonalds (2.0) was lower than Starbucks (2.6) in the Food Service category.

The reality of working at Starbucks is very different from Howard's

continued on page 10

Build a Committee Beyond Your Subculture (Excerpt)

Excerpted from the Organizing.work article "Build a Committee Beyond Your Subculture."

Jason Fults talks about his experience organizing with the IWW at Ward's Grocery in Gainesville, FL in 2008. Interview by Marianne Garneau.

How did you start working at Ward's?

I was moving to Gainesville, and I was a member of IWW, and somebody put in touch with a wobbly who was here. His name was Joe. Joe and I sat down and had a beer, and he said, "Hey, if you're looking for a job, why don't you come salt the grocery store?" And I said, sure. I went there specifically as a salt.

What was your job?

Both Joe and I worked in the natural foods department, so we were stocking shelves, helping customers...

So how did the campaign start? I know it predated you if you salted in...

No actually, that was kind of the start of the campaign. Because up to that point, you had this this one dude, who was a wobbly, but wasn't really involved in any organizing. He wanted to organize there, but he didn't have any co-conspirators in the workplace, and it wasn't a hot shop, so he was like, "why don't you come work with me and we will organize a union?" That was probably mistake number one. There just wasn't really any kind of internal demand, it was just two guys who had a fire for organizing and wanted to organize their workplace regardless of how their coworkers felt.

How did you guys organize?

We started agitating, talking to coworkers. Once you really start talking to people, people have complaints: not getting sick leave, not getting enough hours, not getting a living wage, things like that. We slowly started doing one-on-ones and building an organizing committee.

Initially our idea was to do wall-to-wall – to organize the entire store. So we did mapping of the store, who were the leaders in

the different departments: the meat department, the produce department, the grocery section, the cashiers / the front-end – but of course our nucleus was in natural foods. That was all these young hipster kind of folks, liberal-minded people, and we thought "that'll be our core and then we'll branch out from there."

We had close to 20 people employed just in natural foods. At the height of things, we probably had about 6 or 8 people who were actively part of the organizing committee – they would come to meetings and stuff like that.

There was a subcultural affinity among the folks who worked in natural foods and you were relying on those subcultural affinities as you were organizing?

Yeah, definitely, because the idea was "these are all pretty liberal-minded people, and they will support this kind of thing." And we thought if that's our base and we lead, the rest of the folks in the store will come along and support us and get involved. That kind of foolishness.

At some point it just became apparent to us that we were not going to be successful with the entire store, and so rather than just accepting that and saying "Okay this is going to be a much longer struggle than we thought," we just kind of decided to move ahead with our own department, hoping we could make some inroads there, and set an example that the rest of the folks could follow.

Why didn't you think that you were going to be successful with the entire store?

Just from the one-on-ones that we were having. Our department was really just insular. People hung out together, partied together, people in our department dated, but there was very little real interaction or mixing with people in the other departments outside of work. We would have these organizing committee meetings and be like, "Do you know anybody in front end we can talk to?" and it would just be crickets. "Does anyone know these guys over in produce?" And there was just silence.

So then you've got this situation where these random-ass people that you work with are like, "Hey can we get together

with you for a beer after work to talk?” and then, you know, people get weirded out. Because especially when you get together and you want to talk about forming a union and it’s the first time you’ve ever hung out together, or had a conversation outside of work, and they don’t know you.

And the culture was just very different outside of our department, and so the people we were talking to were just... not feeling it, or were very lukewarm, or were like, “Well, let me see what happens with you guys.” And not willing to stick their neck out and get involved.

So, ten years on, what advice would you give about the awkwardness of branching outside your own department and subculture at work and reaching out to those folks who don’t resemble you or that you don’t already have a connection with? Because organizers do have to do that.

We should have just taken the time to build those relationships and actually have a couple conversations with people before we talked union. We were doing a good job of that in our department. We would have regular organizing committee meetings, we would even have parties and really make a point to bring people together and have a good time together and build a relationship within our department, but it was just culturally very different, a lot of the folks we didn’t work with, and it wasn’t the kind of people where you were going to be like, “Hey come over to my house for a party Friday night” or whatever. And so we just didn’t take the time, the real time and work of building those relationships with those folks that were not like us and that we didn’t interact with on a regular basis.

