

El problema es el capitalismo la solución es el socialismo

Los últimos 75 años de historia en Los Estados Unidos han sido un ciclo continuo de guerras, auge económico, recesión y guerra nuevamente. No ha pasado una década sin una crisis o una guerra. El costo humano del desempleo e inflación del presente es enorme.

¿Por qué ocurre esto? Porque las crisis que los trabajadores y el pobre sufren tienen raíz en la estructura del sistema capitalista.

Por un lado, las 500 corporaciones más ricas controlan el 95% de la riqueza industrial y financiera del país. Por el otro lado, 100 millones de trabajadores (si tienen la suerte de tener un empleo) van a trabajar cada día y producen toda la riqueza de la sociedad. Pero esta riqueza pasa directamente a las manos de los patrones, mientras los trabajadores regresan a sus hogares con un cheque de pago desinflado.

Ganancias primero. . .

Los patrones tienen una ley—¡aumentar las ganancias al máximo! Y ellos se aprovechan de su situación para fijar los salarios más bajos y los precios más altos. Tarde o temprano la diferencia entre lo que los trabajadores ganan y el valor de lo que producen crece tanto que los productos empiezan a amontonarse, los patrones bajan la producción, las cesantías empiezan, y las cosas empeoran.

. . . Las necesidades del pueblo al último

Además, los patrones producen lo que les da más ganancia, sin consideración de las necesidades sociales. Si bombas les dejan más ganancias que viviendas, ellos entonces producen más bombas y menos viviendas. El patrón prefiere que el pueblo pase frío o hambre antes que tener que bajar sus precios y el nivel de sus ganancias. Es por eso que los grandes negocios agricultores destruyen ganado y granos, y por eso las compañías de petróleo prefieren que el pueblo se congele en el invierno antes que poner en el mercado combustible barato.

Y cuando las cosas realmente se ponen malas, los capitalistas empiezan a buscar una guerra, como salida. Es por eso que necesitan policías, tribunales, prisiones, ejércitos, racismo, y facismo, para mantener al pueblo bajo su control.

Tomemos nosotros el control

La solución para esta situación es acabar con la propiedad privada de la industria y la agricultura por una clase de millonarios y billonarios codiciosos. El pueblo debe tomar el control y administrar los medios de producción de una manera planificada, para así satisfacer las necesidades de la mayoría. Decidamos nosotros cómo usar nuestra propio trabajo. Produzcamos lo que necesitamos, bajo condiciones de trabajo saludables y seguras, y sin temor de desem-

pleo. Y distribuyamos estos productos entre el pueblo a precios que podamos pagar.

Sin los patrones, sin el sistema de ganancias, todo esto se puede hacer con facilidad. Nosotros no necesitamos a los dueños. Ellos no contribuyen a la producción nada más que con su política anti-humana. Además nosotros, los trabajadores, somos los que hacemos que todo funcione. Nadie pasará hambre, o estará sin trabajo, o vivirá en casas destaraladas ya cuando los pobres y los trabajadores tomen el control. Para resumir, lo que necesitamos es el socialismo.

El Partido Mundo Obrero intenta en esta campaña traer este mensaje a millones de personas y a todas las luchas que enfrenta el obrero. Intenta exponer las mentiras de los políticos capitalistas, al mismo tiempo que lucha en contra de los patrones capitalistas.

Únanse a esta campaña. Ayudemos a construir el partido de los trabajadores.

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VOTE POR EL PARTIDO MUNDO OBRERO (WORKERS WORLD PARTY)

Deirdre Griswold para Presidente

Deirdre Griswold es uno de los miembros fundadores del Partido Mundo Obrero y editora del periódico *Mundo Obrero*. Ha sido una dirigente sindical, una activista en contra de la guerra, y ha representado al Partido Mundo Obrero internacionalmente.

Deirdre fue a Monroe, North Carolina, en 1961, para ayudar a la asediada comunidad Negra en su lucha por el derecho a defenderse con armas contra los ataques racistas. Durante el tenso período de la invasión de la Bahía de Cochinos Deirdre organizó y habló públicamente en apoyo de la Revolución Cubana. En 1962 estuvo al frente de la lucha en contra de la guerra y ayudó a organizar la primera demostración en Los Estados Unidos en contra de la agresión de Los Estados Unidos en Viet Nam. En 1965 Deirdre viajó a Europa para establecer contacto con los luchadores de liberación vietnamitas; en 1967 trabajó por seis meses en el Tribunal Internacional de Crímenes de Guerra, el cual se reunió en Estocolmo para acusar al gobierno de Los Estados Unidos por los crímenes de guerra en Asia Sur-Oriental.

Deirdre ha escrito varios folletos, incluyendo el relato más extenso escrito por un norteamericano sobre el desarrollo de la revolución en Etiopía.

Larry Holmes para Vicepresidente

Larry Holmes, miembro del Comité Nacional del Partido Mundo Obrero, es conocido en el este de Los Estados Unidos por sus actividades en contra del racismo y es un veterano de las luchas de la década del setenta.

Mientras estuvo en el servicio militar, Larry se opuso a la guerra en Viet Nam. Después de haber sido licenciado debido a su trabajo como organizador de la Unión de Soldados Norteamericanos (American Servicemen's Union), él participó como organizador principal en 1973 en Washington, en la Marcha de los Veteranos de Viet Nam para demandar trabajos y mayores beneficios. En 1974 Larry fue uno de los organizadores principales de la Marcha Nacional en Contra del Racismo en Boston, en la cual participaron 25,000 personas. Y en 1978 fue organizador nacional en la histórica marcha de 35,000 personas en Washington, para demandar acción afirmativa y en contra del fallo Bakke. Posteriormente, Larry explicó la necesidad de acción afirmativa en su folleto en el caso de Weber.

Como organizador en la comunidad, Larry dirigió la lucha victoriosa para salvar los tesoros de la Historia Negra en la Biblioteca Schomburg en Harlem, ganando un nuevo edificio para esa colección.

Larry Holmes ha jugado un papel activo en la Coalición de Sindicalistas Negros. El también ha contribuido frecuentemente al periódico *Mundo Obrero*.

¡Las necesidades del pueblo SI! ¡Ganancias y guerra NO!



DEIRDRE GRISWOLD
PARA PRESIDENTE



LARRY HOLMES
PARA VICEPRESIDENTE

Vote por el Partido Mundo Obrero (Workers World Party)

- **NO A LA CONSCRIPCIÓN MILITAR Y A LA GUERRA**
Dinero para trabajos, escuelas, hospitales, no para el Pentágono
- **Por el control de las compañías de petróleo por el pueblo**
- **Por un fin al racismo, sexismo e intolerancia de los homosexuales**

Por una alternativa para la clase obrera

Los pobres y los trabajadores necesitan urgentemente representación política. Precisan un partido de los trabajadores multinacional que represente a los Negros, Latinos, Asiáticos, a los pueblos Nativos, y a los blancos. Precisan un partido con una política y un plan de acción para luchar en contra del desempleo, de la inflación, de los cortes en servicios, de las amenazas de guerra del Pentágono, del aumento en el racismo, de la crisis en la juventud, y de muchos otros problemas urgentes que enfrentamos.

Gente de \$5,000 el plato

Es un engaño que los demócratas o los republicanos nos representen. Ellos representan a la gente de \$5,000 el plato. Su dinero viene de los banqueros de Wall Street. Sus órdenes les llegan de las oficinas de las grandes corporaciones. Cabilderos costosos representando los negociantes grandes ocupan sus oficinas todos los días. Durante la época de elecciones estos políticos hablan "en favor del trabajador y de la gente humilde", pero sus patrones viven de la gente humilde, de los trabajadores y de los pobres.

No desperdicie su voto

Durante la elección de 1980, ningún trabajador Negro, blanco o Latino debe desperdiciar su voto en políticos que representan "el mal menor", como Kennedy, el cual patrocinó el represivo proyecto rompehuelga de ley S-1, y no hizo nada mientras racistas en Boston, en su estado nativo, atacaban y fusilaban a niños Negros de la escuela.

Partido Mundo Obrero: 20 años de lucha

En 1980 usted puede votar por un partido que tiene un programa para la mayoría del pueblo en este país, y también una historia de 20 años de lucha por el pueblo. El Partido Mundo Obrero ha luchado en contra del Klan en Virginia y Alabama, en contra de los nazis en Milwaukee y en Chicago, y ROAR en Boston. Hemos luchado contra los patrones de las plantas de automóviles en Detroit y contra los barones del acero en Buffalo. Hemos defendido a los prisioneros en Ática y a los trabajadores sin documentos en Texas. Hemos luchado por el control de los alquileres en Baltimore y por la prevención de los cortes de calefacción en Rochester. Hemos defendido al Frente Patriótico de Zimbabue, a los Sandinistas de Nicaragua, a la Revolución Cubana, y a todos los Países Socialistas. El Partido Mundo Obrero estuvo al frente del movimiento en contra de la guerra en Viet Nam.

Luchar en contra de la crisis económica

El sistema capitalista de ganancias está en una crisis profunda. Pero son los pobres y los trabajadores, así como una gran parte de la clase media, los que están pagando el precio: los asalariados, los desempleados, los ancianos, los enfermos, los jóvenes, las madres y los niños en el Welfare. La única manera de acabar con esta terrible situación es depender de nuestra propia fuerza y organización. Necesitamos hacer revivir un movimiento laboral de base conjuntamente con organizaciones comunales en todo el país, para comenzar una lucha genuina en contra de la inflación, los despidos y los cortes de servicios.

Los políticos capitalistas hablan mucho acerca de las ganancias de las compañías de petróleo pero no hacen nada. El Partido Mundo Obrero dice que **el pueblo debe tomar el control de las compañías de petróleo y administrarlas para satisfacer las necesidades humanas y no para las ganancias.**

Los precios y las ganancias aumentan enormemente mientras los salarios reales disminuyen. El Partido Mundo Obrero dice que una alianza de trabajadores-miembros de la comunidad-consumidores puede lanzar una **lucha para forzar a las corporaciones a disminuir los precios.**

Los patrones despiden a millones de trabajadores mientras obligan a otros a trabajar horas extras. Nosotros decimos **acabemos con las horas extras obligatorias, acortemos la semana laboral sin cortes en salarios.** Salarios bajos y cortes en beneficios traen recesiones. **Aumentemos el salario mínimo y todos los beneficios de los pobres. Disminuyamos las ganancias. Beneficios completos para los desempleados.**

Los patrones, como los dueños de Chrysler, cierran las plantas y despiden a los trabajadores. Nosotros decimos si los patrones no operan las plantas, los trabajadores deben hacerlo. No más despidos.

La industria nuclear antepone las ganancias a la seguridad. El Partido Mundo Obrero dice que **el pueblo debe tomar control de las plantas nucleares y cerrarlas** y mantenerlas cerradas hasta que se puedan operar con seguridad.

Nosotros podemos ganar estas demandas y muchas más por medio de una lucha unida. **El movimiento laboral debe organizar a los desempleados, a los no sindicalizados, a los millones de trabajadores sin documentos,** y construir una alianza poderosa de todos los pobres y los trabajadores. Nosotros somos los millones, los ricos son una pequeña minoría. **Nosotros podemos tomar nuestro destino en nuestras propias manos.**

Acabemos con el racismo con toda opresión

En los últimos 400 años los gobernantes de Los Estados Unidos se han apoderado de las tierras de los pueblos Nativos, han traído

esclavos de África, le han robado a Méjico los estados que hoy constituyen el Sudoeste, han colonizado a Puerto Rico, han traído Latinos y Asiáticos a Los Estados Unidos para realizar trabajos pesados. Para poder mantener a las minorías bajo control, los patrones usan la política deliberada de difundir el racismo. Esta política tiene un doble propósito: primero, el emplear a trabajadores a base de salarios inferiores les trae a los patrones billones de dólares por año en ganancias extras; segundo, el racismo impide que los trabajadores blancos luchen en contra de sus enemigos verdaderos, los patrones.

Millones de trabajadores minoritarios son empleados último y despedidos primero. Ellos son los que reciben los salarios más bajos y los que tienen el nivel de desempleo más alto. El Partido Mundo

Lo que los candidatos defienden

Obrero dice **acabemos con la política racista en empleos y salarios.**

Cincuenta millones de gente minoritaria tienen el derecho de superar siglos de exclusión de programas laborales de entrenamiento y de una educación decente. Nosotros decimos **luchemos por la acción afirmativa en el trabajo y en las escuelas.**

Los policías blancos racistas atacan ilegalmente y matan a la población de las comunidades Negras, Latinas, Asiáticas y Nativas. **Pararemos la brutalidad policiaca, y juzguemos a los policías asesinos.**

Los canallas racistas blancos no deben ser permitidos a organizarse para cometer genocidio. **El Partido Mundo Obrero dice aplastemos al KKK, a los nazis, y a todo racismo.**

Las minorías representan el 25% de la población y el 75% de los prisioneros en las cárceles. **El Partido Mundo Obrero dice acabemos con las tretas racistas; trabajos, no cárceles; acabemos con el sistema de campos de concentración para los pobres.**

El Partido Mundo Obrero demanda que se ponga un fin a las acusaciones injustas hacia los trabajadores sin documentos. Ellos no son los que causan cesantías y desempleo, sino los patrones. **Derechos para los trabajadores sin documentos; no deportaciones, no acosamientos en el trabajo, derecho a organizarse.**

El sexismo mantiene a las mujeres oprimidas y con salarios cuyos promedios son sólo un poco más que la mitad de lo que los hombres

reciben. **Demandamos que se apruebe la enmienda para derechos iguales (E.R.A.); abortos gratuitos si son requeridos; un fin a las esterilizaciones forzadas; salarios iguales por trabajo del mismo valor.**

Intolerancia hacia los homosexuales también divide a las masas. **Derechos civiles y un fin a la opresión de los homosexuales.**

Millones de personas incapacitadas deben tener derechos. **Demandamos acceso a transporte, educación, y todas las facilidades necesarias.**

El Partido Mundo Obrero dice: ¡Luchemos en contra del racismo y la opresión con la solidaridad de todos los pobres y los trabajadores!

Pararemos los planes de guerra del Pentágono

El conglomerado industrial-militar norteamericano es la amenaza más grande a nuestra seguridad. Los militares del Pentágono se están acercando cada día más a un holocausto nuclear. El presupuesto para la guerra usa cientos de billones de dólares, necesarios para mantener servicios vitales, en la creación de instrumentos de muerte. Esta es la causa más grande de la inflación y de la pobreza en Los Estados Unidos. El Pentágono tiene 2,000 bases, 600,000 tropas, y decenas de miles de armas nucleares en todo el mundo, desde Puerto Rico a Turquía a Korea del Sur. Estas no existen para proteger nuestros intereses sino para proteger los intereses de las corporaciones multinacionales billonarias.

El Partido Mundo Obrero dice desmantelamos esta costosa maquinaria de guerra y gastemos los \$160 billones destinados el próximo año para el Pentágono y la guerra, para darle trabajos a los desempleados, construir viviendas y restaurar los servicios sociales que el Pentágono ha hecho suprimir.

El Pentágono está planeando restituir la conscripción militar obligatoria. El Partido Mundo Obrero dice **Pararemos la conscripción militar obligatoria antes de que comience.** Los generales están creando a gran escala, "fuerzas de ataque relámpago" para invasiones inmediatas, especialmente en los países del Oriente Medio, ricos en petróleo. El Partido Mundo Obrero dice **no más guerras en contra de los Pueblos Árabes: manos de EEUU fuera de Asia, África, y América Latina;** estos pueblos han sido explotados por demasiado tiempo por las mismas corporaciones que nos están dejando sin trabajos y aumentando los precios. Queremos ayudar a estos pueblos en su lucha para obtener su libertad, y no oprimirlos.

El Partido Mundo Obrero dice que **La sequirdad de la gente pobre y trabajadora no está amenazada por los Países Socialistas, no por Cuba, Viet Nam, Korea del Norte, La Unión Soviética, Angola o cualquier otro. Los patrones odian a estos países porque ellos se han liberado de los explotadores. Esta ha sido una gran victoria para estos pueblos. Ellos no son nuestros enemigos. Nuestros enemigos son Exxon, Chase Manhattan, Chrysler, los que reducen los presupuestos para los servicios sociales y los militares en Washington que obedecen las órdenes de estas corporaciones. ¡Luchemos en contra del verdadero enemigo, aquí, en Los Estados Unidos!**

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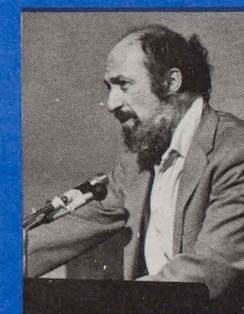
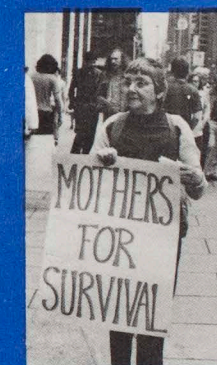
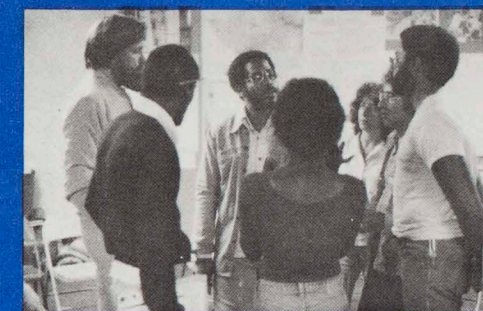
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- **Puerto Rico: A People Challenging Colonialism.** Written by Puerto Ricans and North Americans, this is a collection of articles on the history of the island, the church, political repression, and the struggle for independence. 1977. 108 pp. \$2.50.
- **The U.S. and Latin America Today.** AFSC Working Party Paper, 1976. A study of the presence of U.S. power and corporations on Latin American societies. 56 pp. \$1.00.
- **Argentina: A Peoples Struggle.** Prepared by the Latin American Task Force of the Third World Coalition, AFSC. \$1.00.
- **Imperialism Without Invading Armies.** By Charlotte and Stewart Meacham. An analysis of U.S. policy and ties with the transnational corporations in Southeast Asia. 1976. 32 pp. \$1.00.
- **The Philippines.** Human rights violations and the role of the United States. 1979. \$.25.

SLIDESHOW: Sharing Global Resources. Slideshow with cassette soundtrack developed by NARMIC. A dramatic audio-visual program on the impact of U.S. corporations in the U.S. and the Third World \$50 for slides, cassette, documentation and study guide (in English or Spanish). \$45 for filmstrip version (English only). \$10 rental for either version. An ideal teaching tool for courses in global awareness. Rentals available from the national office in Phila. and all regional offices.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

- **Break The Links: U.S.—Apartheid brochure.** General historical background and outline of the effects of apartheid. 1978. \$.15, \$3/100
- **Break the Links: U.S.—Apartheid poster.** Message with picture of a man breaking chains. 1978. \$.40, \$5/100.
- **Southern Africa Must Be Free.** An overall analysis of the key issues and historical background. An easy-to-read pamphlet in an attractive format, includes charts and photographs. 1978. \$.50.
- **The Black People's Convention of South Africa: Historical Background and Basic Documents.** Ed. by Siphon Buthelezi (Exiled former Secretary-General of BPC.) Produced by the Third World Coalition, AFSC. 1978. \$1.00.

— **Investors in Apartheid.** A list of U.S. businesses with subsidiaries in South Africa. 1977. \$.35.

- **South Africa: Foreign Investment and Apartheid.** A critical examination of the argument that multinationals and foreign investment are a force for progressive change in South Africa. This study carefully documents the role that foreign investment has played in sustaining apartheid. 1978. 100 pp. \$3.00.
- **Quakers and the Struggle for Liberation.** By Margaret Bacon. These reflections are the moving account of the author's journey through South Africa, reprinted from *Friends Journal*. 1976. \$.25.
- **Pacifists and Southern Africa.** By James Bristol. A challenging essay by a Quaker activist on the dilemmas of working for peace and supporting the struggle for liberation. 1977. \$.10.
- **Nonviolence Not First For Export.** By James Bristol. Some thoughts on understanding those who struggle for justice by other than nonviolent means. 1972. \$.30.

(See also "U.S. Military and Nuclear Support To the Third World".)

MIDDLE EAST

- **Questions and Answers: AFSC and the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.** A brochure outlining the perspective held by AFSC on the Middle East. \$.15, \$10/100.
- **Search for Peace in the Middle East: The New Context.** Four talks from the April, 1979 national conference sponsored by AFSC. Speeches by: Arie Eliav, Stanley Hoffman, Mohammed Milhelm, I.F. Stone. \$1.00.
- **The Middle East: Where Is Peace Now?** Anthony Lewis. A collection of articles from the *New York Times*. The author's personal impressions as he travelled through Israel and the Arab world. 1978. \$.75.
- **The Palestinians: A People In Crisis.** Three part *New York Times* series. 1978. \$.50.
- **Thinking the Unthinkable: A Sovereign Palestinian State.** Walid Khalidi. Blueprint for the peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict. An analysis of the viability of a sovereign Palestinian state and a concrete proposal for its development. Reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*. 1978. \$.50.

**RESOLUCIONES DE
LA CONFERENCIA NACIONAL CONSTITUTIVA**

BOLETIN No 1



FNALIDM
FRENTE NACIONAL POR LA LIBERACION Y DERECHOS DE LAS MUJERES



**RESOLUCIONES DE
LA CONFERENCIA NACIONAL CONSTITUTIVA**

BOLETIN N° 1

CONFERENCIA NACIONAL CONSTITUTIVA



FNALIDM
FRENTE NACIONAL POR LA LIBERACION Y DERECHOS DE LAS MUJERES



Principios y Objetivos

Nuestra sociedad se divide en clases sociales y esta división genera opresión a nivel de sexos, razas, etc., y su desarrollo se basa en la explotación de la mayoría de la población por parte de la clase dominante constituida por los propietarios de los medios de producción. El Estado es autoritario y patriarcal y esto se refleja en toda la vida del país: en los centros de trabajo, la escuela y, sobre todo, en la familia donde el paternalismo se ejerce en especial sobre la mujer de todas las edades y clases sociales.

Las mujeres, al igual que otros sectores oprimidos y explotados, se encuentran sujetas a un tipo de opresión específica que abarca tanto el aspecto material como el ideológico. La justificación de esta opresión es la especificidad biológica de las mujeres por lo cual se les excluye de las funciones sociales determinantes del desarrollo de la sociedad, desde lo económico hasta lo político y social.

Esta justificación se basa en una concepción, anticientífica y patriarcal conocida como determinismo biológico, que plantea que las mujeres, por naturaleza, están destinadas a cumplir como única función la de traer-hijos al mundo y cuidarlos. Ello implica también la responsabilidad de trabajo doméstico, la producción y reproduc-

ción de la fuerza de trabajo, en las que supuestamente se realizan como seres humanos. Al tomarse como natural este trabajo, no se ve como el otro lado de la producción capitalista, sino como una tarea que las mujeres hacemos por "amor". El sistema necesita de trabajadores asalariados en las fábricas, y fuera de ellas, de trabajadoras como reserva de mano de obra o como amas de casa. Así, en la sociedad aparece una enorme línea de ensamble que va de la casa a la fábrica y de la fábrica a la casa.

La opresión de las mujeres se expresa en múltiples formas de discriminación. Desde que nacemos se nos niega una existencia propia, se nos define siempre en relación con el otro sexo, no tenemos una identidad propia, nuestro cuerpo no nos pertenece. Las mujeres no sólo vivimos la discriminación en las relaciones entre las clases, sino en el interior mismo de la clase a la que pertenecemos.

El desarrollo económico capitalista, que implica fundamentalmente la incipiente industrialización en el campo y el auge de la industria manufacturera, trae como consecuencia la incorporación de sectores importantes de mujeres al proceso productivo.

En el caso de México, desde antes de la Revolución, las mujeres participa-

ban en el proceso productivo, sobre todo en el campo y en algunas industrias como la tabacalera y la textil. Esta incorporación se acentuará a partir de los años 40's cuando el Estado impulsa la urbanización y el crecimiento económico a toda costa.

Al romper con el aislamiento del hogar en que la mantiene el cuidado de los niños y demás miembros de la familia y al independizarse económicamente, se establece una de las premisas primordiales para la posibilidad de su liberación. Sin embargo, las mujeres forman parte del ejército de reserva en calidad de mano de obra descalificada. Cuando se les emplea, las condiciones de trabajo a las que se ven sujetas, son inferiores a las que prevalecen para el hombre, además de tener que soportar hostigamiento sexual. La incorporación de las mujeres al proceso productivo, no las libera del trabajo doméstico, quedando sometidas a una **doble jornada de trabajo**.

El trabajo doméstico, considerado tradicionalmente como un servicio que las mujeres deben asumir de manera "natural" y voluntaria, es socialmente necesario y no es reconocido como tal, ni remunerado. De esta manera se reduce el costo de la fuerza de trabajo y el Estado y la sociedad se desentienden así de la solución de problemas que les



corresponde, como son: la creación de guarderías, servicios médicos, lavanderías, comedores populares, etc.

Las condiciones que caracterizan la opresión de las mujeres derivan en una serie de problemas que se traducen en su marginación y automarginación de su propia problemática como mujeres y de la problemática social mediatizándolas, limitándolas en su participación en las luchas sociales que se proponen acabar con la explotación y división clasista, sexista y racista de la sociedad. Esta opresión también implica enajenación al asumirse como objetos sexuales, como mercancías. De esta manera desarrollan una mentalidad competitiva hacia el resto de las muje-

res con el propósito de llegar a ser el objeto socialmente más apreciado, convirtiéndose en esclavas de los medios masivos de comunicación que refuerzan y difunden modos de vida, patrones de conducta, "características femeninas" como son: pasividad, sumisión, abnegación y renuncia. Esta conducta promovida por la publicidad es un importante respaldo a los aparatos ideológicos de la clase dominante y desde otro aspecto se traduce en ganancias para las empresas capitalistas.

Se reafirma pues la necesidad de las mujeres de unirse en torno a sus propias demandas y luchar vinculadas a organizaciones democráticas, independientes y revolucionarias, y de realizar dentro de estas organizaciones el trabajo necesario para que asuman la lucha por la liberación femenina y sean consecuentes con ella. Las mujeres siempre han estado presentes en los combates sociales decisivos de nuestro país, pero de una manera subordinada y sin la intensidad deseada. Por otra parte, las mujeres han venido realizando una serie de luchas restringidas y esporádicas para transformar su situación de opresión específica; en este sentido sobresale la creación del Frente Unico Pro Derechos de la Mujer de 1935 que agrupó a todas las corrientes políticas y sociales de mujeres para im-

pulsar sus derechos y al trabajo a la tierra y a la educación en igualdad de condiciones, y como derivado de éste surge la Unión Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas.

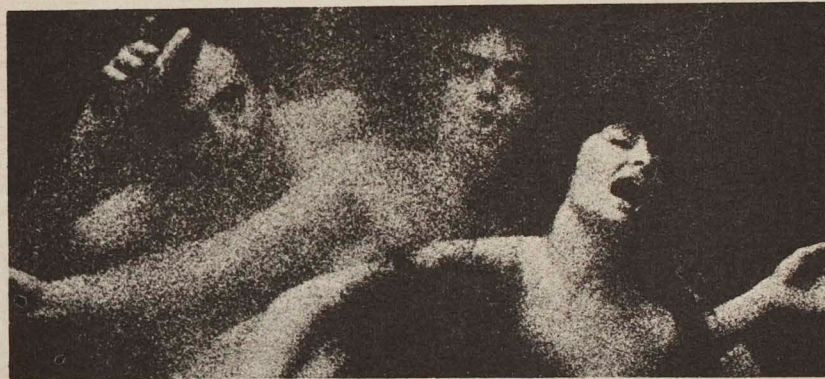
México atraviesa por una profunda crisis que al nivel económico, se expresa en un proceso de creciente dependencia del imperialismo, en un subsidio cada vez mayor por parte del Estado, al capital nacional y extranjero, se imponen graves restricciones a los servicios sociales, y sobre todo, se implanta una política en contra de la clase trabajadora de la ciudad y del campo. Se reprimen las luchas sindicales, obreras y campesinas; se congelan los salarios y la reforma agraria. La



austeridad impuesta por el actual régimen significa hacer caer sobre la espalda de los trabajadores el costo total de la crisis económica. Para el Estado, por otro lado, el resultado de esta crisis económica tiene el significado político del quebrantamiento de los mecanismos tradicionales de control sobre los diversos sectores sociales y el ascenso de las luchas populares, aunque todavía en grado incipiente y defensivo.

Esta crisis afecta de manera específica y más aguda a las mujeres. El desempleo, la contracción de salarios, las restricciones al derecho de huelga, de sindicalización y de contratación colectiva, repercuten en las mujeres de manera especial por ser consideradas como mano de obra descalificada. Por otra parte, la ascendente carestía de la vida es un problema que afecta diariamente a las mujeres; pues se ven obligadas a enfrentarla diariamente a partir de su iniciativa individual según el papel que la sociedad les ha impuesto como responsables del trabajo doméstico y de la distribución del presupuesto familiar.

Aunada a esta inseguridad económica, las mujeres tienen que enfrentar las circunstancias de verse impedidas de ejercer su derecho de maternidad voluntaria, o sea, de parir los hijos que quiera o ejercer su derecho a no tener-



los, ya sea por falta de los recursos económicos necesarios para mantenerlos o bien porque no dispones de los medios contraceptivos para evitar su preñez o, en última instancia de poder abortar sin correr el riesgo de ir a la cárcel y sin poner en peligro su vida.

La violencia sexual se agudiza con la crisis y la enajenación del sistema capitalista que se profundiza cada día más.

El desempleo y el consumismo enajenado son factores que determinan el aumento de la prostitución.

Las agresiones sexuales contra las mujeres, que van desde piropos, insultos, manoseos, golpes, hasta la violación y el homicidio, se multiplican y

reflejan la miseria sexual en que vivimos. Toda esta situación, la sobreexplotación, la doble jornada de trabajo, la discriminación, la violencia sexual, plantean a las mujeres una coyuntura para movilizarse y luchar por su liberación, lo que implica necesariamente la liberación de todos los hombres y mujeres explotados y oprimidos. Es claro que para el Frente ésta no es una batalla entre los sexos, sino que es parte del proceso general de la transformación social que encabezada por el proletariado, culminará con el derrocamiento del orden social existente; y la implantación de uno nuevo basado en la igualdad y la libertad más plenas.

Es necesario que las mujeres se organicen en torno a sus demandas y por una perspectiva de lucha amplia, democrática e independiente. Es por esto que hacemos un llamado a todas las mujeres a trabajar por la integración de un Frente Nacional de Lucha por la Liberación y los Derechos de la Mujer, cuyos objetivos iniciales serán los siguientes:

1.—El Frente Nacional de Lucha por la Liberación y los Derechos de la Mujer se propone unificar los esfuerzos de todas las organizaciones políticas, partidarias, sindicales, feministas y sociales que busquen la obtención de los más plenos derechos de las mujeres teniendo como meta su plena liberación en los planos económico, político, social y sexual.

2.—Promover la autoorganización de las mujeres, impulsando la integración de grupos tanto en sindicatos como en las organizaciones campesinas, de colonos, barriales, estudiantiles, etc., que tengan por objeto discutir su problemática en particular y la problemática social en general, participando, a partir de ello, en las movilizaciones y luchas de carácter social, especialmente en las que se refieren a las mujeres.

3.—El Frente se propone estudiar la realidad económica, política y social

de las mujeres mexicanas y difundir los resultados de estos estudios con el fin de denunciar las condiciones de las mujeres mexicanas para encontrar las distintas vías de acción que permitan acabar con la situación de opresión, explotación y discriminación de las mujeres, a la que están sometidas.

Los conocimientos adquiridos y los diferentes puntos de vista que surjan de este estudio se difundirán ampliamente, con el fin de enriquecerlos con nuevas ideas y para incorporar al mayor número posible de mujeres a la lucha.

4.—Pugnar por hacer cumplir todo tipo de derechos y prestaciones que hoy día existan dentro del marco de las leyes vigentes. Al mismo tiempo, luchar contra todas aquellas leyes que las perjudiquen o discriminen, proponiendo las reformas pertinentes a las mismas: luchar porque se promulguen leyes que satisfagan las necesidades de las mujeres, aún no contempladas.

5.—El Frente se propone luchar por la obtención de los siguientes derechos:

a) **Políticos.** En relación a la libertad de expresión, de organización y de manifestación.

b) **Laborales.** En relación al derecho al trabajo, en términos de igualdad salarial, y de condiciones de trabajo

con respecto al hombre y a poder ejercer como trabajadoras los derechos de sindicalización y de huelga; ser sujeto de contratación colectiva y no sufrir discriminación en los procesos de admisión, selección, promoción y definitividad en el trabajo, a causa de su condición de mujeres y de situaciones de-



ridadas de la misma, como de embarazo, el ser madre o por su conducta y preferencias sexuales. Así como el reconocimiento del valor económico del trabajo doméstico.

c) **De seguridad social.** Como son las guarderías, lavanderías, comedores públicos. Garantizar para las mujeres el derecho a disfrutar, al igual que el hombre de los servicios que prestan las

instituciones de seguridad social. Creación por parte del Estado, de bufetes que den asesoría jurídica gratuita a las mujeres.

d) **A la salud.** Aspecto importantísimo, si se considera los cientos de miles de mujeres que mueren en nuestro país, a consecuencias de abortos mal practicados y partos mal atendidos, además de la gran cantidad de mujeres, principalmente indígenas que están siendo esterilizadas de manera forzada; así como aquellas mujeres que sufren enfermedades diversas a consecuencias del desgaste físico y psicológico, producto de la **doble jornada** de trabajo, mismas que carecen de servicio médico asistencial accesible y adecuado.

e) **A la educación.** Que con su carácter sexista promueve y difunde desde temprana edad la discriminación de las mujeres y no contempla la necesidad de una educación sexual libre e igualitaria, combatiendo la discriminación existente y a favor de que las mujeres tengan acceso a los distintos niveles educativos, a desarrollar carreras tradicionalmente consideradas para el hombre, siendo que incluso en los sectores económicos menos favorecidos, las niñas, en mayor medida que los varones, son marginadas de la educación elemental puesto que a temprana edad se las incorpora al trabajo doméstico.



6.—Luchar junto con otras organizaciones democráticas e independientes porque se respeten los derechos humanos y las libertades políticas; por la libertad de los presos procesados y el cese de la represión a los perseguidos, desaparecidos y exiliados por motivos políticos; en relación a esto, el Frente se pronuncia en contra de las torturas físicas y mentales.

7.—El Frente se declara en contra de la penetración imperialista, el colonialismo, el fascismo, las dictaduras militares, el racismo, el apartheid, formas extremas de expresión de la dominación capitalista que repercuten en el agravamiento de la condición de la mu-

jer como ser oprimido: la dominación, discriminación de las mujeres de ciertas nacionalidades, grupos étnicos y raciales se recrudecen, ya que son consideradas seres de segunda categoría.

8.—El frente se propone incorporarse a la lucha por el fin de la carrera armamentista, en contra de las agresiones imperialistas y en pro de la paz mundial, en el marco de una sociedad sin clases, donde todo tipo de explotación, discriminación, y opresión, como las que afectan a las mujeres, desaparezcan para siempre.

9.—El Frente se propone entablar relaciones con todas las organizaciones que, tanto en el plano nacional como internacional, busque la liberación de las mujeres y, por otra parte, mantener relaciones fraternales con todas las organizaciones políticas, sindicales, sociales, democráticas, independientes y revolucionarias.

10.—El Frente se solidariza con la lucha contra la violación de los derechos de los niños y jóvenes y por el establecimiento de aquellos que los benefician. En especial lo que se refiere a la necesidad de reglamentar el trabajo para menores, y leyes en contra de la violencia de que son objeto.

11.—El Frente se incorpora a la Campaña Internacional por la liberalización del aborto.



RESOLUCIONES DE LA MESA No. II

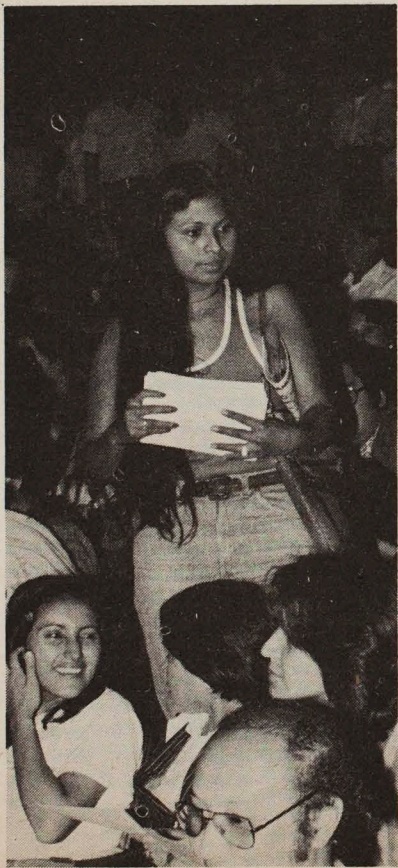
Proyecto Organizativo

1.—El Frente se integra por todas las organizaciones sindicales campesinas, populares, políticas, partidarias feministas, sociales, que estén de acuerdo en impulsar los objetivos y principios fundamentales bajo los cuales se constituye el Frente. También podrán participar individuos independientes.

2.—Cada Organización que forma parte del Frente conserva su autonomía interna, lo que implica su derecho a impulsar e implementar los acuerdos emanados del Frente según sus propias características y naturaleza.

3.—Con fecha 12 de marzo de 1979, la plenaria aprueba la constitución del "Frente Nacional de Lucha por la Liberación y los Derechos de las Mujeres".

4.—El Frente organizará, cuando menos, una vez al año, foros nacionales por la Liberación y los derechos de las mujeres que deberán realizarse el 8 de marzo o en fecha cercana, destinados a profundizar el análisis sobre la situación de la mujer en México y discutir problemáticas concretas de discriminación hacia las mujeres. Para tal fin, deberán realizarse foros locales y/o regionales preparatorios al nacional. El Foro nacional no deberá realizarse necesariamente en la Ciudad de México.



5.—Los Foros Nacionales se integrarán con todas las organizaciones y personas que estén dispuestas a participar de manera libre o a través de ponencias en puntos de la agenda de discusión acordada.

6.—Los Foros sólo tomarán acuerdos por consenso.

7.—El Frente Nacional de Lucha por la Liberación y los Derechos de la Mujer funcionará de manera permanente a través de coordinadoras regionales o locales, las cuales se irán integrando en la medida de las posibilidades en todos aquellos lugares donde existen organizaciones dispuestas a trabajar a favor de la mujer en el marco de los objetivos del Frente. La coordinadora nacional y las regionales y/o locales elaborarán un reglamento de funcionamiento interno y crearán las comisiones que consideren convenientes para implementar los acuerdos del Frente.

8.—El Frente convocará a asambleas nacionales cuando menos una vez al año, con el objetivo de realizar un balance de las actividades del Frente, definir el plan de acción del año que contemple los diversos niveles de movilización y coordinación de esfuerzos a nivel nacional e internacional para cumplir los acuerdos emanados de la misma y para elegir la Coordinación Na-



cional. La primera coordinadora nacional deberá integrarse por una representante de cada organización promotora del Frente. Para las elecciones posteriores se deberá contemplar la posibili-

dad de ampliar la representatividad a todas las organizaciones que integran el Frente. La duración de su ejercicio será de un año. La sede provisional de la coordinación nacional será en Chilique No. 9 Z.P. 21, D.F.

9.—La coordinadora nacional se encargará:

a) De convocar y organizar los Foros y Asambleas nacionales.

b) De editar y propagandizar ampliamente las resoluciones de los foros y asambleas nacionales.

c) Garantizará la publicación de un boletín de información y discusión del Frente donde se den a conocer los avances de la lucha de la mujer en México y otros países, en este boletín podrán aparecer contribuciones de todos aquellos que participen en el Frente.

d) Se encargarán también de mantener informadas y coesionadas a las organizaciones regionales y/o locales del Frente así como promover la creación de estos organismos.

10.—Con el fin de que se pueda publicar el boletín de información y hacer frente a las tareas que surjan y poder contribuir en diversos problemas de solidaridad, cada organización y/o persona que se integre al frente estará comprometida a aportar una cuota regular una vez al mes, según sus posibilidades.

PLATAFORMA DE REIVINDICACIONES DEL FRENTE



Las mujeres compartimos una serie de opresiones que provienen de nuestra definición social: madres y amas de casa.

Nuestras demandas como sector común oprimido, aparte de las que debemos levantar como sectores específicos en función del trabajo y la actividad asalariada, son las siguientes:

POR LA IGUALDAD POLITICA Y LEGAL PARA LAS MUJERES

- Contra toda discriminación política y legal en base al sexo.
- Porque se haga efectiva la igualdad política y legal para las mujeres.
- Porque las mujeres tengan el derecho a participar en la legislación y refrendo de las leyes que les conciernen.
- Promover la participación de las mujeres en actividades públicas, y en asociaciones políticas, sindicales, estudiantiles y populares, sin discriminación para ocupar puestos de dirección.
- Por el derecho de las mujeres en especial las amas de casa a organizarse en comités de control de precios, para evitar el alza desmedida de precios en los artículos de primera necesidad, porque puedan integrar comités que supervisen la educación de sus hijos, y también en el caso de las mujeres fami-



liars de trabajadores en lucha, por su derecho a integrar comités femeniles de apoyo sindical.

— Por la no utilización de criterios sexistas en la aplicación de las leyes en general y en especial aquellas de matrimonio y divorcio, y las que se refieren a la pérdida de la patria potestad de los hijos por "conducta amoral", acusación que no se aplica en el caso del hombre.

— Derogación de las leyes que utilizan criterios de moralidad burguesa para perseguir costumbres o preferencias sexuales.

— Derogación de las disposiciones legales que utilizan criterios de la doble moralidad burguesa para atenuar, subrayar o fundamentar la acción penal.

— Por la amnistía de las presas políticas.

— Por la eliminación de las leyes que discriminan a las mujeres en el derecho de recibir y disponer de sus propios salarios y propiedades.

— En contra del tráfico de infantes, y porque se cumplan las garantías constitucionales para que las madres solteras conserven a sus hijos.

POR EL DERECHO AL TRABAJO Y A LA PLENA INDEPENDENCIA ECONOMICA DE LAS MUJERES

— Contra la discriminación laboral en base al sexo, las costumbres o preferencias sexuales y el aspecto físico o racial.

— Para que se haga efectivo el derecho al trabajo, tomando en cuenta que la mayoría de las mujeres están fuera del mercado de trabajo.

— Por la creación de fuentes de trabajo y la efectiva capacitación de las mujeres para todo tipo de trabajo asalariado.

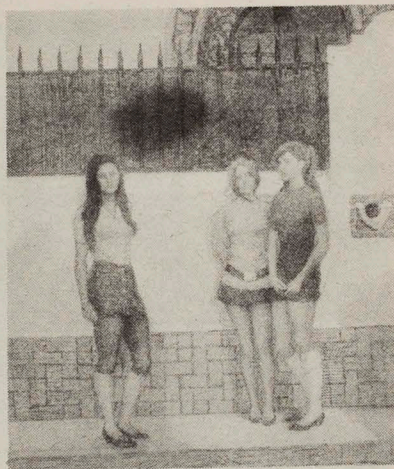
POR EL DERECHO DE LAS MUJERES A CONTROLAR SUS PROPIOS CUERPOS Y POR EL LIBRE EJERCICIO DE LA SEXUALIDAD

— Contra los programas de control natal del Estado, la utilización de las mujeres para la experimentación de productos anticonceptivos y su esterilización forzada.

— Información sobre anticonceptivos y libre distribución de los mismos.

— Aborto libre y gratuito.

— Prioridad en la investigación médica al desarrollo de anticonceptivos seguros y efectivos para mujeres y hombres.



— Educación sexual para hombres y mujeres que abarquen aspectos biológicos, psicológicos y sociales, y que se aboque prioritariamente a la reivindicación del placer.

— Por la creación de centros de educación sexual, financiados por el Estado y controlados por las personas en los centros de trabajo, estudio, barrios, campo, etc.

— Cuestionamiento de la función de la sexualidad en nuestro sistema, donde diversos mecanismos económicos e ideológicos impiden un libre y consciente uso del propio cuerpo.

— Por la libre elección sexual. Contra todo tipo de represión al comportamiento homosexual en mujeres y hombres.

— En contra de la utilización de la figura femenina con fines publicitarios en los medios de comunicación masiva, utilización que promueve el que las mujeres sean vistas como un objeto sexual.

— Por el cese de la presión, la violencia y el hostigamiento sexual contra las mujeres, en particular las mujeres presas y sobre todo a las presas políticas.



— Por la autodeterminación sexual de las mujeres, en contra de la violación y la violencia marital. En contra del derecho de pernada, aún vigente.

— Por la defensa de las mujeres violadas, y porque quienes atiendan a las mujeres violadas sea personal femenino capacitado, y que se dé trámite inmediato en el caso de denuncias legales.

— En contra del doble criterio moral para hombres y mujeres en asuntos sexuales.

— En contra de la persecución, represión y estigmatización de las prostitutas.

— En contra de la prostitución forzada a través de la trata de blancas y su erradicación real.

POR LA EXTENSION DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL A TODAS LAS MUJERES

— Porque todas las trabajadoras: amas de casa, empleadas domésticas, trabajadoras a domicilio, obreras, campesinas, empleadas y estudiantes tengan acceso a los beneficios de la seguridad social.

— Por la no discriminación a las mujeres para incorporar a su pareja a los servicios de seguridad social.

— Por la ampliación de los servicios médicos a todas las comunidades y por la incorporación y capacitación de las mujeres que ejercen de manera empírica (comadronas, yerberas, etc.).

— Por la dignificación del trato a las mujeres en los centros hospitalarios.

— Por el cese de las presiones al cuerpo médico para convencer a las mujeres de ser esterilizadas.

— Por un transporte seguro y barato.

— Por el desarrollo de un plan de viviendas que integre guarderías, áreas verdes y estancias para ancianos e inválidos. Que las viviendas se entreguen sin discriminación a madres de familia, solteras, madres solas, divorciadas, jubiladas, etc.

— Por una real urbanización (pavimento, luz, drenaje, agua, vigilancia, etc.) en las ciudades y la urbanización en el campo, que permita la seguridad de las mujeres a toda hora del día y la noche, además de aliviar las cargas del trabajo doméstico.

— Porque la distribución de las tareas domésticas sea equitativa entre hombres y mujeres.

— Porque la crianza y educación de los niños sea responsabilidad social y no únicamente de las mujeres.

— Por la socialización del trabajo doméstico: por la creación de comedores y lavanderías cercanos a los centros de vivienda, trabajo, y estudio, con precios populares; por la creación de guarderías que funcionen las 24 horas, y cuyo funcionamiento sea supervisado por los padres; porque el servicio de guarderías se haga extensivo a los hombres, ya que el cuidado de los niños no debe ser función exclusivamente de las mujeres.

CONTRA LA ORIENTACION Y LA DISCRIMINACION SEXISTA EN LA EDUCACION

— Por una educación integrada, mixta y no orientada a separar las actividades de los niños y las niñas.

— Por la eliminación en los libros de texto de todas aquellas imágenes, conceptos y alusiones que presentan a las mujeres en actitudes y papeles orientados exclusivamente a las actividades de apoyo y trabajo doméstico u otras que perpetúen el sexismo y los roles.

— Contra la discriminación de las mujeres en los talleres y deportes escolares.

— Por la inclusión, a partir de la educación media, de una materia relativa a la condición de las mujeres y sus luchas.



— Contra la exclusión y la deformación de la participación de las mujeres en la historia de las luchas sociales.

— Contra la orientación de las mujeres hacia las profesiones consideradas como "femeninas".

— En contra de la reproducción dentro de la familia de las estructuras represoras y opresoras de la sociedad.

— Por la promoción y libre acceso de las mujeres a todo tipo de profesiones.

— Contra el reforzamiento que hacen los medios de comunicación de masas al papel sexual de mujeres y hombres, al presentar a los roles sexistas estereotipados, en especial a las

mujeres como seres débiles física e intelectualmente, dependientes e incapaces.

POR EL RECONOCIMIENTO DEL VALOR ECONOMICO DEL TRABAJO DOMESTICO

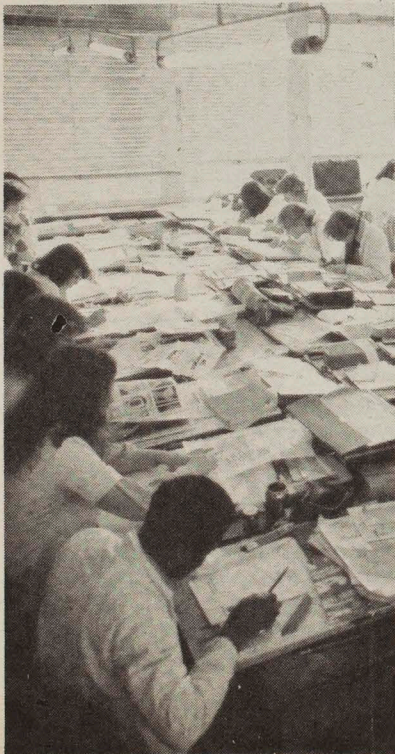
— Porque las amas de casa no sean consideradas como población económicamente inactiva. Lo cual es costumbre expresar en todo tipo de censo y estadística.

— Porque el trabajo doméstico sea reconocido como valor económico y social necesario.

— Por la socialización del trabajo doméstico que libere a las mujeres y las integre a la producción.

DEMANDAS ESPECIFICAS:

OBRERAS Y EMPLEADAS



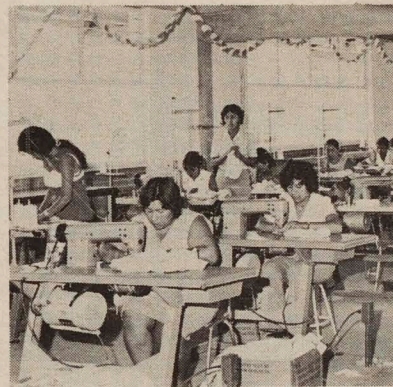
— Derechos irrestrictos de las trabajadoras de todo tipo a la sindicalización, contratación colectiva, huelga y reparto de utilidades.

— Porque las trabajadoras de todo tipo, incluidas las de los servicios, empleadas domésticas, obreras a domicilio, maquiladoras, etc. queden sujetas a las condiciones de trabajo (en especial el derecho a la maternidad) en los términos que establece la Ley Federal del Trabajo derogando el artículo 333 referente a las trabajadoras domésticas y legislando el trabajo y las jornadas de las telefonistas, bancarias, aeromozas, etc.

— Que la jornada extraordinaria de trabajo no tenga carácter obligatorio y que tomando en cuenta la doble jornada de la mujer trabajadora, por tener que realizar, además del trabajo asalariado, el trabajo doméstico, se le retribuya a razón de salario triple sin que esto se preste a discriminación.

— Pago de salario igual por trabajo igual.

— Porque las trabajadoras (y no los patrones) determinen cuando el trabajo que se realiza tiene un carácter peligroso o insalubre, que ponga en peligro sus vidas o su salud o la de sus hijos, en caso de gestación o lactancia. Que las mujeres puedan actuar en consecuencia.



— Cumplimiento estricto de lo establecido en la Ley Federal del Trabajo referente al período de 90 días de descanso con motivo de la maternidad los cuales serán repartidos antes y/o después del parte según la conveniencia de la propia trabajadora y que deberán ampliarse en caso de partos prematuros, dobles o con complicaciones.

— Por el derecho a gozar durante el período de lactancia, que disfrute de una hora diaria durante un período mínimo de seis meses, repartido como convenga a las mujeres y que se deberá computar a partir de que las trabajadoras se reincorporen al trabajo, concluido el permiso por incapacidad del parto.

— Por el derecho de las trabajadoras a gozar de una hora de descanso durante su jornada normal de labores durante el período de embarazo, ya que durante dicho período, médicamente está establecido que las mujeres están sujetas a un mayor desgaste de energías.

— Por el derecho de las trabajadoras a cuidar a los hijos cuando se enfermen con goce de salario íntegro, por todo el tiempo que dure la enfermedad y sin que haya limitaciones en cuanto a la edad de los hijos.

— Porque este derecho sea extensivo a los trabajadores, ya que el cuidado de los niños no es una función exclusiva de las mujeres.



14

— Por la jubilación de las trabajadoras de todo tipo a los 25 años de servicio, o a la edad de 50 años, lo que ocurra primero, debido al desgaste que sufren como consecuencia de la doble jornada de trabajo y de la maternidad.

— Protección legal para las mujeres que cubren turnos nocturnos y que están expuestas a vejaciones y violencia de todo tipo; que las empresas proporcionen transporte a las obreras y empleadas que salgan de trabajar después de las 10 de la noche.