And when you say “not like us,” were there racial differences? Age differences?

All of the above.

We actually petitioned the NLRB at one point to let us be considered our own bargaining unit within the grocery store, because that was our only last-ditch hope that we could actually win a union. And there is some precedent for that – you’ve got the meat departments, the butchers, are considered their own bargaining unit in some places, so we were trying to use that precedent, but the NLRB was not hearing that. So ultimately it was laid down that it was either the entire store or nothing. And we were dead in the water at that point because we just didn’t have an inclusive organizing committee that included people from other parts of the store.

What advice do you have for other workers organizing at work, given your experience here and elsewhere?

The biggest thing is don’t underestimate what a big [undertaking] it is. You either have a hot shop, which has its own set of pitfalls, or you have a tremendous amount of work to do, and the odds are stacked against you every step of the way.

Really understand what you’re getting yourself into, because if you have a campaign that abysmally goes awry, and people leave that with a really bad taste in their mouth for anything union, you might have actually done more harm than good.

I feel like the adjunct campaign that I’m involved now with is night-and-day different, and I feel like it’s largely informed by the experience that I had at the grocery store, so in a way I’m really thankful for it, but in another way, I’m like, “God, that was really terrible organizing and we had no idea what we were doing.”



An Interview with Fellow Worker Liz

Fellow Worker Liz talks about her experience in early childhood education. Interviewed by FW Gordon and FW Sean.

What's your work background?

I started in early childhood education in 1986 and except for a ten year gap, I've stayed in the industry. I've worked for private, for profit, and faith based schools and I've worked as an assistant teacher, a teacher, and a director.

What did you do for those ten years?

I worked as an innkeeper, direct sales, and annuity products. Nothing memorable.

Now you're teaching again, where?

I'm an early head start teacher with an early learning center led by an Indigenous program. It is partly funded by a Block Grant with the Head Start program. Head Start began as part of the war on poverty in the mid 1960's and continues to serve communities in need of early education programs. It is a bit of a full circle for me as I was a child of the Head Start program in 1969 as a four year old. The goal is to use Federal Funds to improve education and family outcomes for the children.

How do you feel about the early childhood program?

There is a great benefit to the grant program for early childhood education and serving a population that would otherwise not have access to quality education with teachers with professional experience and education.

However, I have seen the industry change over the years. In my years teaching I have seen many home-made, natural and resourceful items replaced by the unnecessary capitalist system through the sale of manufactured items, such as buying bags of rocks, shells and pinecones to benefit catalog companies instead of collecting these items.

Why did you choose to work with an Indigenous Sovereign Program?

I wanted to work in an environment where I could be myself. In past education jobs I felt like I had to have a separate work and

personal persona. I want to be able to be myself and to speak my truth in a community environment. I was also looking for a 30-40 minute commute and a balance of a natural environment with my suburban dwelling. The school is a longhouse design with exposed cedar beams, after a traditional community longhouse, surrounded by forest and other natural elements. The tribe has cultural and language programs and a sense of the future. They're prioritizing the education of their people over profit. The tribe is focused on doing away with the "isms" that plague us. Based on my research, the tribe's education center was an attractive workplace.

So how is your workplace structured?

I teach in a classroom with a co-teacher and an assistant teacher. We report to a supervisor, who reports to a director. The two co-teachers create curriculum, lesson plans, work with parent communication and set learning goals while the assistant works with the teachers in interactions and day to day operations. We all work together to care for the children and the classroom. There are also other departments reporting to the director, including a nurse on staff, family services, facility cooks for all meals for staff and children and school age childcare staff.



Sounds like a lot of positives to working with the tribe. How does that compare to other schools?

I'm happy with my work at the tribe. At private schools, the students are dollar signs. I want to work in an environment that allows me to be in partnership with the students and families, where I can create a fun safe environment for parents to leave their kids while they work. The tribe offers nature, community, and people over profits. There's a sense of community and that's important for me.

If the Tribe is prioritizing people over profits, how's the pay?