— Que se sancionen verdaderamente los actos de abuso de patrones y autoridades contra las trabajadoras, incluyendo la burla, el hostigamiento sexual y la presión o chantaje.

— Que cese la persecución, extorsión y hostigamiento contra las vendedoras ambulantes. En particular que cese la discriminación contra las vendedoras indígenas.

— Que los sindicatos promuevan el establecimiento de bufetes jurídicos gratuitos que den asesoría legal y promuevan los juicios civiles, mercantiles y laborales que entablen las mujeres trabajadoras.

— Por el derecho de las mujeres para incorporar a su pareja, independientemente del sexo y del tipo de unión, al acceso a los servicios de Seguridad Social.



CAMPESINAS Y OBRERAS AGRICOLAS

— Derecho a la tierra, a la tecnología y al crédito en igualdad de condiciones que los varones.

— Que se haga efectivo el derecho de las mujeres a heredar los títulos de las parcelas ejidales.

— Que se acepte a las mujeres como miembros de las cooperativas y de actividades de cultivo y comercialización colectiva.

— Pago en efectivo de salario mínimo a las obreras agrícolas y pago a las trabajadoras del campo por su trabajo, no a la cabeza de familia como es costumbre en casi todas las regiones de México.

— Pago de salario igual por trabajo igual.

— Jornada máxima de 8 horas, con pago de día séptimo y condiciones mínimas de seguridad.

— Respecto a la libre sindicalización de obreras, agrícolas y campesinas.

— Por la incrementación de cursos de alfabetización para las mujeres del campo.

— Ampliar el acceso de las mujeres a las escuelas primarias, secundarias, técnicas rurales, y de capacitación agropecuaria.

— Mantener, desarrollar y democratizar el sistema. Escuelas Normales Rurales, ampliando la participación de las mujeres.

— Contra la discriminación hacia mujeres y hombres indígenas del campo.

— Estímulo para formar cooperativas de producción, comercialización y consumo a nivel comunitario y regional, como agroindustrias para mujeres, con la participación efectiva de éstas.

— Hacer un llamado a las mujeres indígenas y campesinas a que exprese sus demandas reales, para que refleje en forma auténtica sus necesidades y aspiraciones.

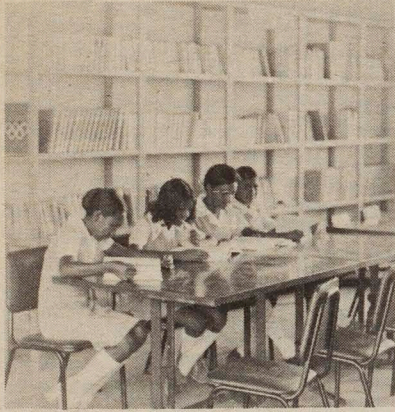
— Jornada de 8 horas para las empleadas domésticas en el campo.

ESTUDIANTES

— Derecho a la maternidad, lo que implica facilidades académicas, que se expresan de diversas maneras, entre otras, la tolerancia a los retrasos en exámenes o presentación de trabajos si coincide la fecha con la del parto; tolerancia para amamantar al bebé durante el período de clases, faltas justificadas por enfermedad de los hijos; y facilidades similares a las que se otorgan a las obreras y empleadas en los términos marcados por la Ley Federal de Trabajo, en relación con el descanso de 90 días.

— Derecho irrestricto a entrar en la carrera que se elija y a recibir capacita-





ción tecnológica, científica, artística y humanística.

— Por una sanción sindical a maestros que obstaculicen y hostiguen a alumnas en el desarrollo de sus estudios.

— Igualdad en el otorgamiento y monto de las becas y estudiantes de ambos sexos.

— Por casas mixtas de estudiantes.

— Por la creación de empleos de cuatro horas para estudiantes y por la igualdad de oportunidades de las mujeres para ingresar.

— Igualdad de oportunidades en el mercado de trabajo, en todas las áreas en especial las técnicas.

— Protección contra la violencia sexual en los campos estudiantiles.

— Contra la orientación y la discriminación sexista en la educación.

Exhortamos a los otros sectores con reivindicaciones propias (las religiosas, las profesionistas, las artísticas, las prostitutas), a que se unan al Frente, individualmente con sus organizaciones, y planteen sus demandas específicas.

Es evidente que muchas de estas reivindicaciones aún no han sido alcanzadas por los sectores masculinos correspondientes, por lo tanto el FRENTE se solidariza con las luchas que éstos emprendan por dichas reivindicaciones y aclara que las luchas que tanto hombres como mujeres emprendamos por una real liberación y la supresión de las relaciones de explotación redundarán en el beneficio de todos nosotros como seres humanos íntegros y plenos.

Exhortamos a todas las mujeres cualquiera que sea su profesión u oficio, credo político o religioso a incorporarse al FRENTE NACIONAL DE LUCHA POR LA LIBERACION Y LOS DERECHOS DE LAS MUJERES.

JUNIO 1979

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MT. TAYLOR/DALTON PASS PROTEST & CAR CARAVAN-APRIL 25, 26, 27, & 28

On April 26, 27 and 28, 1980, a spiritual gathering and protest against the continuation and expansion of uranium mining and milling will be held in conjunction with the mass march in Washington D.C. sponsored by the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World to be held on April 26th. A car caravan will be leaving from Tucson, passing through Phoenix and Flagstaff to the site of the protest, Dalton Pass, on April 25th. The Mt. Taylor/Dalton Pass action will demand a halt to nuclear power and weapons production and will call for the promotion of safe energy, full employment and the honoring of Native American Treaty Rights. The protest, which is again bringing together Native American, Chicano, Anglo and all people opposed to the desecration of the land for profit by energy companies is sponsored and coordinated by the American Indian Environmental Council and the Mt. Taylor Alliance. The gathering is supported by organizations throughout New Mexico and the Southwest, including the Cactus Alliance.

DALTON PASS

Dalton Pass, just northwest of the sacred Mt. Taylor and located on the Navajo Nation is in the heart of the Grant's Mineral Belt of New Mexico. This Belt produces over 50% of this country's uranium for use in nuclear reactors throughout the U.S. and abroad. It is just north of the largest radioactive spill in history—United Nuclear's Churchrock, N.M. tailings dam breach which contaminated the Rio Puerco River and waters as far west as Lake Mead. The Dine' (Navajo) people of this area have passed resolutions against uranium mining and milling on their lands, but the uranium companies continue construction of uranium mine shafts against these people's wishes.

DALTON PASS ACTIVITIES

The gathering will begin on the morning of April 26th, Saturday and continue throughout the weekend until Monday morning, April 28th. The gathering will feature workshops on all aspects of the nuclear fuel chain, including alternative energy and self-sufficiency. There will be speeches by local and national representatives, cultural music and entertainment, tours of impacted areas, a long distance relay run from Albuquerque to the site, information booths, exhibits, films and discussion groups.

The land given this year for the gathering, traditional lands designated for agriculture and grazing was donated by the local Navajo people. Many of these Navajo people do not speak English, only Dine' their native tongue, while living in a very traditional manner. So that the gathering is peaceful and respectful, the following guidelines for participation at Dalton Pass have been established.

1. No alcohol or drugs
2. No destruction of land or property
3. No guns, explosives or violent behavior
4. No animals (to protect sheep and other livestock in area)
5. Respect for our elders, children, different cultures and each other
6. No indecent dress (just be conscious of appearance)
7. All outside literature must be approved by the Coordinating Committee.

These guidelines may be difficult to agree with, but the traditional values of both the Indian and Chicano people who will be at the gathering may be different from many in the anti-nuclear movement and we emphasize the respect and dignity of such diverse groups and values coming together. We appreciate your cooperation.

THE CAR CARAVAN

A car caravan in support of the action will be leaving from Tuscon at 6:00 a.m., Friday morning April 25th. It will make stops in both Phoenix at 9:00 a.m. and Flagstaff at 1:00 p.m. to connect with people there before continuing on to the Dalton Pass area Friday night. Buses will be provided. The purpose of the caravan is to unify those folks coming from Arizona to the action. The gathering will be taking place on indian land donated for this rally and orientations have been requested in order to preserve this land and a peaceful atmosphere for the gathering. There will be folks to give these orientations on the caravan. If you are interested in driving with the caravan, adanced tickets can be purchased. The total cost will be \$25 which will go into a pool for gas money. We need to have some idea of our numbers, so it is important to call the Car Caravan Committee reprsentative in your area about this. (Phone Number below)

There is still a need for buses, food and funds for the car caravan. We have been asked to provide for ourselves while we are at the site and donations of these would be appreciated. Any extra food would be donated to the general gathering at the site. If you belong to an organization that would like to endorse the action, this too is encouraged. Contributions to help with the organizing costs can be made payable to The Car Caravan Committee in Phoenix :1110 W.2nd st., Tempe Az.

The Car Caravan will gather in Tuscon at 6:00 in front of the food Conspiracy; in Phoenix at 9:00 sharp at the Kiwanis Park at Baseline and Mill and at a site yet to be declared in Flagstaff at 1:00 p.m. For more information about any matter concerning the car caravan call: for Tuscon 792-3517; for Phoenix 968-6623 or 957-3592; and for Flagstaff, 774-1263.



What You Will Need

- Food for your stay (we hope to amass some bulk foods, but individuals are encouraged to provide for themselves)
- Water containers
- Camping gear (sleeping bags, tents, tarps, blankets to sit on, personal needs—flashlights, camera, musical instruments etc.)
- Head cover, long sleeved clothing and a good sunscreen to protect from the sun
- Warm clothing for the cold evenings and protective footwear
- Raingear

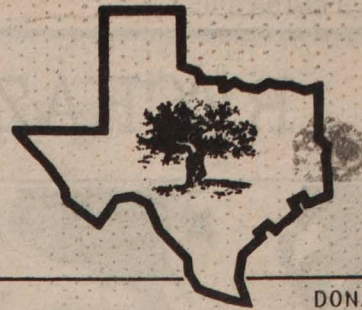
The Cooridinating Committee will provide the following at Dalton Pass:

- A registration/information center
- A medical tent staffed 24 hrs. a day
- A communications/peacekeeping center for security and to help with logistics and basic information on site (red arm bands)
- Parking in designated areas
- A cooking area and hot water
- A child/parent tent and daycare center (will need more volunteers)
- Latrines and trash bags
- Water trucks (although water will be provided it is asked that as many as can bring their own water for the stay)
- Staging area, rally sites
- Press tent for film crews and press people
- A team of neutral observers which will include religious, spiritual and legal people.

Last year approximately 800 Indian, Chicano, Anglo and other people came together at the base of Mt. Taylor in organized unity in defense of their land and their people. All said No to uranium production and nuclear power. The coming together of people from different cultures in New Mexico was by far one of the most powerful political and social statements made there. The success of last year's gathering resulted in the formation of a broad based, multi-cultural alliance of many statewide groups continuing to work on these issues. This year the struggle is even greater.

HOPE TO SEE YOU AT MT. TAYLOR/DALTON PASS!!!

EL CUHAMIL



Periódico oficial de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas

Vol. VI — Núm. 3

Valle de Lágrimas, abril de 1980

DONACION 15¢

Conferencia Sobre Indocumentados

La primer Conferencia Internacional en Defensa del Trabajador Indocumentado tendrá lugar en la ciudad de México los días 28, 29 y 30 del mes de abril, con la participación de líderes sindicales, grupos religiosos y organizaciones progresistas de México, los Estados Unidos y otras partes del hemisferio.

Esta histórica conferencia se lleva a cabo en momentos en que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, con la complicidad silenciosa del de México, ha intensificado una campaña represiva, a todo lo largo de la frontera, en contra de miles de trabajadores indocumentados. Precisamente el objetivo de esta conferencia es de unificar fuerzas a nivel internacional y de concretizar acciones para oponer tal campaña de violencia y terror, y en defensa de los trabajadores indocumentados.



documentos en págs. 7, 8 y 9

MALOS MANEJOS EN ESCUELAS DEL VALLE

RAYMONDVILLE — Más de medio millón de dólares, destinados por el gobierno federal para la educación de los hijos de los trabajadores agrícolas migrantes, son manejados irresponsablemente por el Distrito Escolar Independiente de Raymondville a espaldas de la comunidad.

Esta denuncia fue hecha por un grupo de padres de familia quienes presentaron pruebas de las irresponsabilidades a EL CUHAMIL.

Explicaron que para el período escolar de 1979-1980, el gobierno federal destinó 200 millones de dólares para programas educativos de los migrantes. De esta cantidad, Texas recibió 55 millones de los que 643,013 fueron para el distrito escolar de Raymondville.

Sin embargo, las autoridades escolares de Raymondville han manejado el dinero a su antojo, sin in-

formar ni consultar a la comunidad como se requiere por ley. Uno de los requisitos para recibir ese subsidio (Migrant Title I), es de que se deben formar Concilios de Padres de Familia, elegidos democráticamente y compuestos por los padres que radican en el distrito, son trabajadores migratorios o conocen los problemas que los afectan. Estos concilios son los que determinan cómo se gasta el dinero para asegurar que los hijos de los migrantes se beneficiarán del programa. Las autoridades educativas de Raymondville, claramente en violación a las disposiciones al respecto son quienes actualmente escogen estos concilios e imponen sus decisiones.

Un padre de familia nos enseñó la lista de los miembros del concilio. La mayoría de los nombres co-

rrespondían a personas que tenían años de no vivir en ese distrito escolar o en otra parte del Valle del Río Grande. Otras personas, que si radican en ese lugar, desconocían que eran miembros del concilio.

"A esta señora —nos dijo nuestro informante señalando un nombre en la lista— nunca se le informó que la habían designado para participar en el concilio. Claramente, las autoridades educativas, aparte de actuar anti-constitucionalmente quieren tener concilios fantasmas, para así continuar con sus sucios manejos del dinero destinado a mejorar el nivel educativo de los niños migrantes".

Otra persona que fue designada al concilio, trató de averiguar la fecha en que se celebraban las juntas para discutir los problemas de los estudiantes migrantes, y el superintendente de las escuelas le contestó: "Ningún padre de familia nos va a venir a decir qué tenemos que hacer. Este negocio (la educación) es de nosotros y ustedes no se deben meter en lo que no les importa".

En el distrito escolar de Raymondville, de un total de 3,039 estudiantes, 1,410 son hijos de trabajadores agrícolas migratorios. La cifra no ha variado mucho tomando en consideración la población educativa de años anteriores. Pero el subsidio que se otorga ha cambiado constantemente. Durante el período educativo 1975-1976, fue de arriba de 214 mil dólares; en 1976-1977

Otro crimen de la 'migra'

EL DIA 28 DE FEBRERO, oficiales de la Patrulla Fronteriza (U.S. Border Patrol), balacearon una camioneta en la que viajaban quince personas, en las afueras de Hebronville, Texas.

El saldo fue trágico. Murieron Estela Salazar de la Cruz, de 6 años de edad y José Anselmo Rodríguez de 55 años, al volcarse la camioneta debido a que los balazos reventaron las llantas traseras del vehículo. Otros de los ocupantes resultaron gravemente heridos.

Hebronville, donde ocurrieron los hechos, es un pueblito a 60 millas al norte de Laredo.

Los tripulantes de la camioneta iban a ser "transportados" a Houston en busca de trabajo.

En la camioneta Ford pick-up, modelo 1976 de doble asientos y manejada por Efraín Pérez Arce, viajaban seis personas en la parte delantera y el resto atrás en la caja al descubierto.

Oficiales del Departamento del Sheriff del condado Jim Hogg, vieron la camioneta y sospechando que se trataba de "indocumentados", avisaron inmediatamente a la Patrulla Fronteriza. La camioneta transitaba por la carretera 284, cuando oficiales de la Patrulla Fronteriza y al parecer del Departamento del Sheriff, comenzaron a dispararle en las llantas. Al reventarse éstas, el

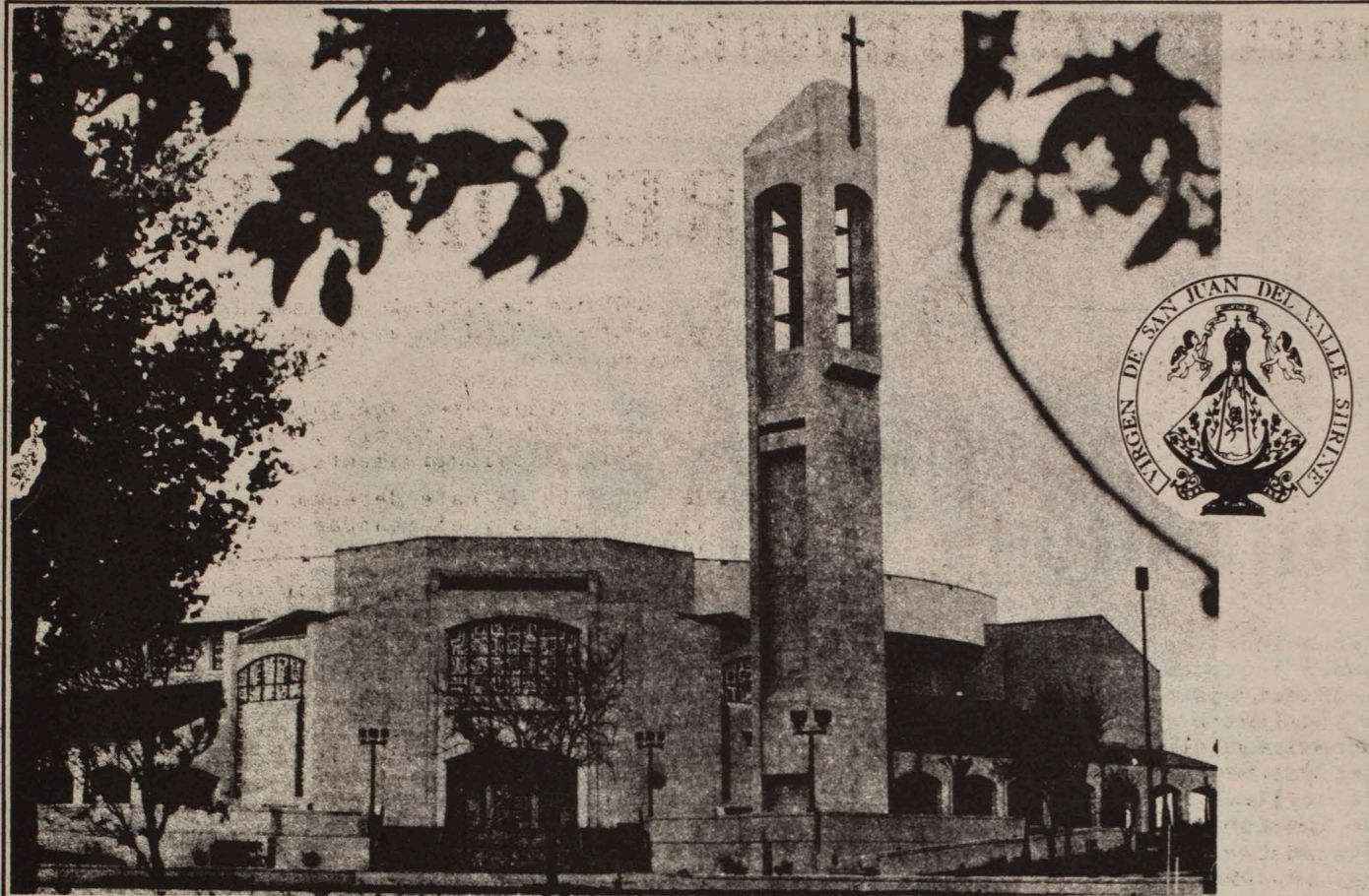
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RECHAZAN OFERTA DE WETEGROVE



La nueva iglesia de San Juan

SAN JUAN, Texas — Alrededor de cien mil personas atenderán la inauguración de la nueva iglesia de la Virgen de San Juan del Valle.

La inauguración tendrá lugar el fin de semana del 19 y el 20 de abril.

Recientemente la prensa del Valle del Río Grande fue invitada a

conocer la nueva iglesia cuyo costo se calcula en 5 millones de dólares.

Arriba aparece la fachada del moderno edificio. Las campanas en la torre son las que había en la iglesia antigua la cual fue destruida en 1970 cuando una avioneta chocó en el techo. El reverendo Eugenio Cañas, OMI, director de la iglesia, mostró a los representantes de los medios de comunicación detalles de la construcción. La iglesia cuenta con 1,800 asientos pero puede acomodar a 3 mil personas más de pie.

La inauguración traerá personas de distintas partes del estado y el país, que año tras año visitan el santuario de la Virgen.

Charles Wetegrove, el segundo productor de cebolla más importante del sur de Texas, ofreció retirar su demanda en contra de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas a cambio de que se "negocie" la demanda asentada en su contra por violaciónes al salario mínimo y a otras leyes laborales.

La oferta de Wetegrove fue rechazada por los trabajadores agrícolas las que la calificaron de "injusta y ridícula".

Wetegrove, que tiene su compañía en Raymondville, Texas, en el condado Willacy, había demandado a la unión por 300,000 dólares por "daños" que le causó la huelga que la unión dirigió en abril del año pasado.

La huelga envolvió a unos 500 "rebotadores" de cebolla y paralizó la cosecha en los campos de Wetegrove. Los huelguistas demandaban salarios decentes y mejores condiciones de trabajo. Wetegrove, al ver que los trabajadores agrícolas se mantenían firmes en las líneas de "piqueteo", pidió la intervención del Departamento de Seguridad Pública para romper la huelga.

El Departamento de Seguridad Pública se dedicó a detener y a atacar a los huelguistas. La represión fue detenida debido a la indignación nacional. Sin embargo, se siguió atacando a los trabajadores agrícolas por medio de cortes del condado Willacy.

Después de que Wetegrove demandó a los huelguistas, estos pusieron una demanda en contra del poderoso rancho por incumplimiento al salario mínimo y a otras disposiciones legales. Para ello se acumularon infinidad de pruebas y quejas.

Se descubrió, conforme avanzó el tiempo, que Wetegrove es un constante violador de leyes laborales para asegurar máximas ganancias.

Fue así como ofreció retirar su demanda a fines del mes de marzo.

Al mismo tiempo, pidió un cambio que se le retirara la demanda en contra de él ofreciéndose a "compensar" 200 dólares a once de los huelguistas. La oferta fue rechazada durante una junta del Comité Organizador de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas en el condado Willacy celebrada días después de que se supo de la oferta de Wetegrove.

Los trabajadores agrícolas acordaron demandar que Wetegrove indemnice a todos los que laboraron - para él antes de la huelga y no solamente a once.

"No vamos a dejar que Wetegrove se burle de nosotros", dijo un trabajador agrícola. "El es culpable de los cargos que le estamos haciendo y debe pagar por ello. No aceptaremos ofertas injustas como la que nos está haciendo".

Otro trabajador dijo: "El hecho de que (Wetegrove) ya está 'doblado' las manitas' nos enseña que estamos avanzando en nuestra lucha de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas para el mejoramiento de todos los asalariados del campo..."

las autoridades educativas... Nuestros hijos siguen sin recibir una educación decente".

Terminó diciendo: "Han venido muchos abogados a tratar de ayudarnos pero no se ha podido hacer nada en contra de las autoridades educativas. Y es que la misma gente afectada, la comunidad, debe tomar en sus manos el problema comenzando por quitar de sus puestos en el distrito escolar a todos los elementos que están obstruyendo la educación, el futuro, de nuestros hijos".

Deben darnos el derecho a poner precio a nuestro trabajo

"Los programas federales sólo continúan perpetuando la miseria de los trabajadores agrícolas. Ya es tiempo de que nos ayuden a luchar por negociaciones colectivas para el trabajador del campo y por la abolición de la anti-laboral Taft-Hartley".

Este fue el mensaje de Antonio Orendain, director de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas, a los participantes a la Sexta Junta Anual de los miembros de la Asociación de Organizaciones de Trabajadores Agrícolas (N.A.F.O.), efectuada en McAllen, la última semana de marzo.

En esta junta participaron directores de programas federales de Colorado, Nuevo México, Wisconsin, Illinois y de otras partes del país y del estado.

Orendain habló en dos ocasiones durante esta reunión nacional que incluyó sesiones de trabajo y varias actividades.

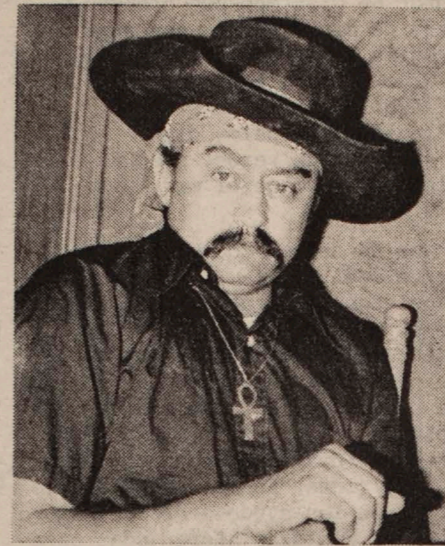
Durante su intervención, Orendain dijo a los asistentes:

"Ustedes están discutiendo cómo conseguir fondos para proporcionar la gasolina al trabajador agrícola migrante para que llegue al trabajo. ¿Cuándo han visto a un licenciado o a un carpintero que pida gasolina para llegar al lugar de trabajo? ¡Nunca! Porque ellos tienen el derecho de ponerle precio a su trabajo y ganan lo suficiente".

Orendain continuó: "El trabajador agrícola no gana lo suficiente y debe pedir limosna porque no tiene derecho a negociar colectivamente su salario y las condiciones de trabajo".

Luego exhortó a los asistentes a la junta de N.A.F.O. a apoyar concretamente la lucha de los trabajadores difícil, "que es bastante difícil, pero que debemos continuar redoblando esfuerzos".

"Nuestra lucha, dijo Orendain, está encaminada a conseguir una legislación que otorgue derechos de negociaciones colectivas al trabajador del campo así como la abolición de las leyes del 'derecho-a-trabajar', garantizadas por la Sección 14b de la Ley Taft-Hartley...



Logrado esto se facilitarían la organización de miles de trabajadores agrícolas y como resultado, el mejoramiento de sus vidas..."

El mensaje de Orendain tuvo una aceptación favorable entre los asistentes quienes manifestaron su adhesión a la causa de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas.

RESOLUCION

La siguiente resolución fue aprobada unánimemente en la Sexta Junta Anual de los miembros de N.A.F.O., celebrada en la ciudad de McAllen a fines del mes de marzo.