It's the best paying early childhood education job that I've had. I could be paid more, but compared to the industry, I have good pay, benefits, and time off. This is the best I've been paid while in the industry and I can finally live comfortably. Pay wasn't what drew me to the tribe. I'm excited because we are really working to end some 'isms.' I'm going to training soon where I can take implicit bias classes so that I can be a better partner for my students. I'm grateful and excited that my work is changing society.

You mentioned industry wide low pay. Would early childhood education benefit from organizing and direct action?

Absolutely, the industry has a problem in that pay is low, hours are long, and stress is high. The industry should be organizing for more pay, better benefits, and better conditions. But I am happy with my workplace. I don't feel oppressed or exploited because I am working in community with the oppressed.

Education is Industrial Union 620. What kind of power would more solidarity bring to your industry?

Without education workers, people wouldn't be able to work. Early childhood education is so important the Federal

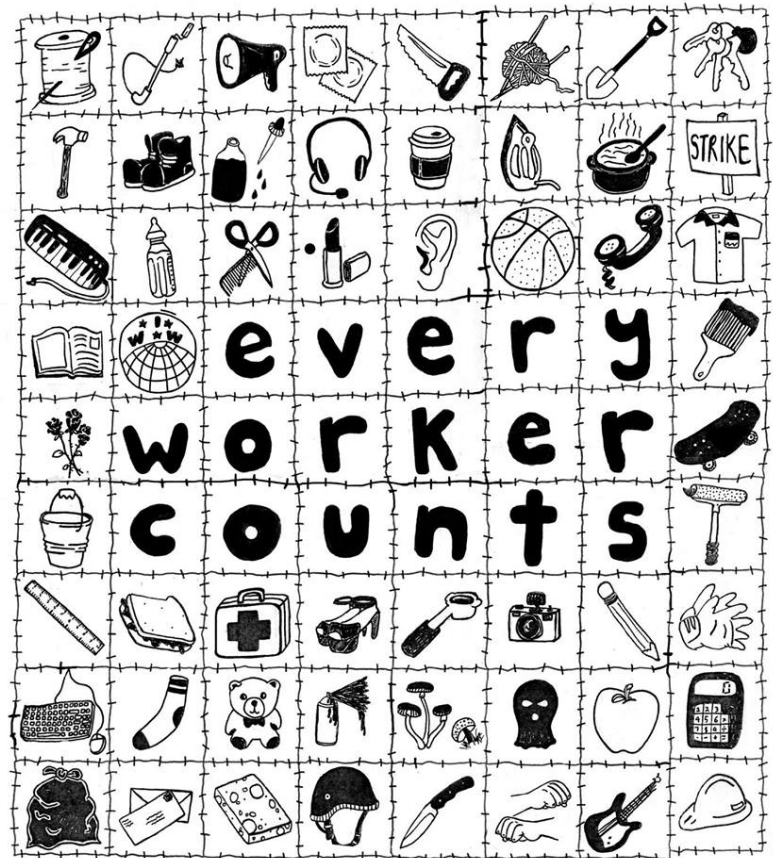
government subsidized it during World War Two to mobilize the workforce. Education workers could shut down the economy.

It sounds like your workplace isn't in need of a march on the boss or anything. Have you been able to use solidarity unionism to improve your workplace ?

Joining the IWW and learning about solidarity has helped with communication and community. When I work out problems with co-workers I listen more and am able to offer more care and compassion. I've been a good wobbly and made my workplace better.

What are your hopes for the future?

I want more pay, better conditions, and better education outcomes for the children of the country and I think solidarity unionism is the way to win those improvements. I'd like to see a more active and organized IU 620 in Washington State. Just by talking to my coworkers about stress, I've been able to improve my workplace. Solidarity unionism works, and I want to see more of it in the industry.



Organizing Alone:

Alienation, the Death of Community, and Unions

By FW Noah

In “From Bowling Alone to Posting Alone”, Anton Jäger re-analyzes the book *Bowling Alone* by Robert Putnam (published in 2000) from the perspective of today. Putnam described the decline of social institutions — ranging from unions and mass organizations down to local bowling clubs, sports leagues, and clubs such as the Elks or Shriners. This decline has caused economic and political stagnation, and as alienation and loneliness increase, so does the potential for a totalitarian resurgence. Jäger found that the atomization of daily life and the decline of social life has turned out to be far worse than Putnam predicted.