Ya que los trabajadores agrícolas de los Estados Unidos, con excepción de California y Hawaii, no tienen el derecho de negociar colectivamente, y

Ya que la falta de este derecho es la causa directa de los bajos salarios y el estándar de vida que los trabajadores agrícolas sufren en los Estados Unidos, y

Ya que Texas, que tiene la mayor cantidad de trabajadores agrícolas en toda la nación, también tiene una ley del "derecho-a-trabajar" la cual priva del derecho a organizarse a los trabajadores agrícolas,

Se resuelve, que la Sexta Junta Anual de los miembros de NAFO, establezca en los documentos, su apoyo total a la Unión de Campesinos de Texas y a otras organizaciones que están intentando que sea establecida una Ley de Relaciones de Trabajo Agrícola y que sea derogada la 14b de la Ley Taft-Hartley (leyes del "derecho-a-trabajar").

DEMANDAN DERECHO A HUELGA

FORTH WORTH, Texas - Delegados a la Convención anual de la Asociación de Maestros del Estado de Texas, apoyaron unánimemente una propuesta demandando derechos de negociaciones colectivas e hicieron que se convocara el Centro de Convenciones del Condado Tarrant con un voto mayoritario negándose a quitar la palabra "huelga" de la moción presentada.

Con una voz que resonó por todas las paredes del salón, los delegados autorizaron la elaboración de una legislación que les dé a los maestros el derecho a demandar mejores salarios a través de negociaciones colectivas y el derecho a salir en huelga si las negociaciones resultan infructuosas.

La legislación tendrá que ser aprobada por el Congreso y debe ser firmada por el gobernador Bill Clements el cual ya ha hecho pública su oposición a legislaciones de este tipo.

"Nosotros consideramos el derecho a salir a la huelga como el último recurso, pero algo que es necesario", dijo Louise Daniel, presidenta del Comité Legislativo de la Asociación de Maestros. "Necesitamos el derecho a la huelga como una provisión para negociar".

"Vamos a dejar que la cuestión de huelga sea debatido en el Congreso, no en la sesión de debates de nuestra convención".

El voto aprobando la proposición vino inmediatamente después de que fue ruidosamente derrotada una moción que hubiera suprimido cualquier referencia a huelga.

"La idea (de huelgas) no será muy popular, pero la vamos a incluir de todos modos", dijo un delegado desde el piso durante la sesión de debates.

Otros aspectos de las demandas legislativas aprobadas por la convención incluyen proyectos de ley para que sea aumentado el salario mínimo de los maestros a 11,500 dólares, que el estado patrocine

aseguranzas de salud y hospitalización y que se incrementen las normas de seguridad en el trabajo.

Cecile Russell, presidenta de la organización calificó como una desgracia los sueldos de los maestros en el estado.

"Alrededor del 50 por ciento de

nuestros maestros tienen un ingreso en el nivel de pobreza establecido", dijo ella.

"Bajo la legislación de 1979, un maestro con ocho años de experiencia o menos, gana tan poco que sus hijos califican para alimentación gratuita".

Cada día, los Ricos se Hacen más Ricos

J.P. STEVENS, compañía notoria por su política anti-sindical, por mantener a los obreros sin protecciones de salud, sueldo aceptable y otros beneficios, obtuvo ganancias de 47.7 millones de dólares durante 1979.

Las cifras fueron dadas a conocer por el presidente de la compañía, Whitney Stevens, durante la reunión anual de accionistas. Stevens es el arquitecto de la política de represión laboral que mantiene a los obreros en "condiciones intolerables", según calificación del Consejo Nacional de Relaciones de Trabajo, entidad que en numerosas ocasiones ha citado a dicha empresa por violaciones a códigos del trabajo.

Durante la reunión, cientos de trabajadores de la empresa realizaron piquetes de protesta exigiendo que la J.P. Stevens acepte al Sindicato de Obreros Textiles como su representante laboral.

Hasta el momento, sólo tres plantas de la empresa cuentan con representación sindical.

La actitud de la empresa ha dado origen a un boicot de sus productos, apoyado por sindicatos de todo el país. El boicot se mantendrá hasta que la compañía reconozca el derecho de los trabajadores a las negociaciones colectivas.

A Aunque la compañía realizó ventas por valor de 435.1 millones en 1979, un millón más que en 1978, esto no significa que el boicot haya fracasado, sino que debe intensificarse.

La mayoría de las plantas de la J.P. Stevens están localizadas en el sur de los Estados Unidos, donde el aparato estatal, legislaciónes anti-laborales y otros métodos son utilizados para impedir la sindicalización de los obreros no-organizados.

(La Voz del Pueblo)

AVISO

PRODUCTOS DE LA UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE TEXAS EN VENTA, VEASE PAG. SEIS, SECCION DE INGLES



DESPOJARON A "CHUY" RODRIGUEZ DE SU VIVIENDA

Por medio de sucias maniobras y contando con la complicidad de autoridades corruptas, el señor Jesús Rodríguez despojó a su hijo de la vivienda en que éste vivía con su familia.

La denuncia fue hecha a EL CUHAMIL por Jesús "Chuy" Rodríguez, veterano de la Armada y que se encuentra paralizado del cuerpo debido a un accidente automovilístico ocurrido en 1962.

"Chuy" platicó en en 1978 termi-

naron de construir una casa, con la ayuda de la Agencia de Desarrollo de la Comunidad (Community Development), en terrenos que le pertenecían tanto a él como a su padre. La casa se construyó para que "Chuy" viviera con su familia su esposa Lucila y sus hijos Ninfa y Jesús. También vivían con ellos don Jesús.

Sin embargo, en 1979, el padre de "Chuy", don Jesús Rodríguez, los echó de la casa para poder

vivir con su nueva novia, Nora Guzmán.

"Chuy" y su familia trataron de evitar ser echados de la casa. No pudieron hacer nada porque autoridades como el Juez de Paz de Mercedes, R.G. Tony Pérez, y el encargado de la agencia mencionada arriba, Anthony Covacevich, se aliaron con don Jesús para cometer la infamia.

Ahora "Chuy" y su familia no tienen un lugar donde vivir. Aún están luchando por la casa de la que fueron echados con sucias maniobras y la corrupción de autoridades tanto de Mercedes, como del condado.

Pero este no es el único caso. Existen infinidad de problemas como el que ahora sufre "Chuy" Rodríguez y su familia. Denuncie su caso. Haga público su problema... "Chuy" Rodríguez quiere conocer casos parecidos y también necesita su apoyo. Escríbanle al:

P.O. Box 1354
Edinburg, Texas 78539

RAYMONDVILLE...

(Viene de Primera Plana)

fue de más de 223 mil; en 1977-78 fue de más de 345 mil y el período anterior, 1978-1979, fue de más de 536 mil dólares.

"Lo que no ha cambiado es la calidad de este programa educativo", nos dijo un padre de familia.

"Aún persiste la negligencia por parte de los maestros y las prácticas discriminatorias por parte de

3 millones de familias sin viviendas

MEXICO, D.F. —En México hay un déficit de tres millones - seiscientos mil viviendas, lo que provoca que otras tantas familias tengan que vivir hacinadas, en chozas de cartón y en algunos casos de quicio en quicio.

La Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos, al señalar la cifra, declaró recientemente que la situación empeorará si no se reduce el flujo de gente hacia las zonas densamente pobladas, el que encarece los servicios e imposibilita que se presten en lugares más despejados a un costo menor.

Del total de mexicanos, cincuenta y siete por ciento carece de drenaje, en tanto que le

falta agua potable al treinta y cinco por ciento de la población rural y ochenta y cuatro por ciento de la gente que habita en el campo.

Mientras tanto, el área metropolitana sigue creciendo al ritmo de cinco puntos seis por ciento anual, tasa superior a la que registran las demás concentraciones urbanas.

Por otra parte, el hecho de que la mayor parte de la población habite en lugares altos, encarece los servicios públicos toda vez que, por ejemplo el agua, debe llevarse hacia arriba en lugar de aprovecharse en los mismos sitios donde se encuentra.

charlie...

Por Barbara Fitts

Eran las 4:30 de la tarde. El teléfono timbró. Me apresuré a con testar. "¡Buena!" Se escuchó la voz furiosa de un amigo del Movi miento Agrícola Americano (AAM): "Barbara, te tengo la más desa gradable de las noticias; David Senter fue despedido hoy a las 4:00 en punto..."

Sorpresa. Enojo. Disgusto. Todas estas emociones me invadieron a la misma vez. ¡Debe haber un error! ¡Alguien mal entendido! No podía aceptarlo. David estaba haciendo un magnífico trabajo.

La misma voz me contó toda la horrible historia de como David Senter, el brillante granjero joven de Burlison, Texas, con el que habíamos trabajado durante varios meses para que obtuviera un empleo en la Oficina de Relaciones Federales y Estatales en Washington, D.C., fue despedido por David Martínez, el lacayo político que Bill Clements había ocupado para dirigir tal oficina. ¡Bill Clements nos volvía a atacar por la espalda!

Las razones que se dieron para justificar su despido fueron ridículas; "falta de capacidad per iódistica y de adaptación a la forma de operar de la oficina". A Senter se le dijo que si "renunciaba voluntariamente" le dejarían que se quedara hasta el mes de marzo. Pero que si causa ba problemas, sería despedido desde ese momento. Martínez le dijo que él se aseguraría que nunca volviera a tener otro empleo en Washington. ¿Qué respondió David? "A la fregada con eso de 'renunciar pacíficamente', le haremos ruido a Clements..."

Eran las 5:30 de la tarde. Charles regresó a la casa después de haber andado cargando al falfa. Le conté todo, con lágrimas en los ojos por el coraje... "¿Qué vamos a hacer, Charlie?"

"¿Qué? Te voy a decir lo que voy a hacer. Voy a agarrar mi bolsa de dormir para irme a sentar afuera de la oficina de ese Clements hasta que hable conmigo, si no, le voy a hacer la vida pesada. Mañana me voy para Austin..."

La voz de Charlie estaba tem blorosa debido al coraje. Camina ba por todo el cuarto echando ropas en una bolsa al mismo tiempo que telefoneaba a los amigos del AAM de varias partes del estado. Charlie estaba listo para irse al campo de batalla. Al mirarlo, me acordé de la última ocasión en que lo había visto así. Vino a mi mente aquella vez, meses atrás, en que nos encontramos en el hotel "Hilton" de McAllen, Texas.

Un presentimiento me aconsejó esa mañana, antes de que los granjeros salieran rumbo al puen te de Hidalgo, de que era mejor que alguien se quedara en nuestra oficina instalada en el hotel, en caso de que algo malo su cediera. Charlie y yo aceptamos de mala gana hacerlo. Nos queda mos, esperando ansiosos que regresaran nuestros amigos para que nos platicaran lo que había sucedido en el puente.

Charlie estaba mirando por la ventana cuando de pronto pasaron a gran velocidad, rumbo al sur, varios camiones de la Patrulla Fronteriza (Border Patrol). "¿No estarás pensando que algo malo sucedió en el puente, Barbara?". Preocupada, prendí el radio inmediatamente. Lo sintonicé y de pronto escuchamos:

"UN GRANJERO ANCIANO HA CAIDO. ESTA TRATANDO DE AGARRARSE DE LA CERCA. LO ESTAN GOLPEANDO EN LA CABEZA Y EN LOS BRAZOS. CASI NO PUEDE RESPIRAR. EL GAS QUE HAN ECHADO CASI NO NOS DEJA VER. AHORA ESTAN GOLPEANDO A UN CAMAROGRAFO. ME ARDEN LOS OJOS DE TANTO GAS QUE HAN ECHADO. ¡ESTAN GOLPEANDO A UNA MUJER! ¡LA POLICIA HA ENLOQUECIDO!"

Con la voz ronca y nerviosa, el reportero radiofónico estaba narrando la horrible escena de lo que estaba ocurriendo en el puente.

"¡Oh, Dios mío!, dijo Charlie. Nos miramos incredulos y angustiados. "¿Qué podemos hacer? ¡Debemos hacer algo! ¡Llamar a la policía! ¡NO! Es la desgraciada policía la responsable de lo que está sucediendo..."

Tomamos el teléfono y empezamos a llamar a todas las personas que se nos vinieron a la mente.

Inmediatamente se desparramó la noticia. Durante los tres días y tres noches siguientes, el teléfono no descansó un sólo instante. La petición urgente de ayuda salió para todos lados y tres días después, cuando volvimos a regresar al puente, había más de 10,000 granjeros. Habían venido de tan lejos como California y Florida...

Esta vez nos encontramos en momentos similares. A la mañana siguiente, Charlie tomó su bolsa de dormir y una botella con agua y se dirigió a la capital del estado.

Era la 1:00 en punto. Charles se acomodó afuera de la puerta de la oficina de Clements. Inmediatamente los periodistas se dieron cuenta de la "protesta" de Charlie y por 8 días y 8 noches, Charlie apareció en televisión, radio y en periódicos a través de todo el estado y del país.

El conté a la opinión pública como Clements nos había mentido y usado para sus propios intereses. El conté de como Clements habla mucho sobre gasohol, pero nunca ha hecho absolutamente nada para ayudar a los granjeros a participar en la producción de gasohol. Cientos de amigos escucharon el mensaje e hicieron patente su apoyo.

Si, amigos, podemos hacer algo para hacer que nuestras demandas sean escuchadas.

Nos estamos preparando para ir a todo el estado a ayudar a nuestros amigos y pelear en contra de nuestros enemigos en las elecciones que se avecinan.

Los pequeños granjeros y los trabajadores agrícolas comparten a los mismos enemigos. Bill Clements, Reagan Brown, Othal Brand Senador Price, Senador Moore, el Buró de Agricultores con su ayudante la legislatura estatal, y la lista continúa...

Esperamos que ustedes nos ayuden. Ustedes pueden alcanzar gente que nosotros no podemos alcanzar. Hagan que su gente se registre y que salgan a votar por la gente indicada.

P.S. Los trabajadores agrícolas de Texas enviaron telegramas al gobernador Clements. Clements recibió cientos de cartas, telegramas y llamadas telefónicas. FUERZA Y UNIDAD son las dos cosas que eventualmente nos permitirán ganar esta batalla...

PINTALO CAFE

hace muchos siglos, antes de que pisara gente sobre la tierra del Valle del Río Grande de Texas, ya habían montañas, ríos, árboles y animales. Pero la vegetación y los animales carecían de color.

Hasta que un día llegó el Angel Pintor de Dios con sus brochas y botes de pintura. Al acercarse a la palma, se preguntó en voz alta: "¿De qué color pintaré a este árbol alto y majestuoso? Al oírlo, la palma dijo: "¡Píntame de verde, pues es el color de mi amigo el mar."

El me da de sus aguas cuando me da sed. Y el Angel Pintor le concedió su deseo.

Después, sacó otra brocha y se dirigió a unos naranjos. El sol que de muy arriba lo divisaba, le habló:

—Las frutas de esos árboles son muy ricas. Con el calor de mis rayos les ayudo a crecer jugosas. Píntalas anaranjadas para que se acuerde de mí que las coma.

Y de ese color son las naranjas. Luego, el Angel Pintor se fue a un campo donde crecía mucho algodón. Y le preguntó a la mata:

—¿A ti de qué color quieres que te pinte?

El algodón contestó: "Sabes que yo estoy tan bajo que todos me pisotean. A veces me gustaría ser una nube, alta y blanca. Se que nunca lo podré ser, pero ¿por qué no me pintas de blanco para tener algo en común con la quien tanto admiro?"

Y el Angel Pintor lo complació. Enseguida se acercó a un animalito a un gallo que aún estaba dormido. No despertaría hasta que fuera pin

trada. Y al ver que el pintor no se decidía cuál sería su color, el arco iris desde el cielo le sugirió:

—Sabes que se vería muy bonito si lo pintaras de muchos colores como los tengo yo. Yo soy señal de que ya pasó la tormenta y de nuevo hay sol. El será señal de que ya pasó la oscuridad de la noche y de nuevo sale el sol.

Así es que los gallos de pelea lucen sus plumas de diversos colores.

Ahora sólo le quedaba pintar al primer hombre y mujer de esta región.

Cuando les llegó su turno, ellos estaban en un sueño, y tampoco despertaría hasta que los pintara... Al acercarse para pintarlos, el Angel Pintor escuchó la tierra exclamar:

—¿Por qué no nos pintas café al igual que yo? Ellos tendrán el mismo carácter que yo. Es decir, cuando sólo me usan para pisotearme, cuando me maltratan, me reseco; y sólo piedras y malas yerbas rendiré. ¡Ah! pero si me tratan bien, si me cultivan, si siembran buenas semillas en mí, cuando me riegan con frecuencia, ¡que buenas cosechas les daré! ¡que lindas flores brotarán en mí, ¡que ricas frutas rendiré!...

Y me encontrarán tan bajo como en los valles o tan alto como en las montañas...

Este hombre y esta mujer serán mis hermanos del alma...

—Sí, píntalos café.

Y fue así como nació la raza en este lugar, la razón por la cual yo tengo la piel morena.

Al menos, así me lo contaron cuando yo era niña.

Petra Sálina

SUPERMERCADOS
M. RIVAS
 SIRVIENDO AL VALLE DEL RIO GRANDE
Come and Visit Our New... RIVAS
 MOTE UNIVERSITY IN EDINBURG
 220 N. Cage, en Pharr
 Expressway 83 y South Conway, en Mission
 1914 Hackberry en McAllen
 1913 Houston, en McAllen
 2102 Lissner, en Donna
 700 E. Cano, en Edinburg
 Hook y Hwy. 83, en Donna




Cartón publicado en un periódico de Irán

ORENDAIN REPORTA SOBRE VIAJE A IRAN

Antonio Orendain, director de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas ha sido invitado por escuelas tanto de este país como de México, para dar a conocer los motivos y resultados sobre su viaje reciente a la República de Irán.

Como informamos en el número anterior, Orendain formó parte de un grupo de cincuenta personas invitadas por los estudiantes iraníes que tienen bajo su control la Embajada de Estados Unidos en Teherán. Este grupo, del que también formó parte Estela Sálina de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas, estuvo como puesto de líderes religiosos y representantes de organizaciones de minorías y de organizaciones civiles.

El grupo permaneció en Irán diez días durante los cuales se entrevistaron con funcionarios del Gobierno Revolucionario, estudiantes obreros y gente del pueblo. Visitaron asimismo, los principales lugares de Teherán y otros sitios donde se encuentran pruebas de la actuación represiva del ex-sha Reza Pajlevi.

El primer día, el grupo visitó el cementerio donde fueron sepultada 6,000 víctimas del ex-sha. Fueron asesinadas en septiembre de 1978, un día conocido ahora como "viernes negro". Al llegar al cementerio, el grupo se encontró con cientos de personas que rezaban ante las tumbas de sus familiares y conocidos. Muchos intentaron hablar con miembros del grupo de visitantes para darles a conocer su sufrimiento.

El grupo también visitó hogares de obreros y campesinos. Visitaron una área en las afueras de Teherán donde miles de hombres, mujeres y niños viven en casuchas construidas con desperdicios. Estas viviendas no cuentan no muebles. Sus habitantes duermen en el suelo en alfombras viejas. Durante la visita, la temperatura era fría y húmeda, había nevado días atrás, pero la gente andaba mal vestida y con harapos. Una de las mujeres que habló con miembros del grupo, mencionó que tres de diez niños nacidos en esa comunidad morían a los cuatro días de edad y que el índice de mortalidad era alto tanto en invierno como en verano. Otros "hogares" visitados incluyeron cuevas, completamente cubiertas con sólo una pequeña abertura para salir y entrar. Pedazos de tierra de 5 pies por cinco pies, con paredes de cartón y lamina servían de vivienda para familias compuestas de 5 a 10 miembros. Esta fue una de las escenas más dramáticas vistas por el grupo.

Por otra parte, el grupo también visitó el riquísimo palacio de la hermana del ex-sha. Las paredes de este palacio estaban recubiertas de laminas de oro puro. Los baños y varias piscinas construidas en el interior estaban hechas con mar mol y decoraciones de oro. El palacio estaba amueblado lujosamente. Había obras de arte así como artículos importados desde los lugares más lejanos para la decoración de las enormes salas y recámaras del palacio. Actualmente está abierto para los turistas así como para grupos de estudiantes.



Platican sus sufrimientos...

Muchas de las residencias y palacios de la familia real fueron expropiados por el gobierno revolucionario y convertidos en hospitales. Estos hospitales ahora atienden a los miles de heridos durante la insurrección en contra del ex-sha y a miles de enfermos debido a la desnutrición y a la proliferación de enfermedades contagiosas. Se visitaron fábricas que ahora están bajo control de los trabajadores agrupados en comités de fábricas. En el campo se ha iniciado el proceso de colectivizar la tierra, aunque el avance es lento debido a la falta de maquinaria para hacer producir el campo.

Antes de finalizar el viaje, el grupo acudió a la embajada para tratar de entrevistarse con los estudiantes y el personal norteamericano detenido. Los estudiantes entregaron documentos confiscados en el momento de tomar la embajada y en los que se prueba la actividad de espionaje desplegada desde esa sede diplomática.

En ese mismo lugar, el segundo ayatola, Hossain Ali Montazeri, habló al grupo. Les explicó que el espíritu de sacrificio en la religión musulmana era una importante parte de la fe del pueblo iraní. Puso énfasis en que aunque el gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el Presidente Jimmy Carter eran corruptos, él y todo el pueblo iraníe estimaban y tienen un gran respeto por el pueblo norteamericano. El hijo del ayatola Komeini, Ahmad Khomeini, también habló al grupo y al final, les obsequió flores en un gesto de amistad y buena voluntad hacia la mujer norteamericana.



Frente de la embajada norteamericana ocupada por estudiantes iraníes...

DESDE AUSTIN

ABOGA ESTERILIZACION

AUSTIN—El presidente del Buró de Recursos Humanos, Hilmar G. Moore, declaró a la prensa que todas las mujeres que reciben asistencia pública "deben ser esterilizadas o abortar para que no tengan hijos que no pueden sostener". Moore, uno de los elementos más reaccionarios que haya ocupado la presidencia de la agencia que administra los programas de asistencia pública, también agregó que los niños deben ser obligados a trabajar como requisito para recibir ayuda del gobierno. "Esto decepcionado y enojado porque cada día crecen en tamaño las familias que reciben asistencia pública y porque nosotros, los que trabajamos y pagamos impuestos todo el tiempo, tengamos que pagar por ellos", dijo Moore al hablar con la prensa a mediados de marzo.

Señaló que la imposición de esterilización como requisito a las recipientes de asistencia pública lograría dos cosas. "Mantendría alguna gente fuera de la asistencia pública y rompería el círculo continuo. En la asistencia pública tenemos generación tras generación", dijo.

"Algunas de esas gentes nunca han estado alrededor de la gente trabajadora, así que no entienden en realidad el concepto 'trabajo'".

Moore dijo que todos los recipientes de asistencia pública que puedan trabajar, deben ser obligados a hacerlo para calificar para asistencia pública.

"Muchas ciudades no tienen fondos para mantener adecuadamente sus calles y parques. No se necesita ninguna habilidad o conocimiento para trabajar recogiendo la basura de las calles".

Moore dijo que a la edad de 13 años él ya tenía un empleo de tiempo completo y que de esa misma forma, los niños que reciben asistencia pública, deben aprender a trabajar. Los comentarios de Moore los dio por la vía telefónica desde su lujoso rancho.

AUSTIN—Miembros del grupo mexicano-americano de la Cámara de Representantes se juntaron el 28 de marzo para planear su estrategia legislativa. La Unión de Campesinos de Texas los exhortó una vez más a luchar por una ley de derechos colectivos para los trabajadores agrícolas.

ARGENTINA

Amnistía Internacional publicó un testimonio excepcional de dos sobrevivientes que escaparon de un campo secreto de detención en Argentina, donde calculan que cientos de personas han sido torturadas y asesinadas desde 1976.

Los dos hombres, Oscar Alfredo González y Horacio Cid de la Paz, pasaron 15 meses en los campos después de haber sido secuestrados en Buenos Aires con dos semanas de diferencia, en el mes de noviembre de 1977. Entre los dos estuvieron reclusos en cinco campos diferentes y, en consecuencia, pudieron facilitar los detalles de cientos de presos, la mayoría de los cuales ahora se cree que están muertos.

Este testimonio y la lista de muertos y presos desaparecidos que lo acompaña, esclarece el posible paradero de miles de ciudadanos argentinos que han "desaparecido" durante los tres últimos años. Una delegación de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) visitó Argentina en septiembre de 1979 para realizar investigaciones en el lugar sobre los desaparecidos, cuyo número los grupos locales pro derechos humanos dicen que ahora asciende a más de 15,000. Las conclusiones de la misión de la OEA aún no se han hecho públicas.

Amnistía Internacional decidió publicar el testimonio de estos dos hombres después de comprobarlo durante meses con sus propios registros sobre personas "desaparecidas" y con las declaraciones de ex presos. La organización también realizó consultas con fuentes bien informadas en Argentina y ha podido comprobar muchos de los detalles facilitados por los dos hombres.

Ambos se dirigieron a Amnistía con su excepcional testimonio después de que en 1979 la organización publicara una lista de 2,665 personas que se sabe que han desaparecido en Argentina desde el golpe militar que llevó al general Jorge Videla al poder, en marzo de 1976.

Declaran que existe una pauta consistente supervisada meticulosamente por varias ramas de las fuerzas armadas y la policía argentinas. La tortura y los interrogatorios son sistemáticos, seguidos por un período de lo que ellos llamaban vida en "campo de concentración", con castigos y palizas regulares, y finalmente, para la mayoría de los presos, el "traslado" eufemismo por muerte. La mayoría

de las víctimas han sido sacadas de sus hogares o lugares de trabajo sin ninguna apariencia de legalidad, por agentes armados de las fuerzas de seguridad.

González, trabajador de una fábrica, que contaba con 27 años cuando fue secuestrado, había participado en actividades políticas y sindicales. Su esposa, de quien él dijo que no había tomado parte en política, fue secuestrada un mes más tarde. No tuvo más noticias de ella desde enero de 1978. De la Paz, que tenía 20 años cuando fue secuestrado, era un dirigente estudiantil y miembro de la rama "montoneros" del movimiento peronista.

Ambos calculan que 800 personas pasaron por los campos en que estuvieron durante esos 15 meses de cautiverio, y facilitan detalles de más de 300 de ellas. González y de la Paz se consideran con suerte al haber podido mantenerse con vida hasta que encontraron una oportunidad para escaparse. "Nosotros, logramos postergar nuestro traslado agachando la cabeza y asumiendo una actitud de simulación", dijeron. "Trabajamos en la limpieza, de pintores, albañiles, cocineros, mecánicos y hasta oficinistas".