Jäger notes: “Since the 1980s, citizens have been actively ejected from associations through anti-union legislation or globalized labor markets. At the same time, passive alternatives to union and party power — cheap credit, self-help, cryptocurrency, online forums — have multiplied. The result is an increasingly capsular world where, as commentator Matthew Yglesias warned, “our home has become an ever-greater source of comfort, allowing citizens to interact without ever leaving their house.”

Jäger points out that the crisis of collapsing community affects unions as well. “Despite surges of militancy in some sectors, the ‘great resignation’ ushered in by COVID’s tight labor markets has not led to a politics of collective voice but rather to one of individual ‘exit,’ as Daniel Zamora put it. European unions have suffered a similar fate, losing members to self-employment.”

The decay of community impacts not only the suburb or the dance hall, but also the workplace. As workers become less socialized outside of work, they lose the ability to socialize at work as well. The less social integration on a personal level that we have, the less we know our coworkers as people with their own unique personalities and concerns, and the more we begin to focus on our own concerns as individuals navigating the challenges we face under capitalism. Through this individualization we forget the power that collective action could have in our living conditions, working conditions and the broader scope of political or economic arrangement.

Overall, the decay of social organizations and community get-togethers, as well as the rise of the internet age and the “cyberbalkanization” of online spaces, have contributed significantly to the decline of union membership and organizing campaigns through the end of the 20th century. Jäger connects these trends to the Marxist concept of alienation: as the working class becomes more and more tied to their ability to produce and consume under external capitalist pressure, they become alienated from their ability to control the means of production, become socially alienated from other workers through artificial competition, and become alienated from the product of their labor. This alienation is often experienced as inter-class conflicts between workers over the availability and “skill level” of available jobs, associations with institutions that provide relief but do not change to the status quo of capitalist dominion, and ultimately a working class that holds onto a “false consciousness” of possible upward mobility and the obfuscation of their exploitation.

As our lives become increasingly individualized and atomized, and as the workplace changes further away from long term jobs toward contract or part-time employment, we lose the social environments that allow us to negotiate our mutual struggles with our fellow workers. With the nature of work becoming more remote, tasks more automated or specific in craft, and with mounting concerns over the many immediate and existential crises that the working class now face, the ability to foster a working culture of solidarity and the will to collectively and directly act can be eroded by isolation, apathy and by workers being overwhelmed — mentally and emotionally — by what they are experiencing in their own lives.

This current period of labor activism and the successful campaigns that have taken place over the past three years may be the ushering in of a new labor age, but so long as the social frameworks and human connection that comes with the social aspects of our lives outside of the workplace continue to decay, both inside and outside of the workplace, the future of labor organizing is at risk.

We as fellow unionists must make sure that when we gather for the cause of a union, that we not only direct our energies towards the more logistical or strategical aspects of organizing

but provide the community of care that social institutions of ages past have provided. Union halls were once not just places where workers could get together, collect their grievances and make a plan of action, but were also dance halls, social clubs, providers of childcare, and places of entertainment.

The IWW itself in its first three decades was no stranger to this, as there were many union locals that held community picnics, hosted speeches and informational pickets, and even organized dances and marching bands. Those locals became communities unto themselves, and provided the social and cultural environment that made the solidarity those fellow workers had with each other so much more meaningful. They were places where those who felt lonely in their struggles could be comforted and offered aid, places where families could take their children for childcare and educate them on working class solidarity and the power of collective action, and where the

marginalized of all stripes could find communities that accepted them and fought for them as equal and fellow human beings.

Today, the IWW continues in this spirit, such as creating local and national publications for fellow unionists such as the *Industrial Worker* and the *Seattle Worker*, radio shows and podcasts such as *Wob Radio* and *One Big Podcast*, volunteering in the community such as *Food Not Bombs*, and taking part in other pro-worker organizations to see our values reflected in them. The need for rebuilding a working class culture of community, mutual aid, and solidarity with our fellow workers against the pro-capitalist and individualized paradigm of today is more pressing than ever. It is important to make sure that such cultural and social relations live on, as it provides the foundation for organizing and unionizing, and potentially the future of unionism, to be possible.