Ambos hombres, como muchos otros fueron llevados en principio al "Club Atlético", en Buenos Aires. Ahí vieron sus primeros "quirófanos", nombre que daban a las habitaciones en que se torturaba. El "Club Atlético" tenía tres, cada uno de ellos con una pizana eléctrica y una mesa de metal, a la cual se ataba a los presos desnudos. "El olor a carne quemada, sangre, transpiración y excrementos, sumado a que no había ninguna ventilación, formaban el aire pesado e irresistible", dijeron.

El tratamiento, como más tarde supieron, era esencialmente igual para todos los presos: "La primera hora nos aplicaban pizana (toques eléctricos) sin preguntar nada. Es to era según sus propias palabras, 'para ablandarte y que nos vayamos entendiendo'... La aplicaban en la cabeza, axilas, órganos sexuales, ingle, boca, en todo lugar sensible del cuerpo".

De acuerdo a los dos hombres, las torturas podían continuar por horas, día tras día: "La pizana era intercalada con 'submarino' (asfixia), colgadas de los pies, golpes en los órganos sexuales, ca denazos, sal sobre las heridas y cualquier otro recurso que se les ocurría... También solían recurrir

La Represión Sistemática

a aplicar electricidad de 200v directa... Todo lo hacían con el control de un médico, quien controlaba nuestra presión y reflejos: 'Te vemos todo el tiempo del mundo y esto continuará indefinidamente'".

Por lo menos en un caso, sin embargo, un agente lea contó sobre un detenido que fue torturado hasta causarle la muerte pocas horas después de su detención, antes de recibirle órdenes de "arriba" para que fuera puesto en libertad.

En el "Club Atlético", al principio se reclusa a los recién llegados en una celda común llamada la "leonesa", porque ahí era donde se les "amansaba". Más tarde se les trasladaba a celdas pequeñas donde permanecían esposados con los ojos fuertemente vendados. Al principio sufrieron infecciones debido a las vendas sucias, que hicieron que sus ojos se hincharan. Se les prohibía hablar o tocar las vendas, y si un guardia les veía mover aun que fueran las manos, podía golpearles hasta que perdieran el conocimiento.

De acuerdo al testimonio de los dos hombres, el "Club Atlético" estaba administrado por la Policía Federal, pero quienes lo usaban eran los "grupos de tarea" que incluían hombres de todas las ramas de las fuerzas armadas.

González y de la Paz fueron trasladados de campo a campo, bajo la jurisdicción de oficiales de varios servicios. Uno de los campos que mencionan es el llamado "Olimpo", próximo a oficinas gubernamentales en la parte oeste de Buenos Aires. Amnistía sabe que en septiembre de 1979, las instalaciones descritas por ellos, aún estaban en pie, pero no se vieron presos en esa época.

De las personas descritas por González y de la Paz como secuestradas y torturadas, algunas habían sido políticamente activas, otras solo estaban relacionadas con sospechosos políticos y no existía razón aparente para el secuestro de muchas. Otras solo fueron llevadas al propósito de extorsionarias.

El Ejército, la Armada, la Fuerza Aérea y la Policía Federal tenían miembros en los "grupos de tarea" que llevaban a cabo los secuestros y operaban los campos. Generales, coroneles y otros oficiales de alta graduación se encontraban entre los que González y de la Paz dicen que vieron en los campos de tortura. Los "grupos de tarea" necesitaban obtener permiso de "arriba" para realizar los secuestros, y presentaban metódicamente sus informes sobre el manejo de presos.

Cuando se aprobaba un secuestro, la policía y otros servicios de seguridad "liberaban" un área de varias manzanas para que el escuadrón encargado del secuestro pudiera operar.

Las propiedades de las víctimas eran saqueadas, se falsificaban los títulos de propiedad de modo que las casas pudieran ser vendidas, se obligaba a los presos a firmar compromisos de venta de sus automóviles, y se les retiraba todo el dinero de sus cuentas bancarias. Muebles y cualquier objeto de valor eran saqueados y cargados en camiones que tenían a tal efecto.

Aparentemente, el saqueo autorizado era un incentivo muy grande para los oficiales de los "grupos de tarea". El botín se repartía de acuerdo con el grado, pero se producían disputas. Los suboficiales se quejaban amargamente de las par-

ticipaciones obtenidas por los oficiales superiores.

Los presos judíos eran seleccionados para tratamientos especialmente duros. Durante las sesiones de tortura eran interrogados no solamente sobre sus ideas políticas, sino también sobre la comunidad judía en el país. Los nombres y direcciones de los judíos, diagramas de sinagogas, clubes y negocios pertenecientes a judíos fueron diligentemente recopilados. "Desde el momento de ser secuestrados hasta que eran incluidos en algún 'traslado' eran sistemáticamente torturados", dicen los autores. "A algunos los hacían arrodillar frente a imágenes de Hitler y Mussolini, obligándoles a renegar de su origen..."

El informe cita a un oficial de policía, de sobre nombre "Padre": "Aquí algunos son mercenarios y otros no, pero todos somos fascistas".

El 'traslado' final, que esperaba a la mayoría de los presos, era la más escalofriante y extrema medida. Cuán pronto llegaría era impredecible, pero "en esa palabra, mil veces repetida por nosotros y nuestros secuestradores, se encerraba la clave del futuro".

Muchos de los presos aparentemente creían a sus captores cuando les decían que iban a ser trasladados a cárceles legales o a centros de rehabilitación, porque deseaban creer con desesperación. Su fe se fortaleció a mediados de 1978 cuando las autoridades comenzaron a permitir que algunos presos se pusieran en contacto con sus familias.

Se llevaron a algunos para breves visitas y a otros se les permitió hablar por teléfono con sus familias. Estos contactos sirvieron para que las familias se mantuvieran calladas y los presos más tranquilos, y que los intentos de evasión fueran menos. Los autores dan una lista de 25 compañeros presos que ellos saben que fueron autorizados a mantener estos contactos con familiares y que luego fueron "trasladados".

Los presos eran trasladados por lo general en grupos de 30 a 50. Los guardianes trataban de prevenir que los que se quedaban oyeran detalles de sus instrucciones finales a aquellos elegidos para el "traslado", pero en alguna ocasión se les oyó decir a uno de los grupos que serían inyectados con un "tranquilizante" porque les esperaba un largo y difícil viaje. Los grupos eran subidos en camiones y nunca más se les veía.

Esposados y con los ojos vendados, por lo general nunca se les permitía llevar ninguna ropa extra con ellos. "Muchos compañeros fueron trasladados con solo su ropa interior en pleno invierno".

En algunos casos, efectos personales que los presos habían tenido en su poder o documentos de identidad de presos que habían sido trasladados, eran encontrados en el campo. Un preso lisiado que había perdido las dos piernas, de nombre Eduardo, fue llevado al traslado en su silla de ruedas. "Dos días después vimos la silla de Eduardo tirada en un rincón de la playa de estacionamiento".

Un preso le contó a González y de la Paz que él había descubierto en un campo donde había permanecido anteriormente que los presos "trasladados" habían recibido inyecciones de un fuerte sedante, y subidos a un camión que les condujo hasta un avión "del cual eran tirados vivos, pero inconscientes, mar adentro..."

UNIDAD CON LOS INDOCUMENTADOS

(A continuación publicamos la presentación hecha por el editor de EL CUHAMIL, durante la conferencia sobre indocumentados celebrada en Dallas, Texas, a fines del mes de enero. Esta conferencia fue patrocinada por el Centro de Acción y la Agencia de Ayuda Jurídica de Dallas)

Gracias, en nombre de la Unión de Campesinos de Texas, por invitarme a participar en esta conferencia que tratará con el problema de los miles de mexicanos que vienen a los Estados Unidos en busca de medios para sobrevivir.

Nosotros no utilizamos conceptos tales como "legales" o "ilegales", "documentados" o "indocumentados", porque aunque la sociedad se divide en clases; los que son dueños de todo y los que no tenemos nada, esos conceptos son utilizados para dividir y debilitar al pueblo trabajador.

Es con este entendimiento, que la Unión de Campesinos de Texas organiza a trabajadores agrícolas de ambos lados de la frontera, porque es el único camino hacia el mejoramiento del nivel de vida de los trabajadores concentrados en la frontera y en otras partes del país. La razón es que miles de corporaciones operan tanto en este país como en México, lo que ha unido el destino de millones de trabajadores.

Un ejemplo es la compañía Griffin and Brand de McAllen, Texas. Esta compañía opera en el Valle del Río Grande donde controla diez mil acres de tierra. También opera en el oeste de Texas, en Nuevo México y en Arizona. Pero también extiende sus operaciones a Michoacán, Morelia, Guanajuato, donde controla el 85 por ciento de la fresa de exportación, y en el centro de Tamaulipas.

En 1978, la Unión de Campesinos de Texas dirigió un movimiento huelguístico en el Valle del Río Grande, con el objetivo de mejorar los salarios de los pescadores de cebolla. La huelga se prolongó por cuarenta días y envolvió a miles de trabajadores agrícolas. Sin embargo, no se logró mucho. Unos cuantos centavos y unas cuantas mejoras en las condiciones de trabajo. ¿Por qué sucedió esto? Porque de México se cruzaban diariamente mil toneladas de cebolla, suficiente para satisfacer las demandas del mercado. Esto quiere decir que mientras miles de trabajadores permanecían en huelga en los campos de cebolla del condado Hidalgo, los campos que Griffin and Brand controla en Tamaulipas, producían la cebolla necesaria para continuar el negocio, produciéndose más ganancias.

Bajo estas condiciones es urgente la organización de los trabajadores sin importar su lugar de origen, porque un grupo de trabajadores es utilizado en contra de otro grupo de trabajadores. Esta es la razón de nuestra posición tocante al trabajador "indocumentado" y queafortunadamente están comenzando a adoptar otras organizaciones laborales como el Sindicato Inter-

nacional de Trabajadoras de la Costa y otros más.

¿Qué provoca la inmigración de miles de mexicanos? Para contestar esta pregunta debemos echar una ojeada a la situación que prevalece en México, donde la tasa de inflación ha sobrepasado el 30 por ciento. Actualmente se sabe que el 57 por ciento de la fuerza de trabajo —alrededor de 18 millones de personas— está desempleada o subempleada. De aquellos que tienen un trabajo, un 80 por ciento gana un promedio de 50 a 70 dólares al mes, mientras que los precios de los artículos de primera necesidad se han triplicado en los últimos



meses. Pero es en las áreas rurales donde el problema es más grave y es de estas áreas de donde salen anualmente, 800 mil mexicanos en angustiosa búsqueda de empleo.

La "bonanza" petrolera, tras la que se encuentra la Exxon, no ha traído mejoras a la mayoría de la población. Se ha señalado que los trabajos de perforación de pozos y la extracción del petróleo ha desplazado a unos 200 mil campesinos de sus tierras en los estados de Tabasco, Campeche y Veracruz. El famoso gasoducto Cactus-Reynosa pasó por muchos ejidos y los campesinos afectados todavía están esperando que el gobierno los indemnice.

Las corporaciones de este país tienen mucho que ver en lo que está sucediendo en México. Por ejemplo, la Anderson and Clayton y Del Monte controlan un renglón importante de la producción agrícola, mientras que la General Foods lo hace con la industria de la carne. Las enormes ganancias que hacen estas compañías traen aparejado el empobrecimiento de enormes masas de mexicanos, despojados de sus tierras y convertidos en asalariados rurales.

Miles de personas no tienen otro camino que venir a este país, tratando de escapar de la miseria asfixiante que prevalece en sus tierras. Pero al llegar aquí encuentran explotación y violencia, producto de las históricas campañas anti-inmigrantes emprendidas por nuestro gobierno.

Desafortunadamente, este ha sido el espíritu, históricamente, del trato que ha dado el gobierno norteamericano al pueblo mexicano. En

1846, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos provocó una guerra con el vecino país para apoderarse de los estados de Texas, California, Nuevo México, Arizona, Nevada, Utah y una parte de Colorado y Wyoming... El 2 de febrero de 1848 concluyó la guerra con el humillante tratado de paz de Guadalupe-Hidalgo, el cual fue violado constantemente, desde el principio, por medio del terror y la violencia de cuerpos para-militares como los "Texas Rangers", de negra memoria. Todavía en 1853, el gobierno de Estados Unidos obligó al de México a que le vendiera un pedazo enorme de tierra, al sur de Arizona y Nuevo

Cada vez se hace más público que aunque las condiciones de vida y trabajo, de la vasta mayoría de la gente en México, son deplorables, estos mexicanos que vienen al norte se encuentran con problemas similares; viviendas infrahumanas, falta de servicios médicos y de salud y la negativa de educación pública a sus hijos. Pero además de ser culpados de todos los males de nuestra sociedad, son combatidos con la violencia y el terror. De acuerdo a investigaciones oficiales, por lo menos un 10 por ciento de ellos son maltratados arbitrariamente por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización. Inclusive son perseguidos y hostigados por grupos extra-legales como el Ku Klux Klan, el Partido Nazi y grupos patriotistas como el Hidalgo Citizens Against Crime, en el Valle del Río Grande, que ven en cualquier trabajador mexicano a un criminal en potencia. El pueblo norteamericano debe entender que no es un crimen buscar el bienestar de la familia, que es la causa por la que trabajadores vienen a este país.

Aún más, debe comprenderse que los trabajadores "indocumentados" pueden ser las víctimas, pero que compartir ese rol con otro sector más grande; los trabajadores norteamericanos. La atmósfera que permite a los patronos ocupar a trabajadores mexicanos por menos del salario mínimo y sin ninguna clase de retribuciones, les permite también explotar al trabajador norteamericano.

La organización del trabajador "indocumentado" es vital para que sobreviva y se fortalezca el movimiento obrero de este país. El trabajador norteamericano debe ver al que viene de afuera como su aliado en su lucha para mejorar su bienestar. Debe comprender que en Texas, como en todos los estados del sur del país, el principal obstáculo para su organización sindical no son los trabajadores "indocumentados", sino las leyes del "derecho a trabajar", garantizadas por el Ley Taft-Hartley, la cual permite a los patronos debilitar y destruir cualquier actividad sindical. Se debe luchar en contra de estas leyes anti-laborales, pero al mismo tiempo se debe luchar para que se otorguen derechos de negociaciones colectivas a los trabajadores agrícolas y a los empleados públicos.

Actualmente se argumenta que los mexicanos que vienen a este país sangran la economía. La propia Comisión de los Derechos Civiles de los Estados Unidos, al realizar una investigación al respecto, concluyó que los "indocumentados" en cierta forma están estimulando la economía, ya que sólo un 10 por ciento de ellos regresan a México el dinero que ganan. Es decir, gastan en este país lo que ganan mientras se encuentran trabajando y radicando en él. Según investigaciones llevadas a cabo por otras instituciones, más del 77 por ciento de los "indocumentados" pagan impuestos como cualquier ciudadano norteamericano, pero en cambio, sólo un 1 por ciento de ellos recibe servicios de cualquier tipo; médicos, educativos o jurídicos.



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ENCARCELAN INDOCUMENTADOS

Por Carlos Marentes

HIDALGO, Texas — El hombre miró temeroso hacia todos lados y luego dijo: "Mire, la última vez que la 'migra' me detuvo, estuve encarcelado durante varias semanas en el corralón de 'Los Fresnos'. Incomunicado. Sin que me dieran ninguna razón ni me permitieran ver a un abogado que me defendiera. Ahí me encontré a muchos en igual situación, unos que tenían meses y parecían haber sido olvidados por los oficiales que los encarcelaron".

De 42 años de edad y originario del estado de Guanajuato, Epifanio Rodríguez cuenta a EL CUHAMIL la experiencia por la que él y miles de personas han atravesado.

Su único delito ha sido venir a este país en busca de recursos económicos para sobrevivir. Al ser detenidos, la mayoría son deportados inmediatamente sin el recurso de una defensa legal. Otros son tenidos en "campos de concentración", privados de su libertad por tiempo indefinido hasta que son deportados.

De acuerdo a un estudio elaborado por los profesores Chad Richardson de la Universidad Pan Americana y Joe R. Feagin, de la Universidad de Texas en Austin: "En todo el país, el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS), encarcela indocumentados en 35 centros de detención. En adición a estos centros, se utilizan cárceles de gobiernos locales y estatales".

El estudio, titulado "Usos y Abusos en la Implementación de la Ley de Inmigración", señala que sólo durante 1978, "un total de 340,297 indocumentados estuvieron encarcelados por distintos periodos de tiempo en esos centros. Estos constituyeron aproximadamente una tercera parte del total de indocumentados aprehendidos durante ese año".

Desde el momento mismo de ser enviados a los centros de detención, y durante su cautiverio, se comete toda clase de abusos y atropellos en contra de ellos, muchas veces en clara violación a las leyes vigentes.

Richardson y Feagin señalan en su estudio:

"En estos centros, a los detenidos no se les informa nada sobre su suerte, sobre cuanto tiempo permanecerán detenidos y sobre las causas por las que han sido detenidos. A los detenidos que nosotros entrevistamos nunca se les hicieron cargos formales y todos los

papeles que les habían dado a firmar estaban en inglés. No podían determinar, al ser entrevistados, por qué estaban detenidos y había confusión ya que creían esperar una audiencia para resolver su es-

pasara lo que pasara. Firmé, pero no me pusieron en libertad hasta dos semanas después".

Esto lo confirman Richardson y Feagin en su estudio: "Los detenidos se acostumburan, después de un

arreglar los papeles. Pasaron los días y nunca llegó la audiencia... Después me dí cuenta que estaba 'haciendo tiempo' por complicidad con el 'coyote' que nos trajo de Reynosa".

Sin embargo, a Rodríguez nunca se le informó nada, siendo deportado semanas después.

La separación y el aislamiento de los detenidos es otra práctica común en estos centros. Según el estudio: "Las mujeres son separadas de sus hijos sin que lleguen a darse cuenta de lo que pasa con ellos aunque se trate de niños de escasa edad".

El estudio indica además, que en incontables ocasiones los familiares son separados deportando a unos y manteniendo a otros detenidos sin justificación alguna.

No obstante, la irregularidad más grave es que a la mayoría de los detenidos, supuestamente en espera de un juicio para determinar su falta a las leyes de inmigración, no se les proporciona la asistencia de un abogado defensor. Simplemente son mantenidos en los centros de detención hasta que a las autoridades correspondientes "les dá la gana".

Para mantener a estos trabajadores en cautiverio, el gobierno federal gasta de 10 a 15 dólares diarios en cada uno de ellos. Este dinero viene de los impuestos. Es decir, el pueblo trabajador, sin saberlo, paga para que el gobierno norteamericano mantenga encarcelados a miles de seres humanos, injustamente.

Epifanio Rodríguez dice amargamente: "El gobierno (norteamericano) protesta por los rehén en su embajada en Irán, pero nadie se acuerda de nosotros, rehén de un sistema judicial desigual..."



tatus migratorio cuando en realidad estaban cumpliendo una sentencia dictada en contra de ellos".

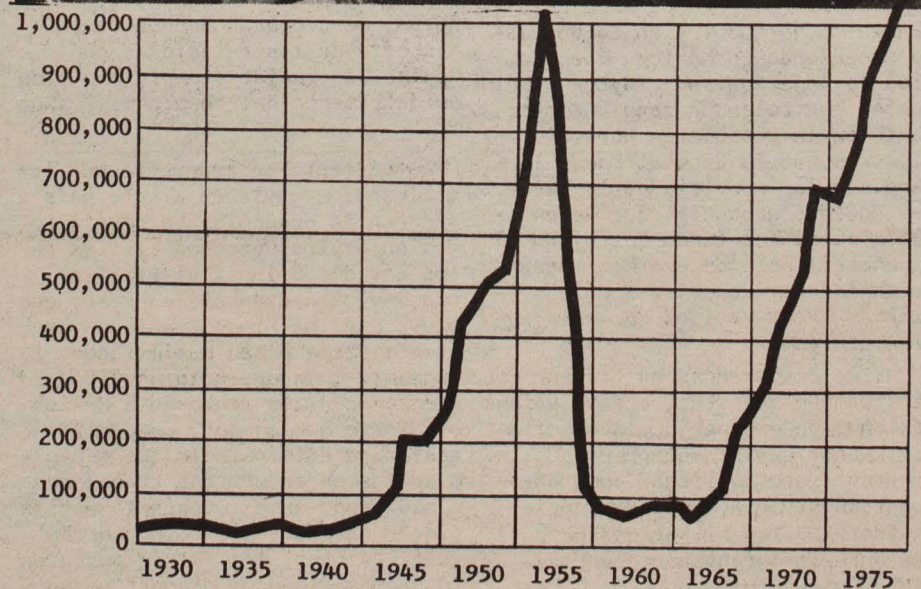
Rodríguez afirma que cuando estuvo detenido en el campo de "Los Fresnos", ubicado a diez millas al este de Harlingen, Texas, fue obligado a firmar papeles sin darse cuenta de lo que contenían.

"Me trajeron unos papeles en inglés que no entendí que decían. Le pregunté al oficial y me contestó que si quería salir libre era mejor que firmara sin preguntar nada

tiempo, de firmar papeles en inglés o español sin darse cuenta lo que éstos dicen. Los testigos sobre contrabando son detenidos por varias semanas y después son puestos en libertad sin que se les tome declaración".

Rodríguez recuerda: "Cuando me detuvieron, les dije a los oficiales que yo tenía familiares ciudadanos americanos, y me dijeron que me harían una audiencia al día siguiente. Yo pensé que ya iba a

INDOCUMENTADOS DETENIDOS POR AGENTES DEL I.N.S. DE 1930 A 1978



FUENTE: Reporte Anual 1977, Immigration and Naturalization Service (Inédito). Otros datos tomados de reportes no publicados del I.N.S.

OTRO CRIMEN MAS... (Viene de Primera Plana)

chofer perdió el control saliéndose del camino. El vehículo se volteó. Todo esto sucedió instan

El jefe de la policía fronteriza, Millard McMillan, dijo que ningún oficial había disparado a la camioneta porque esa no era la forma en que actuaban en tales circunstancias. Sin embargo, fotografías tomadas momentos después del incidente, enseñan impactos de balas de escopetas y armas de alto calibre en la defensa trasera y en la caja de la camioneta.

El asistente del Procurador de Justicia, "Chito" Dávila, anunció una semana después, que agentes del Buró Federal de Investigaciones harían las averiguaciones correspondientes para establecer responsabilidades. Hasta el momento de escribir este artículo no se ha dado a conocer públicamente ningún resultado.

Por su parte, el Cónsul de México en Laredo, Humberto Zamora Treviño, aunque al principio se mostró preocupado por el incidente, después ha demostrado su indiferencia permaneciendo silencioso en medio del descontento que ha surgido.

La Unión de Campesinos de Texas manifiesta públicamente su repudio ante este acto de violencia en contra de víctimas inocentes, el que pone al descubierto una campaña de represión desatada a todo lo largo de la frontera y a través de todo el país, que ahora mismo debe ser frenada.

CONVOCATORIA

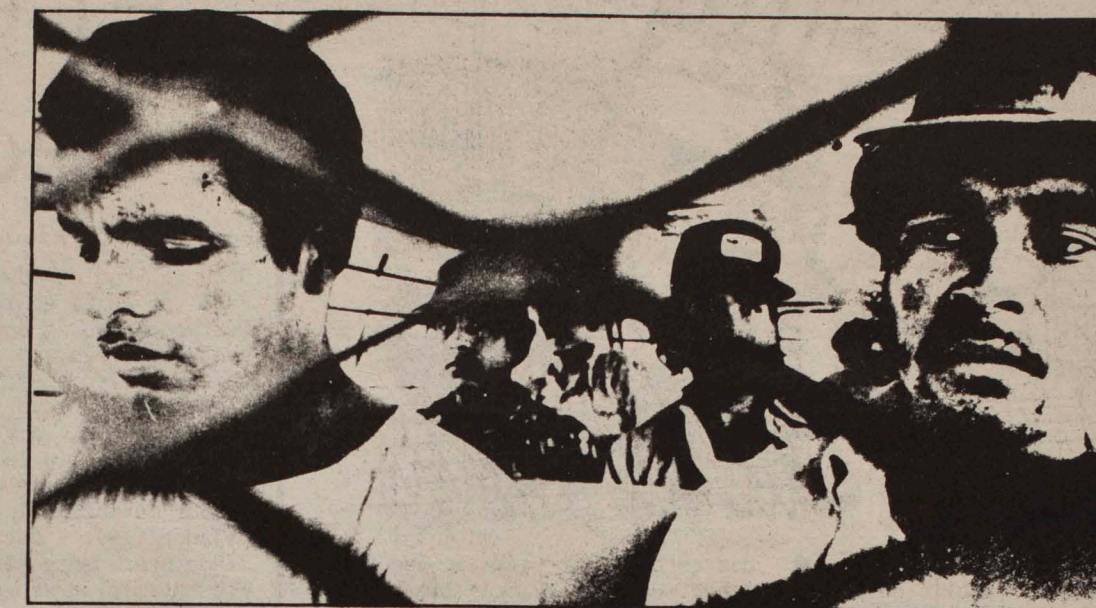
La emigración de trabajadores mexicanos hacia los Estados Unidos, con o sin documentos, no es un fenómeno reciente, sino un hecho que viene dándose desde finales del siglo pasado.

El trabajador mexicano, especialmente el campesino, ante la imposibilidad de encontrar empleo en su lugar de origen, se ve obligado a emigrar a los Estados Unidos. Si bien, no se sabe con exactitud cuántos emigran sin documentos, ya que se manejan cifras distintas, según los intereses políticos de ambos gobiernos, éstos representan una parte importante de la población económicamente activa de México. Este contingente ha representado para la economía norteamericana, particularmente para la agricultura, una subvención debido a los bajos salarios que perciben, extendiéndose el beneficio a otras ramas de la industria como a la de la construcción, la alimentación, el vestido, la electricidad, etc.

La situación de estos trabajadores, dentro de los Estados Unidos, se ha caracterizado por el grado de explotación y violación sistemática de sus derechos humanos y laborales más elementales, situación que afecta a todos los trabajadores ya que los indocumentados forman parte de la fuerza laboral norteamericana. Por lo tanto, le corresponde a los sindicatos organizar y defender a los trabajadores, independientemente de su nacionalidad o status migratorio.