Hold the Fort for We Are Coming

By FW Gordon and FW Sean

On the last Saturday of January a small crowd of workers gathered at the Silverdale public library to watch and discuss “The Wobblies,” the 1979 documentary about the early years of the IWW. After we read the preamble to the IWW constitution, FW Phil introduced the film to the crowd with an education on the early days of the IWW. He covered our role in the founding of the ACLU, the history of the Little Red Songbook, the free speech fights, and early Wobbly tactics. FW Phil closed the introduction by asking the workers gathered to consider how the conditions and tactics differ between today and the years before World War 1.

Afterwards we discussed solidarity unionism and the film. For over half of the workers present, the film and material was new. So there was a sense of excitement and shock—excitement about the power of solidarity and song, shock in reaction to the brutality of the police and capital. Something new to most Washingtonians is the heart-wrenching Everett Massacre testimony by survivor FW Nels Peterson.

The audience’s favorite moment from the doc was FW Irma Lombard’s tale of being arrested at a picket and later refusing a date with one of the arresting cops saying to the offeror “I’m sorry but I don’t go out with cops.” Times have changed over the last century, and the union has changed over the last hundred years. Back then workers could strike in many languages seemingly overnight which also took long-term organizing. Today we have a top-notch organizer training program and a growing union developing new leaders and tactics every day.

The film is filled with anecdotes like the IWW infiltrating a scabbing employment agency, booting the scabs, and showing up on the job singing IWW songs, having thwarted the boss. The Wobblies is an education on the rebel spirit we should always seek to hold and foster. We’re the people wholly dependent on income to survive, who’ve had it, and we’re all leaders in the singing union leading the way forward in the fight against capitalism.

Towards the end of the discussion a worker mentioned how excited they were to learn of the prominence of women in the IWW. Elizabeth Gurley-Flynn’s quote “The IWW has been accused of pushing women to the front. This is not true. Rather, the women have not been kept in the back, and so they have naturally moved to the front,” elicited joy from those fellow workers looking to lead, to stop being held back. That’s the power of the IWW. We’ve always been and always will be a worker-led organization and women will always be among the leaders. Here’s to our rebel femmes, we can’t do it without you, and to another few months of agitating along the banks of the Salish Sea.

Union-Busting Practices and What We Can Do to Fight Them

By Cedar Bushue

Union-busting tactics have been around in the United States since we've had corporations. Early union-busting tactics involved killing workers and having the military come in (for example, Battle of Blair Mountain) as well as many others, such as companies hiring Pinkertons. Our government has always favored the corporations, particularly in these early struggles, even sending in troops to kill workers. In the present day, look no further than the recent rail workers who were going on strike for sick time off, better pay and benefits. Congress and the U.S. president forced a deal that clearly favored the company, as always. The rail workers union is not getting its sick time for workers, which will only help contribute to the next pandemic.

Unions have been making a comeback recently, after becoming an endangered species for many decades with the rise of "McCarthyism" in the 1950s, geared at those deemed "communists." Workers in the U.S. owe much to unions. For example, the time that the U.S. economy was at its best was when union involvement was at its highest. During FDR's presidency, the wealthy were also taxed at a much higher rate, contributing to a better economy. (During Eisenhower's time they were also taxed at 90% over a certain amount of income). Many union members have died to earn workers' rights. Aside from merely killing workers, there are many busting practices that companies and our government utilizes.

Some examples of union-busting tactics are: decertifying trade unions, breaking strikes, planting spies, putting out propaganda, taking legal action, and damaging property and blaming it on the union. Outright killing of workers seems to be a thing of the past, though corporations such as Amazon seem to have no trouble putting workers in harm's way. During natural disasters, Amazon has a pattern of making employees stay at work, even when it proves deadly. Whistleblowers at these companies are often fired, and the government seems reluctant to help. This view comes from the "profit-over-people" model that our country has.

One thing workers can do to fight union-busting is to educate ourselves and each other about worker's rights and the value of unions.

Unions scare corporations, which spend millions trying to break unions every year, when it would just be cheaper to pay workers well and give good benefits. Sure, companies would "lose"

some money paying workers more, but if workers were "family" of the corporation, as higher-ups claim, that should be no problem.