La constante violación a los derechos de los trabajadores migratorios, sin documentos, ha dado lugar, en las últimas décadas, a una serie de luchas reivindicativas tendientes a garantizar el derecho de estos trabajadores a la sindicalización, firma de contratos colectivos, seguridad social, respeto a su condición de trabajador, etc. En estas luchas, el trabajador indocumentado, ha contado con el apoyo y la solidaridad de organizaciones chicanas, sindicales, políticas, religiosas, etc., de los Estados Unidos.

Por otra parte, organizaciones sindicales, campesinas, sociales, políticas y religiosas mexicanas, han venido trabajando por la defensa de los derechos de estos trabajadores y manifestando la necesidad de movilizar el movimiento obrero alrededor de sus demandas. En este sentido, un sector de dicho movimiento, a propósito de los últimos acontecimientos entre los gobiernos de México y los Estados Unidos, han levantado la demanda de respeto a los derechos de los trabajadores indocumentados, representando un avance importante en el planteamiento del problema.



Considerando que sólo la lucha sistemática así como las acciones concretas conjuntas serán las formas que ayudarán a garantizar el respeto a los derechos de estos trabajadores y que esto constituye una responsabilidad histórica que como clase trabajadora debemos asumir:

INVITAMOS a las organizaciones sindicales, campesinas, religiosas y sociales democráticas de México y Estados Unidos, a participar en la Conferencia Internacional Sobre Trabajadores Indocumentados, que se realizará los días 28, 29 y 30 de abril del presente año, en la ciudad de México, bajo los siguientes temas:

1. Causas estructurales de la emigración. Situación y condiciones de los trabajadores indocumentados,
2. Las legislaciones laborales y los movimientos obreros mexicanos y estadounidenses en relación a los trabajadores indocumentados,
3. Políticas de ambos gobiernos en relación a los trabajadores indocumentados,
4. Adopción de un documento que garantice los derechos de estos trabajadores, y
5. Plan de Acción.

Ciudad Juárez, Chih., marzo 2 de 1980

Por México:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos, Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agrícolas, Similares y Conexos,

Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios, Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio, Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México, Centro de Coordinación de Proyectos Ecueménicos, Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social, Unión Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas, Centro de Información y Documentación Sobre Asuntos Fronterizos, Acción Comunitaria-Acción Política, Unión de Periodistas Democráticos, Tribuna de la Juventud, Sindicato de Trabajadores de SÓLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CROC Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio Zaragoza, Oficina de Asesores del Trabajo.

Por Estados Unidos:

Unión de Campesinos de Texas, Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Arizona, Centro Campesino "Adelante", Trabajadores Metalúrgicos (Ironworkers), Local 627, San Diego, Californians Against Taft-Hartley, Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, Local 301, Migrantes Unidos, Immokalee, Florida, Congreso Nacional de Derechos Equitativos, Centro de Acción, Dallas, Comité de Apoyo para Campesinos del Valle de "La Mesilla", Nuevo México, Students and Parents Education Action Committee, Raymondville, Comité Obrero en Defensa del Indocumentado en Lucha, Los Angeles, Southern New Mexico Legal Services, Nuevo México.

Quedan Pocos Dias

Muy estimados compañeros:

A solamente un mes de que dé principio la Primera Conferencia Internacional por los Derechos Plenos de los Trabajadores Indocumentados en los Estados Unidos, nos permitimos recordarles lo siguiente:

1. La conferencia se efectuará en la Ciudad de México del 28 al 30 del mes de abril.
2. La sede será el centro de conferencias del Centro Interame-

ricano de Estudios de la Seguridad Social (CIESS) del Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social en San Jerónimo, México 20, D.F.

3. Cada una de las organizaciones que firman la convocatoria se comprometió a contribuir para los gastos de la conferencia con la cantidad de 3,000 pesos mexicanos ó su equivalente en dólares (\$132.33 Dlls.). Este dinero tiene que ser enviado antes del 15 de abril a: Raúl Macín A., Edison 29-207, Colonia Tabacalera, México

co 4, D.F.

4. Cada delegado debidamente acreditado pagará al inscribirse una cuota de \$ 50.00 pesos (\$2.25 de dólar). Cada observador pagará una cuota de \$ 100.00 pesos (\$4.50 de dólar).

Aprovechamos la oportunidad para saludarlos y manifestarles nuestro deseo de verlos en la conferencia.

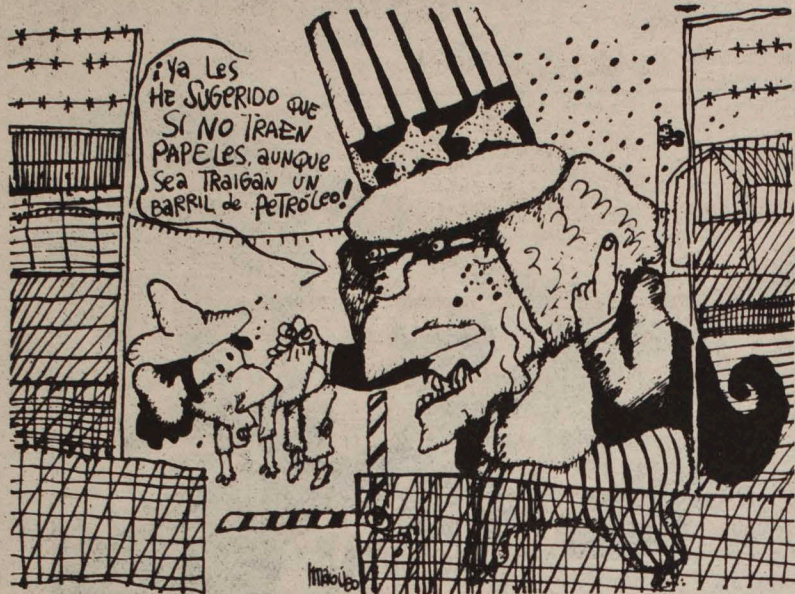
Raúl Macín A. Responsable de Finanzas.

¡FALTA UNOS CUANTOS DIAS!

Para más información: Texas Farm Workers' Union P.O. Box 876 San Juan, Texas 78589 Tels. (512) 843-8381 y 787-5984.



Democr cia U.S.A.



Cart n de Magu

(A continuaci n publicamos una parte de un art culo publicado por la revista mexicana PROCESO, No. 176, 17 de marzo de 1980, en el cual, Juli n Nava, da a conocer su punto de vista sobre los problemas que afectan a ambos pa ses, en particular el relacionado a los "indocumentados")

Por Enrique Maza

Las autoridades norteamericanas de inmigraci n han servido fielmente a las necesidades laborales de los Estados Unidos, abriendo o cerrando el acceso a los indocumentados, seg n las circunstancias, y este oportunismo de los controles fronterizos s lo ha beneficiado a la econom a estadounidense y a sus fines pol ticos. "Inevitablemente, la violencia y el crimen han sido parte de este tr fico de seres humanos".

Juli n Nava, nuevo embajador de los Estados Unidos en M xico, expresa lo anterior al referirse al problema de los trabajadores mexicanos que emigran a ese pa s en busca de trabajo, y cuando analiza la situaci n de los mexicano-norteamericanos, afirma:

"Puede decirse con justicia, que el despojo de los mexicano-americanos es un hecho sin paralelo en la historia de los Estados Unidos".

Y agrega: "Muchos ni os mexicano-americanos han sido irreparablemente da ados por la educaci n p blica".

Nava naci  en Los Angeles, California, y creci  en el "barrio", sector mexicano de la ciudad. Cuando ten a ocho a os, sus padres decidieron regresar a M xico, donde hab an nacido, con sus ocho hijos. Sus amigos les dieron una fiesta de despedida. Juli n comi  tanto que se enferm . Sus padres lo llevaron al hospital y perdieron el tren. Fue operado urgentemente de apendicitis. Se cancel  el viaje de regreso.

Juli n Nava asisti  a la escuela p blica en Los Angeles. Durante el verano piscaba fruta con toda su familia. Al llegar la guerra se alist  en la marina. El servicio militar le hizo ver muchas realidades ajenas al barrio. Obtuvo el doctorado en historia en la universidad de Harvard.

El doctor Nava ense a en Puerto Rico, antes de convertirse en profesor de historia en la universi-

dad estatal del Valle de San Fernando. Ha escrito tres libros: "Viva la Raza", "Mexicoamericanos: Una breve mirada a su historia" y "Los mexicanoamericanos: pasado, presente y futuro".

El va recorriendo la historia de la inmigraci n de trabajadores, en sus diversas etapas, y de su explotaci n. Una de las razones es que los trabajadores mexicanos son m s solicitados, porque "evitan pagar salarios m s altos a los trabajadores americanos". Un hecho es que la inmigraci n continua ha contribuido a la pobreza y a la desorganizaci n de la comunidad mexicano-americana y le ha restado recursos para luchar por sus necesidades sociales, econ micas y pol ticas. "Aunque la inmigraci n mexicana a los Estados Unidos es claramente uno de los movimientos de gente m s significativos a trav s de cualquier frontera, sin embargo, se comprende muy mal. Y, mientras las dos naciones sigan teniendo una frontera com n, el movimiento a trav s de esa l nea seguir  reflejando hasta que punto el Sudoeste es una regi n que merece estudio aparte".

El an lisis que hace de la situaci n de los inmigrados, de las injusticias que han sufrido ellos y los mexicano americanos con ellos, toca el sentimiento antimexicano que prevalece en muchos. Al grado que la prensa y la polic a, por ejemplo en 1942, "los acusaban de delincuencia y de una inferioridad cong nita que pon a en peligro la sociedad".

Poco a poco ha ido mejorando la situaci n de los mexicanoamericanos. Nava describe los paulatinos avances, a pesar de que "las generaciones recientes han ca do en la misma trampa que sus padres: la telara a de la pobreza, de la enfermedad, de la ignorancia y de la actitud exclusiva para el trabajo manual", agravada por otros problemas, como el prejuicio y la indiferencia.

"El antiguo modo de vida se ve constantemente reforzado por la proximidad con M xico. Ning n otro grupo minoritario se enfrenta a esta situaci n", reforzada por peri dicos y revistas en espa ol, radio cine, teatro, televisi n. "El resultado es que, en cierto sentido, los mexicanoamericanos —que exceden en poblaci n a varios pa ses de Europa— han llegado a representar una naci n dentro de una naci n... Sin embargo, han sido creativos y adaptables en su esfuerzo por vivir y buscar la felicidad dentro de una cultura frecuentemente hostil y ajena".

el embajador feo...

Por Alberto Ampuero

Otra actitud de muy mal gusto se dej  ver en el gobierno de Jimmy Carter cuando en una maniobra pre-electorera, quizo saber a cu nto asciende el "amor" que le tiene la comunidad latina. Entonces, para medirlo y calcular de que tama o ser a la respuesta, eligieron a Juli n Nava, historiador mexicanoamericano, como embajador (?). Y esto, sin que el mismo presidente se haya dignado presentarlo, o sin esperar que el Senado confirmase esa propuesta como manda la ley.

Pero todo estaba pensado as . Los estrategas pol ticos de la campa a electoral de Carter, rechazaron todo anuncio oficial del asunto, ya que primero quer an probar el terreno para despu s no lamentarse.

Dejaron la puerta trasera de la Casa Blanca abierta para que saliera el rumor, como un pajarito, con la noticia de que esta vez un hispano ser a el pr ximo embajador norteamericano en M xico. Luego se sentaron en la puerta para ver que pasar a y estar alerta de como el p blico iba a deshojar la margarita. Ese era el motivo principal del "destape" de Juli n Nava: conocer la reacci n que tendr a su nombramiento dentro de la poblaci n.

El resultado, seg n las encuestas recogidas por la Casa Blanca, arrojaron un saldo m s negativo que positivo, ya que s lo un peque o grupo de la secci n mexicanoamericana de la sociedad, ligados por factores generacionales a Nava, lo apoyaron. Como quien dice, unicamente su familia y de la clase media pudiente, identificada plenamente con los valores de la sociedad norteamericana, quienes lo aplaudieron a rabiar.

Los votos negativos (as  los llama la prensa), vinieron de la gente trabajadora y de los sectores casi o totalmente marginados de las bondades del American Way of Life. Es as  pues, como se equivocaron los generales de la campa a de Carter. Intentaron romper la inclinaci n del voto hispano a favor de Kennedy, pero con la boca llena de demagogia. Intentaron hacer regalitos gubernamentales, pero ignoraban que la conciencia y los intereses de la comunidad no estaban a la venta. De all  que un t tulo de embajador a favor de un latino en vez de halagar y enorgullecer a la comunidad a la que pertenece el candidato, por la forma como se hace, lo insulta y lo ofende.

Basta abrir los peri dicos de ambos pa ses para darnos cuenta de como ese favor a la comunidad, en el contexto en que se ha realizado, se ha convertido en una burla para la comunidad hispana.  Es qu  acaso no se dan cuenta que hacer un nombramiento pol tico (elegidos de en-



Juli n Nava

tre un pu ado de gentes), no es lo mismo que dar una respuesta pol tica a los problemas que afectan a millones de latinos? Siempre se han empe ado en solucionar el problema de los muchos con la "personalidad" de unos pocos.

Y esto es lo que han cosechado. Que crucifiquen a Juli n Nava; que lo transformen en un embajador "feo"; que le lluevan piedras de todos lados; que la prensa norteamericana se burle de  l; que sus "hermanos" de sangre le den la espalda; que le digan que como embajador se convertir  en un empleadillo de las trasnacionales; que siempre fue m s intelectual que pol tico; que es un idealista; que es un conservador; que no tuvo valor para llevar a cabo soluciones a fondo en el problema de la segregaci n racial en las escuelas p blicas de Los Angeles, cuando fue presidente de la Junta Directiva de Educaci n.

Pero  l no tiene la culpa. Es una v ctima m s de la pol tica electorera voraz que es planeada desde la salita "oval" de la Casa Blanca. Cuando escogieron a su candidato s lo se limitaron a ver su curriculum vitae e inmediatamente lo lanzaron. A su expediente le pusieron el sello aprobatorio de "NOS CONVIERNE",  pensando en la comunidad latina?  No! S lo pensaron en ganarle a Kennedy.

Resulta justificable la reacci n negativa que tuvieron los sectores m s progresistas y mayoritarios de la comunidad. Por que ha sido un rechazo rotundo a las maniobras electoreras de Carter, el cual utiliz  toda su indiferencia y frialdad para —por medio de su computadora— sacar de su tranquilidad a Juli n Nava, y con  l, medir el "amor" que le pudieran tener los latinos.

Pero tambi n se ha dicho en muchos lugares:  Basta a la imposici n de "representantes" de los hispanos, que como angelitos enviados por San Carter, bajan del cielo. A la misma vez se comienza a exigir mejores mecanismos y m s oportunidades para que los verdaderos representantes sean elegidos desde abajo y, evitar as , que en el futuro no tengamos m s embajadores feos, rechazados aqu  y criticados all .

Los art culos firmados son responsabilidad del autor y no representan necesariamente la posici n de la Uni n de Campesinos de Texas

EL CUHAMIL



Official voice of the Texas Farm Workers' Union

Vol. VI — No. 3

Valley of Tears, April, 1980

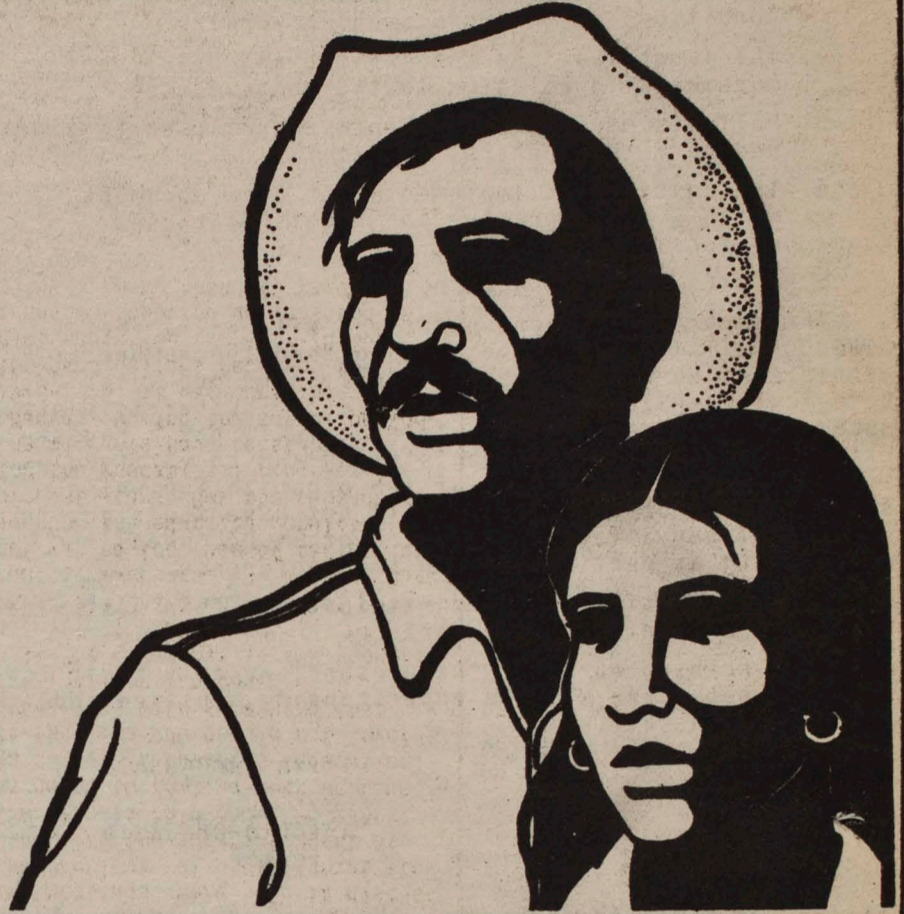
DONATION 156

International conference

The First International Conference in Defense of the Undocumented Workers will take place in Mexico City on the 28th, 29th and 30th of April 1980, where union leaders, as well as religious groups and progressive organizations from Mexico, the U.S. and other countries will participate.

This historic conference will take place at the time when the U.S. Government, with the complicity of the Mexican Government, has intensified its repressive campaign all along the length of the Mexican-U.S. border against the thousands of undocumented workers. The main objective of this conference is to unify forces at the international level and to solidify actions to oppose such campaigns of terror and violence.

documents in pages 7, 8 and 9



MISUSE OF EDUCATION FUNDS

RAYMONDVILLE—More than 1/2 million dollars, given by the Federal government for the education of the children of migrant farmworkers, are being managed irresponsibly by the Raymondville Independent School District, at the cost of the community.

This accusation was made by a group of parents who presented proof of these irregularities to EL CUHAMIL.

They explained that for the school period of 1979-1980, the Federal government set aside 200 million dollars for educational programs for migrants. Of that amount, Texas received 55 million dollars, of which 643,013 dollars were given to the Raymondville Independent School District.

Nevertheless, the Raymondville School authorities have managed the money without informing or consulting with the community. One of the prerequisites for receiving this subsidy (Title I, Migrant) is that a parents council should be formed, elected democratically and made up of parents who reside in the school district and are migrant farmworkers or know the problems that affect them. These ad-

visory councils are the ones which determine how the money will be spent to insure that the children of the migrants benefit from the program. The school authorities of Raymondville are clearly violating this law, because they are the ones who are actually picking these councils and impose their decisions on the council.

A father of children in the Raymondville School showed us the list of the members of the Advisory Board. The majority of the names belonged to persons who have not lived in that school district or the Valley for years. Other people who do reside in this area didn't even know they were members of this Advisory Board.

"This woman," our informant told us, pointing to a name on the list was designated as a member of this board but was never informed of this. Clearly, the school authorities, apart from acting unconstitutionally, want to have non-existing boards so that nobody will bother them when they are doing their dirty work with the money that was destined for the betterment of the educational level of the migrant children."

Another person who was appointed to this board tried to argue when the meetings were held to discuss the problems of the migrant students and the superintendent of the schools told him; "No parent is going to tell us what we have to do...this business (education) is ours and you should not involve yourselves with something that does not concern you."

In the Raymondville ISD there is a total of 3,039 students, of which 1,410 are children of migrant farmworkers. The numbers have not varied too much by taking into account the educated population of past years. But the subsidies for the educational programs for the migrants have constantly changed. During the school period 1975-1976, it was more than 214 thousand dollars received for migrant education; in 1977-78 more than 345 thousand dollars and in 1978-79, more than 536 thousand dollars.

"What has not changed is the lack of quality of this educational program," stated a parent. The negligence continues on part of the teachers and the discriminatory practices by the school authorities against our children also continues...Our children are still not receiving a decent education."

He finished by saying; "many lawyers have come but they haven't been able to do anything against the school authorities. The solution is for the people being affected, the community should take the problems into their own hands, by removing from the school board, those elements who are obstructing the education of our sons."

ANOTHER CRIME BY THE INS

ON THE 28th of FEBRUARY of this year, officers of the U.S. Border Patrol, shot up a pick-up truck in which 15 people were traveling, outside of Hebbronville, Texas.

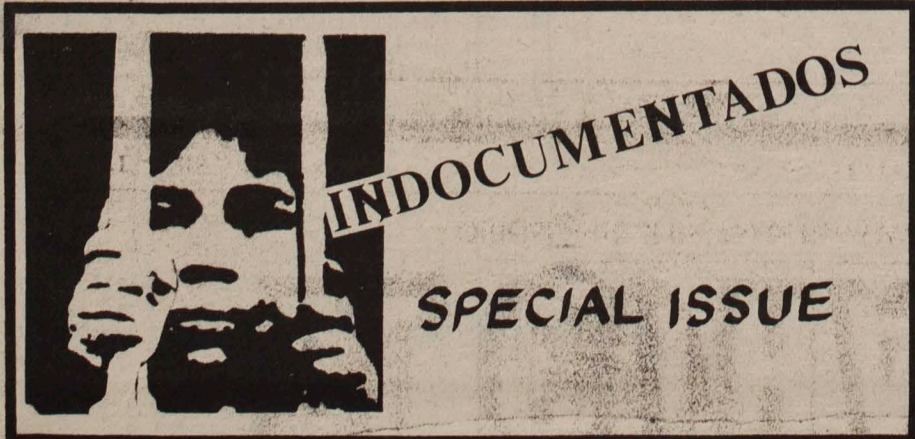
The results of this was tragic! Estela Salazar de la Cruz, who was six years old and Jose-Anselmo Rodriguez, 55 years old, both died when the pick-up overturned due to the rear tires having been shot. The other passengers of the vehicle were seriously injured.

Hebbronville, where all of this happened, is a small town just north of Laredo.

The 1976 double-seated Ford pick-up was driven by Efrain Perez Arce. There were 6 people in the cab of the truck and 9 people in the bed of the truck. Officers of the Sheriff's department in Jim Hogg County, saw the pick-up and suspecting that they were undocumented workers in the truck, immediately notified the Border Patrol. The pick-up was traveling on highway 284 when officers of the Border Patrol and the County Sheriff's Department appeared. They began firing at the tires and when the tires blew up, the driver lost control of the pick up and went off the road and at this point the pick-up overturned.

The chief of police, Millard McMillian, said that not one police officer had fired on the

(SEE PAGE NINE)



Conference in Mexico

Dear Brother and Sisters:

The International Conference in Defense of the Undocumented Workers will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April 1980 in Mexico City. The following topics will be addressed:

1. Structural causes of migration. Situation and conditions of the undocumented workers.
2. The labor laws and the Mexican and U.S. labor movements in relation to the undocumented.
3. Policies of both governments in relation to undocumented workers.
4. The adoption and implementation of a document which would guarantee the rights of these workers, and
5. A plan of Joint Action.

The participating organizations will pay a fee of \$134.00 (dolls) and will be able to send the number of people they want, but they will only have one vote. One vote for organization (see the rules). The participants, such as delegates to the conference, will pay a registration fee of \$2.50 when registering and be verified as an official representative of the organization which sent him. The observers, who will not have the right to vote, will pay a registration fee of \$4.00, when registering as participants in the conference.

We are inviting you to participate in this historical event for the unity of the workers.

With nothing more for the present, we only await for the day when there will be understanding, justice and peace among us all.

VIVA LA CAUSA!
Antonio Orendain
Antonio Orendain
Director

SEE THE DOCUMENTS IN PAGES 7, 8 AND 9

TEACHERS DEFEND RIGHT TO STRIKE

FORT WORTH, TX—Delegates to the Annual Texas State Teachers Association Convention gave thunderous approval to a proposal demanding the right of collective bargaining and made the Tarrant County Convention Center shake with a vote refusing to remove strike language from the motion. On a voice vote that echoed through the cavernous convention hall the delegates authorize the writing of legislation granting teachers the right to seek pay boosts through collective bargaining and the right to strike if bargaining proved fruitless. The bill would have to be passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Bill Clements, who already has announced his opposition. "We consider the right to strike

a last resort, but it is necessary," said Louise Daniel, Chairman of the TSTA legislative committee. "We need the right to strike as a provision for the bargaining." "Let's leave the strike issue to be debated on the floor of the Legislature—not on our own delegates floor." The vote approving the proposal came immediately after a motion was resoundingly defeated that would have deleted all references to strikes. "The idea of (strikes) may not be popular but let's leave it in," a delegate said from the floor during the brief debate. "It may come out in the Legislature, but there will be a lot of compromise before it does." Other aspects of the proposed

legislative packet include bills to raise minimum teacher salaries to \$11,500, state sponsored health and hospitalization insurance and increases in job security. Cecile Russell, president of the organization, called teachers salaries a disgrace. "over 50 percent of our teachers are at the poverty level of income she said." Under the 1979 legislation, a teacher with 8 years of experience or less makes so little her children qualify for a free or reduced price lunch."

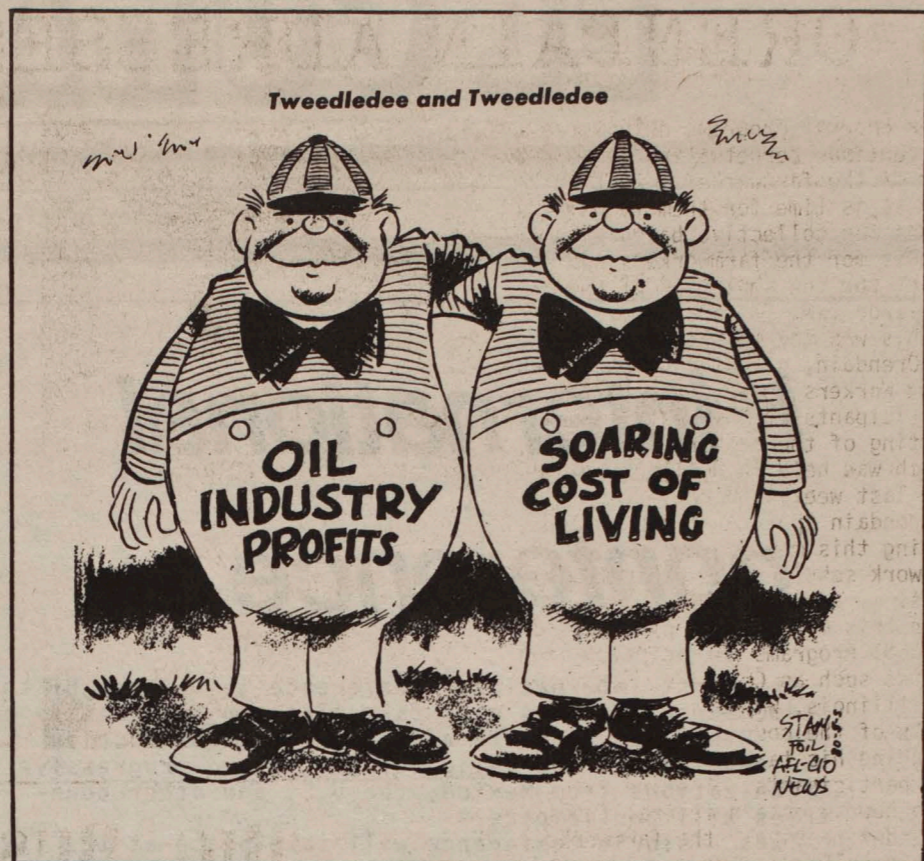
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WETEGROVE OFFER REFUSED

Charles Wetegrove, second most important onion producer in South Texas, has offered to drop his suit against the Texas Farm Workers' Union, in exchange for the

farmworkers to drop the suit against him for violations of minimum wage and other labor laws. Wetegrove's offer was refused by the farmworkers who claimed it was "ridiculous and unjust." Wetegrove, who has his company in Raymondville, Willacy County, had sued the union for \$300,000 for damages to his onion crop during the TFW led strike of 1979. The strike involved some 500 onion clippers and paralyzed Wetegrove's fields. The strikers were demanding increases in salaries and better working conditions. Wetegrove, on seeing that the farmworkers were standing firm on the picket lines, asked for the intervention of the Department of Public Safety to break the strike. After Wetegrove had sued the strikers, they sued the powerful grower for failure to pay the minimum wage and violation of other laws.

As time goes by, it can be seen how Wetegrove constantly violated labor laws in order to increase his profits. That is why he offered to drop his suit at the end of March. At the same time, he in exchange for this asked the workers to drop their suit against him by offering 11 of the strikers \$200 each. This offer was refused by the strikers during a meeting of the Willacy County Organizing committee of the TFW, which was held days after the offer.

The farmworkers agreed to demand from Wetegrove that he pay all of those who worked for him before the strike and not only the 11. "We are not going to allow Wetegrove to laugh at us," said a farmworker. "He is guilty of the charges we are bringing against him and should pay for them. We will not accept unjust deals like the one he is proposing." Another worker said, "The very idea that Wetegrove is giving in shows us that we are advancing in our struggle with the Texas Farm Workers' Union to better our lives!"

ORENDAIN ADDRESSES N.A.F.O. MEETING

"The Federal Programs only serve to continue perpetuating the misery of the farmworkers. That is why it is time for them to help us fight for collective bargaining rights for the farmworkers and to fight for the abolition of the anti-labor law, Taft-Hartley."

This was the message that Antonio Orendain, director of the Texas Farm Workers Union, gave to the participants of the sixth annual meeting of the membership of NAFO, which was held in McAllen during the last week in March.

Orendain spoke on two occasions, during this meeting, which included work sessions and other activities.

In this conference, directors of Federal Programs participated from states such as Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Wisconsin and other parts of the country.

During his talk, Orendain told the participants, "You are discussing how to obtain federal funds in order to supply the farmworkers with gasoline so they could get to work. When have you seen a lawyer or a carpenter asking for gasoline to get to his work place? Never! Because they earn enough and also because they can put a price on the work they do."

Orendain continued, "The farmworker can't do this because he doesn't have collective bargaining rights."

Antonio Orendain exhorted the participants at the NAFO meeting to concretely support the struggle of the farmworkers, "which is very difficult but which we must continue by re-doubling our efforts."

This struggle is being guided towards legislation that would give the farmworkers collective bargaining rights as well as the abolition of the right-to-work laws, guaranteed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

By obtaining this goal, it would facilitate the organizing of thousands of farmworkers and as a result the betterment of their lives.

Orendain's message had a large acceptance among the participants and they showed their support for the cause of the TFW.



RESOLUTION

The following resolution was unanimously approved during the Sixth Annual Conference of NAFO, that took place in McAllen, TX, during the last week of March.

Whereas farmworkers in the United States except in California and Hawaii lack the right to bargain collectively and

Whereas the lack of this right is a direct cause of the low wages and standard of living that farmworkers throughout the U.S. suffer from, and

Whereas Texas, which has the largest number of farmworkers in the country, also has a "right-to-work" law which denies farmworkers the right to organize

Be it resolved that the Sixth Annual membership meeting of NAFO goes on record supporting the TFW and other organizations' attempts to get passed a Agricultural Labor Relations Act in Texas and the effort to repeal 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act (Right-to-Work)

BIG BUSINESS DAY NEWS

The giant corporations of America have control over your food, your energy, your health, your workplace, your career, your environment, and your government, and their influence is not only vast but harmful.

Big Business Day is a major event in American history. Men and women from many backgrounds—consumers, workers, environmentalists, minorities, senior citizens, church-goers, students—have realized that the ills they have sought for years to correct are the symptoms of a single disease: unbridled corporate power.

Dear Friend,

We are all aware of the effusion of corporate propaganda that blames government and labor -- and implicitly consumer programs, environmental regulation, and federal spending on social programs--for most America's ills. This catchism, not surprisingly, exonerates large corporations from responsibility for such programs.

This Mobil-ized view of contemporary America could provoke observers to anger or annoyance or amusement--or action. We choose action. The signatories below, working in conjunction with a variety of citizen and labor groups, have begun planning "Big Business Day" for April 17, 1980. It will be a nationwide event involving hundreds of communities--in the tradition of Earth Day, Food Day, and Sun Day, many of whose organizers are helping develop Big Business Day. As with predecessor efforts, we hope to focus attention on and educate the public about themes often neglected by established politicians and the press. A basic theme is that our giant corporations have gross public impacts without adequate public accountability--that they govern us while we can't govern them.

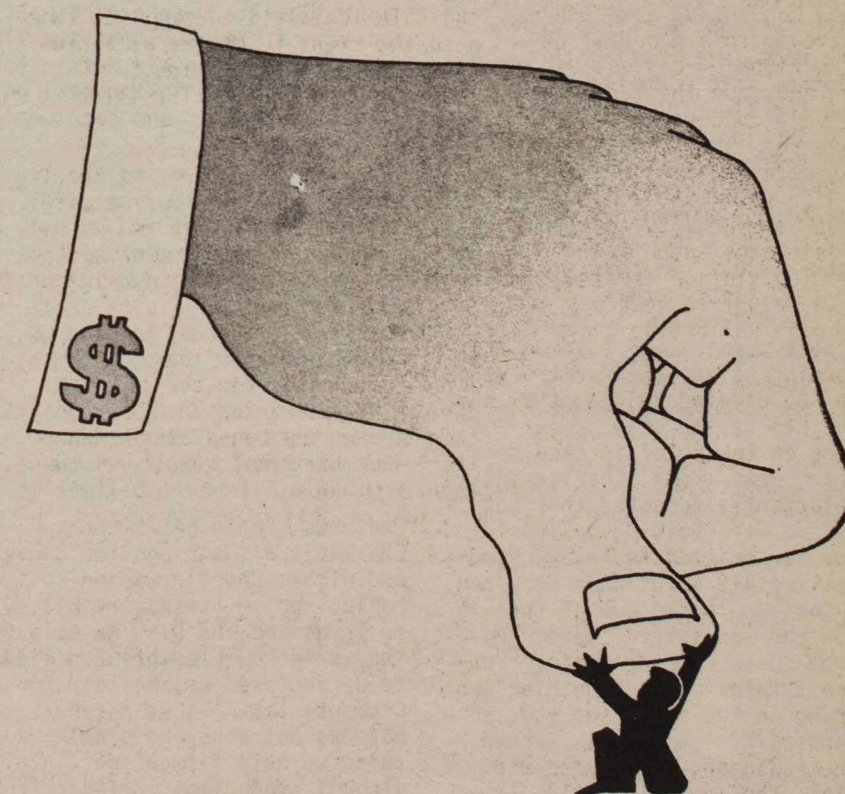
We need you and other leaders from labor, public interest, women's groups, environmental, civil rights and other organizations receiving this mailing to spearhead or participate in Big Business Day events. If you choose to join us, you should use the press release and other material to publicize Big Business Day in your mailings and newsletter.

The ambitious and achievable goal of Big Business Day is to launch the 1980's as a period of scrutiny of corporate power and to spur citizen groups to organize around this subject. We think this event will be a significant voice in the debate over the influence and place of big business in America--and hope that you will share

our interest, enthusiasm, and involvement.

AMERICANS CONCERNED ABOUT CORPORATE POWER

APRIL 17 1980



Join us in a campaign to Stop Crime In The Suites... and explore alternatives to Business As Usual

Write: Big Business Day
1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Room 411
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 861-0456

EL CUHAMIL

EDITOR: Carlos Marentes

EDITORIAL BOARD: Antonio Orendain, Alfredo de Avila and Claudio Ramirez.

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Not Del Cautado

Charlie's Capitol Caper

IT WAS 4:30 p.m., the phone was ringing. My "hello" was echoed - by the angry voice of an AAM friend. "Barbara, I have the worst possible news, David Senter was fired at 4:00 today."

Shock! Disbelief! Anger! Disgust! All of these emotions hit me at once. There must be some mistake. Some misunderstanding, I couldn't believe what I was hearing. David was doing an outstanding job.

The voice told me the whole ugly story of how David Senter, the brilliant young farmer from Burleson, Texas, for whom we had worked for months to get a job in the Office of Federal & State Relations in Washington, D.C. - was fired by David Martinez, the political flunky Bill Clements hired to run that office. Bill - Clements had cut our throats - again!!!

Reasons for his firing were - given as "lack of journalistic - ability", and "He didn't fit the mold of that office". Horse - feathers!!! David was told that if he would resign quietly and - didn't raise a stink, he would - be allowed to stay until March - 1st. If however he caused trouble - he was terminated as of the - moment. Martinez said he would - see to it that David never got - another job in Washington. I - asked what David said to that, - he said, "Resign quietly, hell - let's lower the boom on Clements."

It was 5:30 p.m., Charles came - home from hauling hay. I told - him through my angry tears what - had happened. What can we do - Charlie? "Do I'll tell you what - I'm gonna do, I'm gonna take my - sleeping bag and I'm gonna sit - outside that ----Bill Clements - office until he talks to me or - hell freezes over! I'm going to - Austin tomorrow."

Charlie's voice was shaking - with fury as he rushed around - the room, alternating throwing - clothes into a duffel bag, sling - ing the sleeping bag on the bed, - and jerking up the phone to dial - AAM friends around the state.

Charlie was on the warpath! - Watching him reminded me of an - other time I had seen him in - such a state! My mind went back - to that time, months before and - to the Hilton Inn in McAllen, TX.

Some premonition told me that - morning before the farmers went - to the Hidalgo Bridge, that some - one had better stay in our - office in the hotel in case some - thing went wrong. Charlie and I - reluctantly accepted this job, - and we were waiting anxiously - for our friends to return and - tell us all about what happened.

Charles looked out of the win - dow and saw several Border Pa - trool buses rushing south. "You - don't think maybe something went - wrong on the bridge do you, - Barbara?" I worriedly turned - the radio on, and turned the - dial, then we heard it!

"One old farmer has fallen - down and is trying to hold onto - the fence! They are beating him - about the head and shoulders. It - is hard for me to breathe. The - gas is so bad we can't see. They - are hitting a camera man! My - eyes are burning, they are hit - ting a woman, the police have - gone crazy."

The coughing, raspy voice of a - radio reporter was telling the - horrible, unbelievable tale of - what was taking place on the

bridge!

"My God, no, oh, my God," - Charles said as we looked at - each other in shock and utter - disbelief!

When the realization of what - was actually happening finally - soaked into our consciousness, - we sat there just looking at - each other! Then my entire body - began shaking and the tears of - fury and frustration ran down - our cheeks as the radio voice - went on and on.

What to do? We must do some - thing. Call the police? It was - the damn police that were respon - sible!

Then somehow through the con - fusion and frustration, one all - consuming thought struck. My - eyes fell on the phone. Help! We - must get help!!

I called everybody I could - think of, at least one person in - every state, and asked them to - spread the word.

Charlie tried to talk, but he - was shaking and his voice broke, - unable to tell friends and rela - tives what was coming over the - radio about their loved ones on - the bridge.

The word spread like wildfire! - Within minutes it was coast to - coast. Then the phone started - ringing and by the next morning - four phones in the hotel were - ringing every time they were - placed back in the cradle. This - went on for three day and nights. - Help was on the way within hours - and by the time we went back - to the bridge 3 days later, 10,000 - farmers from as far away as - Florida and California were - there.

Now, after this new stage in - the phase, Charlie was pacing - the floor again and once again - it was time to do something.

After a fretful, sleepless - night, Charlie made arrangements - for the cattle, as I had the flu - and then he slung his duffel bag - and sleeping bag in the car, got - a bottle of water and started - out the door.

It was 10:00 a.m. as Charlie - stormed out the door he said - "To hell with that ---- Bill - Clements, I don't want to talk - to him. I will sit outside that - door and not eat a bite until - John Hill comes to forgive me - for helping put that --- in of - fice."

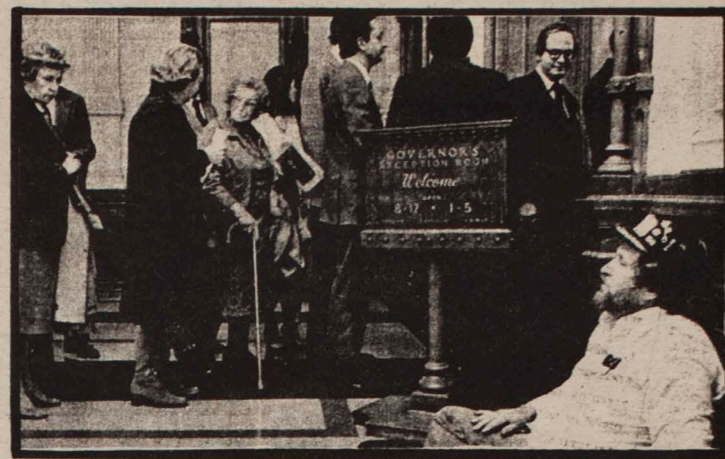
At 1:00 p.m., Charlie was sta - tioned outside Clements door! - What happened then was astound - ing. We still can't believe it.

The news people heard about - Charlie's sitdown and for 8 days - and nights Charlie was on T.V., - radio, and in newspapers all - over Texas and the U.S. He told - the world how Clements had lied - to us and used us. He told how - Clements talks about gasahol, - but has not done one single - thing to help farmers get into - alcohol production. Friends from - as far away as North Dakota and - California heard our message and - called in their support.

Yes my friends, one man can do - something and have his voice - heard!

We are getting ready now to go - across the state and help our - friends and fight our enemies in - the upcoming elections.

The farmers and the farm work - ers share all the same enemies-- - Bill Clements, Reagan Brown, - Othal Brand, Sen. Price, Sen.



Moore, the Farm Bureau and their - henchmen in the legislature, the - list is endless.

I hope you will help us. You - can reach people that we cannot - reach. Be sure your people are - registered and that they will - get out and vote for the right - people. We will keep in touch.

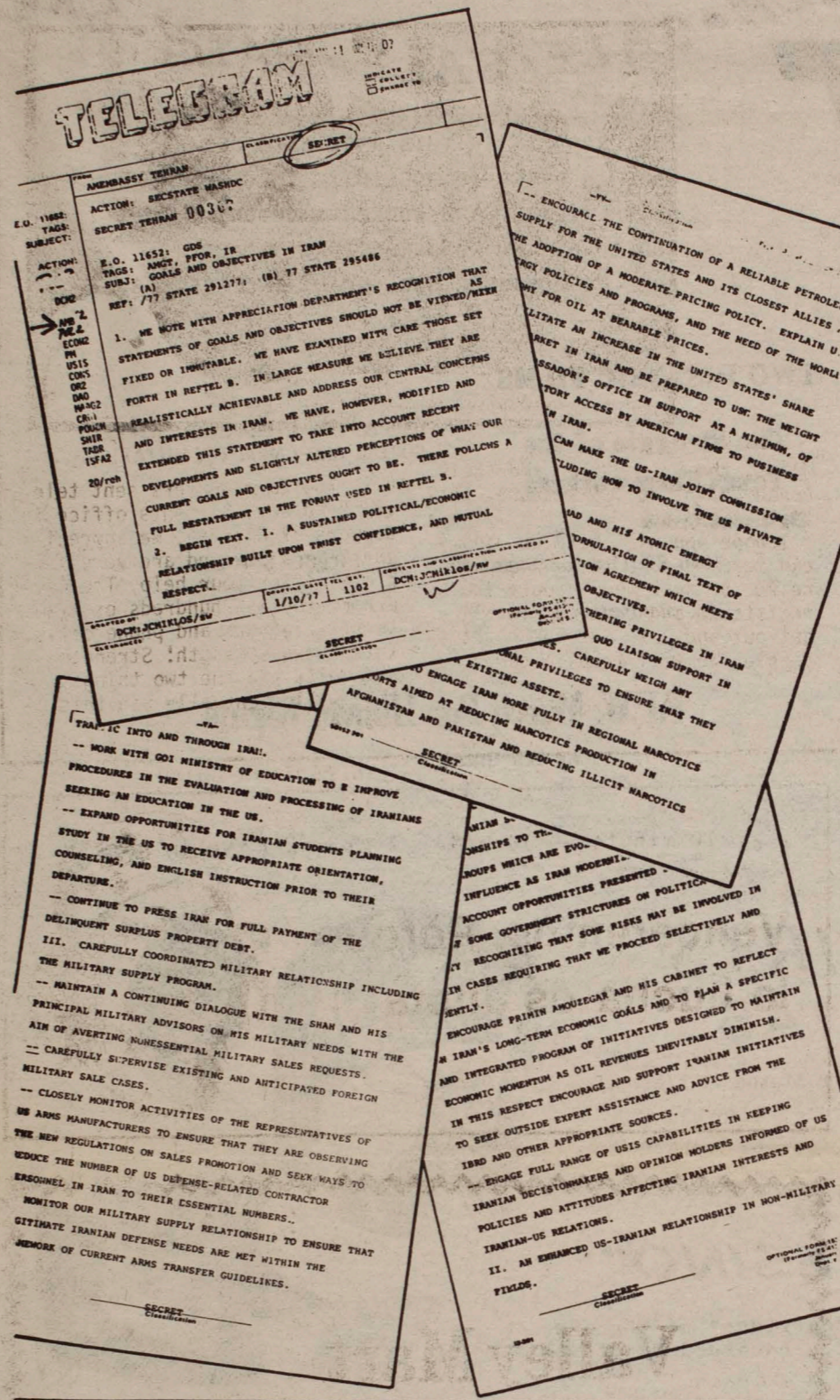
Barbara Fitts

P.S. The Farm Workers sent tele - grams to Gov. Clements office in - support of Charlie. We appreci - ate this alot, and are very - grateful for your help. The Gov - ernor received hundreds of let - ters, telegrams and phone calls. - This shows strength! Strength - and unity are the two things - that will eventually win this - battle.

Venceremos, Porque la Lucha es Justa

Valley Mart Puts More in your Shopping Cart!

documents discovered at American Embassy



ILWU sign contract

LOS ANGELES—As a great victory - for the labor movement in the U.S., - a clause which would protect the - undocumented workers, has been - included in a labor contract which - was recently signed by the Inter - national Ladies Garment Workers - Union and the Hollander Homes - Fashion Inc., of this city.

This clause guarantees undocu - mented workers protection against - the INS raids, which are periodi - cally undertaken in their places - of work.

The representatives of the Hol - lander Homes Fashion Inc., were - forced to accept the clause after - the union presented proof, which - showed that the administration of - the company had been responsible - for the raid of the plant by the - INS the same day the victory by - the ILWU was ratified.

Among the points stipulated in - the new contract for the company - are the following:

- *Notify the union, as soon as - possible about the presence of INS - agents in the plant or around the - plant.
- *Impede the entrance of INS - agents if they don't have the leg - al authority to do so.
- *If the INS agents present a - legal search or arrest warrant, the - company should immediately notify - by telephone the union representa - tive of that plant.

*The company should not reveal - the names, addresses or status of - its employees, if not required to - do so by law.

*The company must re-integrate - into the jobs, those workers who - have had to be absent, due to bus - iness with the INS and that they - should be returned to their job - 7 days after having left. The - workers will have a right to ex - tend this, which will be up to the - discretion of the company.

*It was agreed upon, that if due - to his immigration status, a work - er used a fictitious name, and in - case this same worker is legally - admitted into this country, will - be able to change his name and - social security number without - losing his seniority status.

The contract also establishes - that the union has an obligation - to represent the workers, with im - portance to their national origin - or immigration status.

The contract was negotiated by a - workers committee of the company, - under the supervision of the Union - Representatives, Fidel Gomez and - Phil Russo.

Los Angeles alone, there are more - than 80,000 workers in the cloth - ing industry and only 10% of them - are organized under the ILWU or - in the Amalgamated Clothing and - Textile Workers Union (ACRWU).

Orendain gives talks on Iran

ANTONIO ORENDAIN, director of - the Texas Farm Workers' Union, has - been invited to schools throughout - this country as well as from Mexi - co, to discuss his reasons and - findings on his recent trip to - Iran.

As we had informed you in the - last issue of EL CUHAMIL, Orendain - was part of a group of fifty peo - ple, invited by the Iranian stud - dents who are holding the hostages - in the American Embassy in Iran. - This group, in which Estela Sali - nas of the TFWU was also a member, - was composed of religious leaders, - representatives of minority and - civic organizations.

The group spent 10 days in Iran - during which time they spoke with - officials of the Revolutionary - Government of Iran, students, work - ers, and people from the communi - ties. They also visited the main - parts of Tehran and other places - where proof of the repressive re - gime of the ex-shah, Reza Pahlevi, - can be seen.

One of the sites visited by the - delegation included the cemetery - where over 6,000 victims of the - Shah are buried. They were killed - on a day in September of 1978—a - Friday, when unarmed men, women, - and children were gunned down by - the Shah's soldiers. On the day of - the visit by the delegation, there - were hundreds of people mourning - at the graves of their dead - friends and relatives. Many of - them attempted to speak to members - of the delegation, talking of - their suffering and deprivation - under the Shah's regime.

Another visit consisted of the - homes of some of the Iranian peo - ple. In one area near the out - skirts of Tehran, thousands of men, - women and children were seen liv - ing in make-shift dwellings. These - "homes" were built from garbage - refuse, which included burlap - sacks, plastic paper and pieces of - rotten lumber. No furniture of any - kind was seen as people slept on - old rags laid on a mud floor.

The weather was cold and wet, - snow was on the ground and peo - ple were wearing very little or very - ragged clothing as protection - against the elements. One of the - women who talked to the delegates - mentioned that three out of every - six children born in the village die - during infancy. Other "homes" vi - sited included dwellings under - ground, which had no windows, lit - tle or no furniture, and a tiny - aperture which served as a door. A - single block of space of about - 5' x 5' served as home for fami - ly members.

lies of 5-10 members. Thousands of - such dwellings were seen at one - particular locality in Tehran.

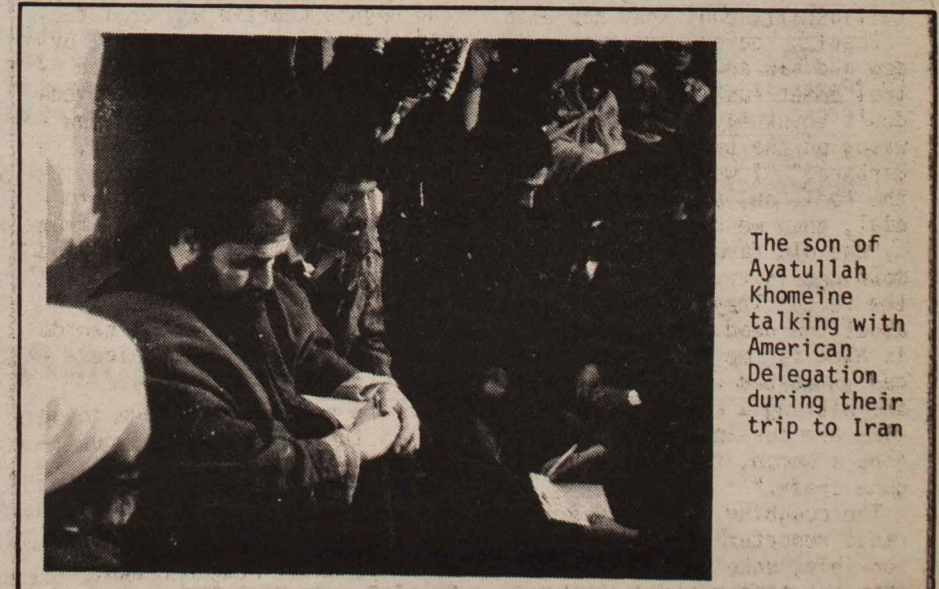
The multimillion dollar palace - of the Shah's sister was also vi - sited. Gold plated leaves were - used as decorations on the walls, - tons of marble were used through - out, saunas and indoor heated - swimming pools were seen. Expen - sive furniture was seen through - out the building. The building is - now open only for tours by inter - ested Iranian residents and groups - by school children. Thousands of - acres were used by the Shah's - sister for her own use and her - friends enjoyment, as lands - were set aside for riding pur - poses, partying, etc. An aviary - inside the palace housed several - exotic parrots, which were placed - in the care of several servants - whose sole responsibility was to - look after these birds.

Since the average Iranian citi - zen was poor, exploited, and had - no access to medical care, some - of the multimillion dollar homes of - the Shah's followers (who fled - Iran after the revolution) were - taken over by the new government - and set up as hospitals. The dele - gation visited one of these hospi - tals where soldiers of the revolu - tion or victims of the Shah's re - gime were hospitalized.