Some things the public can do to support local unions include: come out in support of workers during a strike, respect picket lines by never crossing them, and boycott products from the company if asked. The public can also draw attention to what the company is doing. They can also help to feed workers on strikes and help with necessary supplies. Independent journalists can interview them and the group of workers to draw attention to their battle. Unions can also help the communities as well. Union workers can engage with the community and involve themselves more in volunteerism and other activities that benefit the community. Unions and communities feed each other; stronger unions means economically stronger communities. Bonds will be forged and lasting connections will be made, something that large corporations fear. This is because if neighborhoods and workers learn to live with one another and trust each other, that they present a structural defense. Each is much stronger than the other would be alone.

In conclusion, unions play an important role in worker power. I experienced many anti-unionizing videos when I worked at Home Depot a few years ago. Growing up, my dad's side of the family was wealthier. They were early investors in Amazon, and they bought a few homes, before homes were highly valued like they are now. This made me a bit entitled growing up at times. That really started to change when I went and worked in AmeriCorps NCCC helping lower-income communities and actually helping with infrastructure. After that, I worked at Home Depot. The company showed us all these anti-union propaganda videos. They said we should tell union reps "no" if they asked if we wanted to join a union, and that we were "valued employees." I felt very valued when I was never rewarded for my hard work, only with more hard work. "Boss makes a dollar, I make a dime. That's why I poop on company time!" If we drove sales up and earned the company record profits, we were never given a bigger piece of the pie. Corporations want us defenseless and fighting among ourselves for the scraps. Instead, we deserve a full meal for ourselves and families.

Notes from the Field (continued)

image. I wonder how the discussion goes over dinner between Howard and his wife Sheri, Chair of the Schultz Family Foundation. How do they reconcile the vast difference between rhetoric and reality?

Where do Starbucks Partners go from here? UP! And onward with more organizing. We're hoping to see another hundred stores organizing this year. The road is long and hard. We can do it if we support each other.

An Injury to one is an Injury to ALL.

The complete report can be read at:

<https://www.americanopportunityindex.org/>

Amazon believes that they are above safety and work regulations. They have concerted programs to save money by shortchanging worker safety. Whether it's by neglecting to build safe rooms in tornado-prone areas or just working folks to death, Amazon's attitude towards worker safety is appalling and well documented.

OSHA singled out Amazon in December for its failure to report warehouse injuries and accidents. The 14 citations are spread over five states: New York, Florida, Illinois, Colorado, and Idaho. Amazon, who earned OVER 33 billion last year, might face a measly 29 thousand dollar fine over their fraudulent behavior.

Are we ever going to get serious about upholding the rights of workers? Maybe, maybe not. OSHA, NLRB, and the Department of Labor are hamstrung by conflicting regulations, questionable legal rulings, and conservative board members. The true and straight way workers can protect themselves is to organize and build strong democratic unions. It's hard work, but we're in this fight to the end.

Solidarity

The prestigious Journal of American Medicine (JAMA) stated uncategorically in their December 27th issue: "Unionized health workers earn more, have better conditions, better benefits, etc --- for the same hours." The report, Trends in Labor Unionization Among

US Health Care Workers 2009-2021, bolsters what we have been saying for years. Union representation and worker solidarity bring the bacon to the table for workers.

The article can be found at: <https://jamanetwork.com/>



No More Precarity Forever!



Words by Stephen Harvey (January/June 2019)

(tune: "Solidarity Forever")

They have taken all our labour for their gigs and terabytes,
While they live on private islands and send sports cars into flight.
For the one per cent get richer while we labour day and night
But a union would make us strong.

CHORUS:

No more precarity forever
No more precarity forever
No more precarity forever
a union would make us strong.

They call us their associates and one big family
But as soon as corporate profits drop, you'll see reality.
While those who got to keep their jobs, now do the work of three.
But a union would make us strong.

CHORUS

They say it's a sharing economy with uber and air b 'n' b
But as far as profit sharing, it's not meant for you and me
as independent contractors, we almost work for free
But a union would make us strong.

We Remember. . .



Tortuguita

Manuel "Tortuguita" Teran

They/It

4/23/96 – 1/18/23

Manny was a close friend, comrade, and above all, a constant fighter for working people. I knew them in Tallahassee through the IWW, Food Not Bombs, and Live Oak Radical Ecology and I will never cease to be amazed by their tireless activism, their extreme empathy, and their ability to make everyone feel welcome in radical spaces. They died as they lived, fighting for a better world and defending the forest from destruction in the name of a fascist militarized police force. I hope their name will not be forgotten, and that their killer is brought to justice, but more than anything I hope the cause that they fought for is victorious. Now we mourn this great loss to the Tallahassee and Atlanta communities, but tomorrow we will fight back twice as hard against Capitalism and the State so that Tortuguita did not die in vain. We love you and miss you Manny. Solidarity Forever!

Legal Support for Protesters/Activists: <https://atlsolidarity.org/>

Support for Manny's Family/Funeral Costs/Immigration: <https://www.gofundme.com/f/for-family-of-manuel-tortuguita-paez-teran>

Public Petition to Support the Defend the Atlanta Forest Movement: <https://defendtheatlantaforest.org/solidarity/>

This obituary was originally printed in Atlanta IWW's South Paw newsletter by the Tallahassee IWW

A Monument for Centralia

Friends and Fellow Workers!

The IWW is purchasing and installing a monument in Centralia, Washington to commemorate and honor the Wobblies who died or were imprisoned following the Centralia Tragedy of November 11, 1919. On that day, the IWW union hall was attacked for the second time by a mob of American Legion men acting on behalf of the city's business interests. Armed union members defended their hall. Since 1919 the Tragedy's history has been falsely told by the aggressors, who purchased their monument in Washington Park long ago. After years of effort, the Centralia City Council has agreed to the IWW monument design. It will be in the park next to the Legion's. All expenses are on the IWW. Help us purchase the 2x3' bronze plaque and get it installed. The Whatcom-Skagit General Membership Branch of the IWW in Bellingham, Washington will hold the funds.

If you would rather make a contribution by check, donations can be made to the order of "IWW Monument fund" and mailed to:

Whatcom-Skagit Branch, IWW
PO Box 192

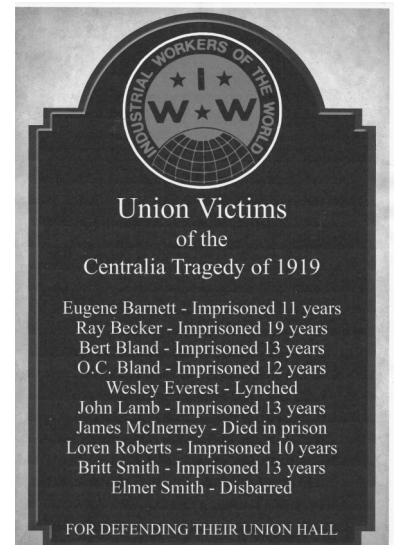
Bellingham, WA 98227

Thanks,

IWW Centralia Committee

The gofundme site is:

<https://www.gofundme.com/f/centralia-iww-monument-fund>



About the Seattle IWW

Founded in Chicago in 1905, the IWW is open to all workers. Don't let the "industrial" part fool you: our members include teachers, social workers, retail workers, construction workers, bartenders and computer programmers. Only bosses and cops are not allowed to join. If you are currently unemployed, you can still join. We are a volunteer-driven union, and this means we run the union. Membership dues are used to maintain the union and assist organizing campaigns. As a result, monthly dues are low. To join, visit:

<https://iww.org/membership/>

Take the Organizer Training!

The Organizer Training 101 (OT101) is an intensive, four-day training that teaches you all the basic skills and tools they need to build an organizing committee at your workplace—from the ground up. You will learn what constitutes a union, how to have one-on-one conversations with coworkers, the basics of labor law, and how to organize and carry out a direct action.

The Seattle General Membership Branch holds regular trainings—free during the pandemic. If you'd like to be notified of the time and date, visit:

<https://forms.gle/q9edxoGrEVXhMVd89>

Organize Your Workplace!

The Industrial Workers of the World want to help you improve the conditions of your workplace. If you have questions, or would like to begin organizing your workplace, visit:

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

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.

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