The delegation also visited fac - tories that are now under the con - trol of the worker factory commit - tees. In the country side they - have initiated the process to col - lectivize the land, although the - results are slow in coming due - to the fact that they lack machinery - in order to cultivate the land.

Before the end of the trip, the - group went to the Embassy to have - interviews with the students and - the Americans detained there. The - students showed the documents - they confiscated the moment that - they overtook the Embassy, and - this proved the espionage activi - ties that went on in the Embassy.

Also, the second Ayatullah, Hos - ein Ali Montazaeri, spoke to the - group. He mentioned that the spir - it of martyrdom in the Muslim re - ligion was an important part of - the faith of the people. He also - stated that although the govern - ment of the U.S. and President - Jimmy Carter was a corrupt one, - that he and all other Iranians - loved the American people. The son - of Iman Khomeini, Ahmad Khomeini, - also spoke to the group, and at - the end presented tulip flowers to - the group in a gesture of friend - ship and good-will to the American - women.



The son of - Ayatullah - Khomeini - talking with - American - Delegation - during their - trip to Iran

SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE • SALE

Support

TFW

THE PRODUCTS IN THIS PAGE HAVE BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO PUBLICIZE THE CAUSE OF THE TEXAS FARM WORKERS' UNION AND TO OBTAIN FUNDS SO THAT WE ARE ABLE TO CONTINUE OUR ORGANIZING EFFORTS...

TWO HISTORIC FILMS

The Struggle of the Texas Farmworkers

By Daniel Castro

(In English or Spanish) PRICE \$ 400.00

22 minutes - 16 m.m.

T.F.W. March For Human Rights

By Bill Brand

(In English only)

10 minutes - 16 m.m. PRICE \$ 150.00

USEFUL FOR LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS, SOCIAL AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS...

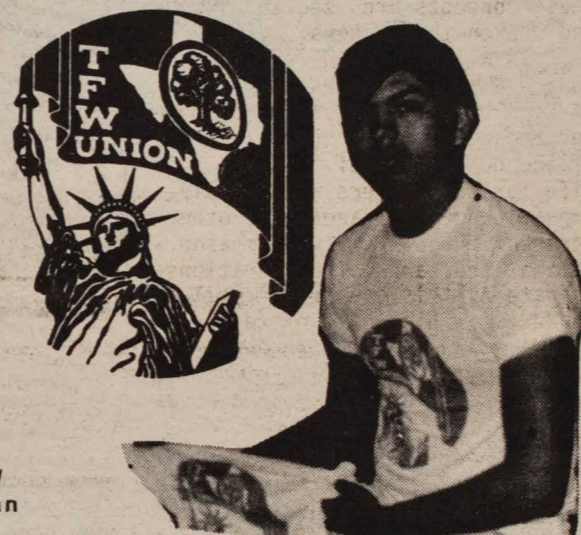


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ZAPATA



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ORGANIZED THE UNORGANIZED



THE FOLLOWING is a presentation - made by the Editor of EL CUHAMIL - during the conference on undocu- mented workers which took place in Dallas, Texas, at the end of Janu- ary. This conference was sponsor- ed by Centro de Accion and by the Dallas Legal Services.

I thank you on behalf of the TFW for having invited me to partici- pate in this conference which will deal with the problem of the thou- sands of Mexicans who come to the U.S., in search of a way to sur- vive.

We don't use such concepts as - "legal" or "illegals", "documented" or "undocumented", because even- though society is divided into - classes, the ones who own every- thing and we who have nothing, - these concepts are used to divide- and weaken the workers.

It is with this understanding - that the TFW organizes the farm- workers on both sides of the bor- der because this is the only road- of the betterment of the level of life for the workers who are liv- ing in the border areas and other- parts of the country. The reason - is that thousands of corporations- operate in this country as well as in Mexico, which has united the - fate of thousands of workers.

An example of this is Griffin & Brand of McAllen, Texas. This com- pany operates in the Rio Grande - Valley where it controls about - 10,000 acres of land. It also has operations in West Texas, in New Mexico and Arizona. But it also - extends its operations to Michoa- can, Morelia, Guanajuato, and Tam- aulipas; Mexico where it controls about 85% of the strawberry for - export.

In 1978, the TFW led a strike in the Rio Grande Valley, with the - objectives of bettering the salar- ies of the onion harvesters. The - strike lasted for 40 days and in- volved thousands of farmworkers. Nevertheless, not too much was ac- complished, just a few dollars - more and some better working con- ditions. Why did this happen? The - answer is that from Mexico, there- was more than 1,000 tons of onion crossing into the U.S. daily, - which was enough to satisfy the - demands of the market. This means - that while thousands of workers - stayed out on strike in the fields of Hidalgo County, the fields - which Griffin and Brand control - in Tamaulipas were producing the necessary amount of onions to con- tinue his business and insure even bigger profits.

Faced with these conditions, the organization of the worker, with- out importance as to their place - of origin, is vital since one - group of workers is pitted against the other group of workers. This - is the reason for our position in relation to the undocumented work- er and everyday, more labor organ- izations are also adopting this - position, such as the Internation- al Ladies Garment Workers Union. - and many others.

What provokes the migration of thousands of Mexicans? In order to

answer this question, we must take a look at the situation which pre- vails in Mexico, where the rate of inflation has surpassed 30%. As it stands now, 57% of the Mexican labor force - which is roughly about 18 million people - are unemployed or underemployed. Of the ones who have work, an average of 80% of -

Historically, this has been the treatment that the North American government has given to the Mexi- can people. In 1846, the govern- ment provoked a war with Mexico in order to grab Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and - Utah and part of Colorado and Wy- oming. On February 2, 1848, the -

undertaken by several institutions around 77% of the "undocumented - workers" pay United States taxes - just like any other U.S. citizen - but on the other hand, only 1% of them receive any type of services- such as medical, educational or - judicial.

Each time it becomes better known that even though the living- and working condions of the vast- majority of the people in Mexico, - are deplorable, these Mexicans who come north of the Rio Bravo find - themselves in similar conditions - here: subhuman housing, lack of - medical attention and the denial - of a public education for their - children.

They are continually blamed for- the unemployment problem. This ar- gument only serves to hide the - true causes of the grave economi- crisis which crosses this country, which has been placed on the backs of the working people. The workers who come from other countries, only obtain jobs where English is not - required and where the wages are - below minimum wage.

But apart from being blamed for- all of the maladies of our society they are faced with violence and - terror. In accordance with offici- al investigations at least 10% of the workers receive arbitrary - treatment at the hands of the INS.



Thousands of people don't have any other choice but to come to this country, in trying to escape from the poverty which prevails in their land...

them earn from 50 to 70 dollars - monthly, while in the last few - months the price of the basic - necessities have tripled. But it - is in the rural areas where the - problem is the most serious and it is from these areas where each - year more than 700 thousand Mexi- cans leave to look for work.

The "Oil Boom", which we find - Exxon involved in, has not better- ed in anyway the lives of the maj- ority of the Mexican population. It has been pointed out that the dig- ging of oil wells and the extrac- tion of the oil has displaced some 200 thousand peasants from their - lands in Tabasco, Campeche and - Veracruz. The gasaduct, Cactus- Reynosa, passed through many ej- idos and the peasants which were - affected are still waiting to be reimbursed by the government for their lands.

The corporations from this coun- try are no stangers as to what is happening in Mexico. For exam- ple, Anderson-Clayton and Del Monte - control a very important part of - the agriculture production while - General Foods does the same with - the production of meat. The enor- mous profits which these companies make only add to the impoverish- ment of thousands of people.

Thousands of people don't have - any other choice but to come to - this country, in trying to escape- from the misery which prevails in their land. But when they arrive - here, they only encounter exploi- tation and violence which is a - product of the anti-immigrant cam- paign pushed by our government. -

war was terminated with the humil- iating treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - which was constantly violated from the very beginning, through the - terror and violence of the para- military bodies such as the Texas Rangers. Still in 1853, the United States government forced the Mexi- can government to "sell them" a - piece of land south of Arizona and New Mexico known as "La Mesilla". - To continue with this take over, on the 14th of December, 1859, the - McLane-Ocampo treaty was impos- ed on the Mexican people, in which - the control of Northern Mexico was given to the United States and the right to construct a canal on the - Isthmus of Tehuantepec. During the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the - North American Government which - had always supported Porfirio Diaz gave its support to Madero once he came into power. It then supported the murderer of Madero, Victoriano Huerta, then it supported the murderer of Francisco Villa, Venusti- ano Carranza. I could go on men- - tioning historical events of the - relations with Mexico which have - always been detrimental to the - Mexican people.

It is argued that the Mexicans - who come to this country bleed the economy. The U.S. Commission on - Civil Rights concluded that the "undocumented" in certain ways - were stimulating the economy, in - that only about 10% of them send - the money they earn to Mexico. - This is to say that they spend - almost all the money they earn while working and living in this country. According to several investigations

They are harassed by extra-legal groups such as the KU KLUX - KLAN and the Nazi Party, plus pa- triotic groups such as the Hidal- go Citizens Against Crime in the - Rio Grande Valley, who see ev- ery Mexican worker as a potential criminal. The North American people should understand that it is - not a crime to look out for the - well being of the family, which is the reason for the workers coming to this country.

Furthermore, it should be under- stood that the "undocumented work- ers" could be the only victims but that they share this role with a - larger sector, the North American- workers. The atmosphere which per- mits bosses to hire Mexican work- ers for less than the minimum wage without any retribution, allows - them also to exploit the North American worker.

The organizing of the "undocu- mented worker" is vital for the labor movement to survive and to - grow in this country. The North - American worker should see the - foreign workers as allies, to bet- ter his life. He should realize - that in Texas, the major obstacle for his organization are not the "undocumented workers" but right-to- work laws, which are guaranteed - by way of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows the bosses to weaken- and destroy whatever union activi- ty there is. Through its part, the organized labor movement should - take into its own hands the his- - torical responsibility of organiz- ing the "unorganized", including the "undocumented" or they will continue suffering under the offensive pos- ture of the bosses who are lower- ing the standard of living of the working people.

INJUST IMPRISONMENT OF UNDOCUMENTED

By CARLOS MARENTES

MIDALGO, Texas—The man looked nervously around and said, "Look, the last time the 'migra' detained me I was jailed for several weeks in the detention center in Los Fresnos, Texas. Being unable to communicate with no one without being given a reason, nor was I allowed to see a lawyer to defend myself. There I found many people in the same situation, some who had been there months and who looked like they had been forgotten by the officials who had imprisoned them."

Forty-two years old and was born in the Mexican state of Guanajuato, Epifanio Rodriguez, narrates to EL CUHAMIL the experience that he and thousands of persons have gone through. His only crime was to come to this country to try and find work in order to survive. On being detained, the majority of them are immediately deported without the benefit of a legal defense. Others are detained or imprisoned in "concentration camps", and deprived of their liberty for indefinite periods of time, until they are deported.

In a study made by Chad Richardson, of Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, and Joe R. Feagin of the University of Texas at Austin: "Throughout the U.S. the INS incarcerates aliens in 35 detention centers. In addition to their own facilities, they utilize the jails of state and local government agencies."

The study, titled, "Uses and Abuses of Discretionary Power in the Enforcement of Immigration Law", points out that in 1978 alone, "a total of 340,297 aliens

experienced varying lengths of detention in such locations. They constituted approximately 1/3 of the total number apprehended in that year."

From the moment they are sent to

had been given were in English. In addition, they were unable to determine just what they were in for and confused waiting for a hearing with formal sentencing..."

Rodriguez states that when he



these detention centers and during their captivity, all types of unconstitutional abuses are committed against them.

Richardson and Feagin point out in their study: "In these centers they are told very little about what is happening to them, how long it will last, and what determining factors brought it about. The inmates we talked to indicated they had been served with formal charges, but all the papers they

was confined in the detention camp in Los Fresnos which is located 10 miles north east of Harlingen, Tex., was forced to sign papers without knowing what they were.

"They brought me some papers written in English which I didn't know what they said. I asked the officer and he said that if I wanted to go free to sign and not to ask any questions. I signed, but they didn't let me go until two weeks later."

Richardson and Feagin confirm this in their study; "Inmates become accustomed to signing papers in English or Spanish without even knowing the contents of what they are signing. Witnesses against smugglers are held for several weeks and then usually released with no testimony requested."

Rodriguez remembers, "When they detained me I told the officers that I had relatives who were American citizens and they told me that I would have a hearing on the following day. I even thought that I was finally going to arrange for my passport. Several days went by and I never had my hearing. I later found out that I was doing time for complicity with the "coyote" who brought me from Reynosa, Mexico."

Nevertheless, Rodriguez was never told of anything until he was deported weeks later, without ever having given his declaration.

The separation and isolation of the detainees is another common practice in these centers. According to the study, "women are separated from their children without knowledge of what has happened to such children, even when the child is an infant."

The study points out that on occasions, families are separated by deporting some and keeping others detained without any justification what so ever.

Nevertheless, the most serious irregularity is that the majority of the detainees, who are supposedly awaiting a trial to determine their guilt or innocence in accordance with the immigration laws, even though they are not given a lawyer to defend themselves. They are simply kept in the detention centers until the authorities feel

that they have been there long enough.

In order to keep these workers captive, the federal government spends 10-15 dollars each day for each captive. This money comes from taxes. This is to say, the working people, without knowing it pay so that the North American government can keep thousands of human being in captivity, unjustly.

HEBRONVILLE... (From First Page)

pick-up because that was not their way of acting in such circumstances. Nevertheless, photographs taken show the bullet impacts of high powered rifles and pistols on the rear bumper and in the shell of the vehicle.

The district attorney's assistant, "Chito" Davila, announced the following week that the FBI would undertake the necessary investigations to establish what happened. But up until the time of writing this article, no results have been made public.

The Mexican Consul in Laredo, Humberto Zamora Trevino, showed concern over what had happened, but now he has only acted in different by remaining silent, afraid of the discontent that has arisen.

The Texas Farm Workers' Union has publicly manifested its repudiation of the violent act against these innocent victims, which has only exemplified and magnified the repressive campaign unleashed all along the length of the Mexican border and throughout the whole country, which should be halted today.

SHORTAGE OF HOUSES

IN MEXICO, there is a shortage of 3,600,000 houses which forces many thousands of families to live in cardboard houses and on other occasions to live from door to door.

The Department of Human resource upon citing these figures, recently declared that the situation will worsen if the migration to the cities is not reduced. This raises the price of services and stops some services that had previously been available.

From the total population, 57% lack any drainage systems, along with that, 35% of the rural population lack running drinking water and 84% of small farmers or peasants lack running drinking water.

Meanwhile, the metropolitan areas continue to grow at the rate of 5.6% annually. At the same time, the fact that the majority of the population live in high altitude areas forces the price up of public services. For example, water has to be run up hill instead of being able to take advantage of it being local.

The Department admitted that if the migrating tendencies and the birth rate didn't change within 25 years, more than 80% of the population will live in urban areas. Therefore there will be drastic changes in the country due to social upheavals.

A CALL FOR ACTION

The migration of Mexican workers to the United States of North America, with or without documents, is not a recent phenomenon, but a situation that exists since the last century.

The Mexican worker, in particular the farmworker, is faced with the impossibility of finding work in their place of origin and is therefore forced to migrate without documents, and from time to time different figures are utilized by both governments for their political interests.

The undocumented worker has represented a very important subsidy for the North American economy due to the low wages that they receive and to his status as taxpayers. They represent a very important labor force not only in agriculture but in other sections of industry such as construction, clothing, food production, etc.

The situation of these workers inside the U.S. has been characterized by the most brutal exploitation and the systematic violation of their most basic human and civil rights—a situation which affects all of the workers in that the undocumented form a part of the North American labor force, as such, the labor unions should organize and defend the undocumented workers, without regard to their nationality or immigration status.

The constant violation of the rights of the undocumented workers has given, in the past years, a series of struggles to guarantee these workers the right to organize, the right to collective bargaining, social security, decent working conditions, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has counted with the support and solidarity of Chicano organizations, unions, political and religious organizations, and others in the United States.

On the other hand, labor, social, political and religious organizations from Mexico, have been working towards the defense of these workers and have pointed out the need to mobilize the labor movement to fight for their rights. In this light, a section of this stated movement, and as a result of the indifference from both governments, have demanded that the rights of undocumented workers be respected, action that represents a major advance in addressing this problem.

Considering that only through an organized struggle, as well as through concrete joint actions, will be the only way the rights of these workers will be guaranteed and that this constitutes a historical responsibility that as working people we must assume.



WE ARE INVITING labor, civic, religious and democratic organizations from Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference in Defense of the Undocumented Worker, which will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City, under the following themes:

1. Structural causes for the migration to the United States. Situation and conditions of the undocumented workers.
2. Labor laws and the Mexican and U.S. labor movements in relation to the undocumented workers.
3. Policies of both governments in relation to the undocumented workers.
4. Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers, and
5. Plan of Action.

FROM MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agricolas y Campesinos,
Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agricolas, Similares y Conexos,
Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios,
Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio,
Union General de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico,
Centro de Coordinacion de Proyectos Ecumenicos,
Centro Nacional de Comunicacion Social,

Union Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas, Centro de Informacion y Documentacion Sobre Asuntos Migratorios, Accion Cuminitaria, Accion Politica, Union de Periodistas Democraticos, Tribuna de la Juventud, Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragosa, Oficina de Asesores del Trabajo.

FROM THE UNITED STATES:

Texas Farm Workers' Union, Arizona Farm Workers' Union, Centro Campesino "Adelante", Shopmens Local Union No. 627, (Ironworkers), Californians Against Taft-Hartley, Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, Local 310, Los Angeles, Calif., United Migrants, Immokatee, Florida Centro de Accion, Dallas, National Equal Rights Congress, Comite de Apoyo de los Campesinos del Valley "La Mesilla", New Mexico, Students and Parents Education Action Committee, Raymondville, Southern New Mexico Legal Service Client Council, New Mexico, Comite Obrero en Defensa del Indocumentado en Lucha, Los Angeles.

Ciudad Juarez, Chih., March 2, 1980

RULES

1. The conference will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City. The places and plan of work is pointed out in this convocation.
2. The conference will include workshops and plenary sessions.
3. The workshops will be presided by a chairman and a secretary elected by the members of the workshops. The resolutions and recommendations adopted in the workshops will be taken before the plenary sessions for discussion or approval.
4. The organizing commissions of both countries, are before the conference, the leading bodies and their resolutions and policies can only be revoked or changed by the general assembly.

5. The conference will be constituted by the presence of unions, religious, educational, and social organizations and individuals who have received a personal invitation from the organizing commissions to attend the conference.
6. Each organization will have only one vote in the plenary sessions which approve the resolutions and recommendations and they will be able to name before the conference as many delegates (one voting delegate and observers) as they wish.
7. The organizations which have not been officially invited to the conference will be able to participate in the discussion in the workshops and in the plenary sessions, but will not

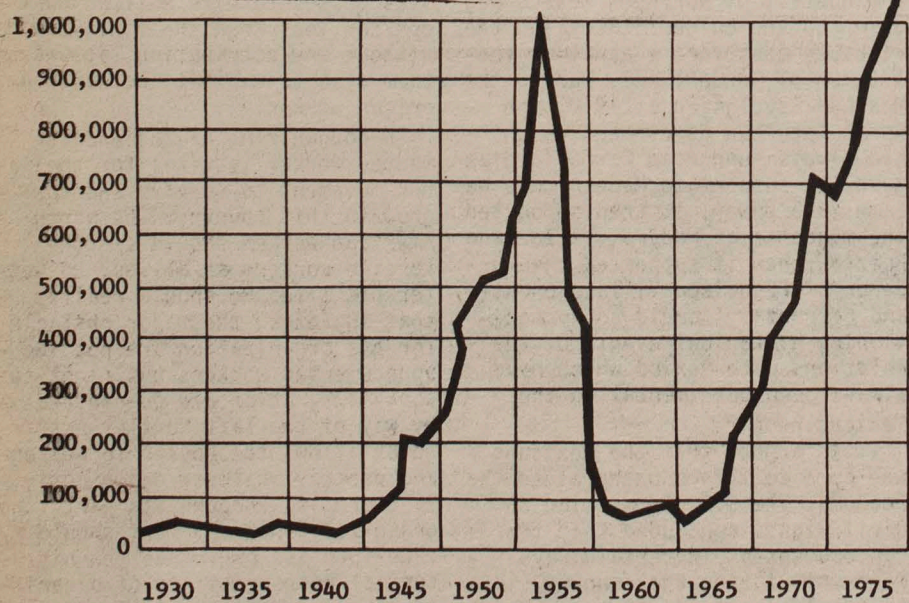
- have the right to vote.
8. The plenary sessions will be directed by a presidium elected and composed equally by participants from both countries. The presidium will be in charge of submitting to the consideration of the plenary, the resolutions and recommendations that the workshops have approved. When discussed and approved by the plenary, these resolutions and recommendations will constitute the final documents of the conference.
- TRANSITORY PROVISIONS:
1. The organizing commissions will designate the credentials committee, which will be in charge of verifying the official delegates of the participating

- organizations in the conference.
2. Unforeseen business not covered by the present rules, should be resolved by the organizing commissions and by the plenary sessions.



For more information:
Texas Farm Workers Union, P.O. Box 876
San Juan, Texas 78589
(512) 843-8381, 787-5984

UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS APPREHENDED BY I.N.S. AGENTS
(FROM 1930 TO 1978)



SOURCE: 1977 Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service (unpublished). 1978 data provided from unpublished reports by I.N.S.

U.S. Owner of Bottling Plant Urged to End Intimidation

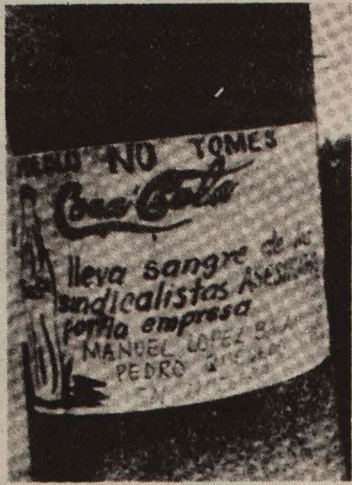
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL U.S.A. called on John Trotter, the Houston-based majority stockholder of the Embotelladora Guatemalteca (bottling plant) in Guatemala City to take immediate steps to protect the workers at the plant who face intimidation, abductions and death because of their union activities. Since the fall of 1978, when death lists were published by a right-wing death squad bearing the names of members of the Guatemalan Bottling Plant Union, two union leaders have been murdered, one went into exile following attempts on his life. Amnesty International has been informed of allegations that plant officials and a security official have also issued death threats to the workers, some of whom were subsequently attacked.

"To the best of our knowledge no official of the corporation has taken steps to investigate the past murders or to end the climate of terror at the plant," an AIUSA spokesman said, "nor has there been any effort to secure action by the Guatemalan authorities. As majority stockholder and reportedly the firm's president, Mr. Trotter has a special responsibility to safeguard the lives and the basic human rights of those who work for him."

AIUSA reported that it asked Mr. Trotter by letter dated January 11, 1989 to confirm or deny allegations of plant management involvement in human rights violations and to give information on steps taken to end such abuses. AIUSA provided Mr. Trotter with an opportunity to respond but has not received any answer to its inquiry.

According to the World Directory of Food and Drink Manufacturing Companies, Embotelladora Guatemalteca bottles Coca Cola, Fanta, Seven-Up and local soft drinks. After years of conflict the plant signed an agreement with the union in February 1978. A death squad called the secret anti-communist army issued a death list which included the names of all leading members of the union. On December 12, 1978 Pedro Quevedo was assassinated, shot eight times in the chest and four times in the face. On the same day his brother and 23 other union members were fired from their jobs at the plant.

Following the murder of Pedro Quevedo, other union leaders were threatened, forced to flee for their lives or be killed. Israel Marquez, another union leader, went into exile after two attempts on his life, one of which resulted in the death of a lodger in his home-



A sign posted in Guatemala during a demonstration against the murder of Manuel LOPEZ Balan, Secretary General of Embotelladora Guatemalteca union.

in January 1979. Lopez Balan, the successor to Marquez, was found with his throat slit on April 5, 1979, along with four other unidentified victims. Balan's father was subsequently arrested. Thirty other union leaders went into exile after being threatened.

Throughout this period from the spring of 1977 until the present, Amnesty International has been informed of repeated allegations that, far from taking action to investigate the killings, Lt. Juan Francisco Rodas, the plant's chief of industrial relations, has issued threats of death to workers. Two workers, for example, allege they were shot at in March 1977 following death threats delivered in person and by telephone from the plant's personnel manager. The deputy manager of the plant has allegedly told union lawyers that "people could get killed" for supporting the union and has issued similar threats to workers. Israel Marquez, who survived two murder attempts, has alleged that he was personally threatened by John Trotter. Mr. Trotter has neither confirmed nor denied any of these allegations to AIUSA.

In January 1979, Guatemalan troops entered the bottling plant to break up what management described as an "illegal meeting." AI has received reports that Lt. Rodas has told workers their actions and movements were monitored by different police agencies. Lt. Rodas has also reportedly told the entire executive committee of the union during negotiations that none of them would live to see the benefits. Lt. Rodas has reportedly

made such threats on several occasions. AIUSA is unaware of any action taken by Mr. Trotter, as a controlling shareholder, to halt these alleged actions by Lt. Rodas an employee of Embotelladora Guatemalteca.

"The Guatemalan authorities clearly have a responsibility to stop these activities which vi-

olate both Guatemalan law and internationally recognized human rights," an AIUSA spokesman said. "But human rights are not only the responsibility of governments. We shall continue to appeal to Mr. Trotter to take the necessary steps to halt a consistent pattern of gross violations of fundamental human rights at his plant."

the ugly ambassador



Nava...

by Alberto Ampuero

Jimmy Carter, in his race to win the presidential seat, has committed another distasteful act, with the hope of measuring the "love" and support that the hispanic community can hold for a potential candidate.

So, in order that such a "love" or support could be measured, Julian Nava, a Mexican American historian, was nominated as the next Ambassador to Mexico. This nomination took place unofficially without following the normal channels as required by law, to explore the terrain beforehand, and thus avoid future regrets.

Consequently, the back door of the White House was left open, so that the rumor of Nava's nomination could fly out to the world, the way a dove relays information in remote places. Those responsible for leaking the information, then sat down at the doorstep, to await the public's reaction.

As the first tallies began coming in, Carter's administration realized that the results were much more negative than positive. In reality only a small group with in the Mexican American community supported Nava; more out of close, generational ties, than political affinity. On the other hand, the wealthy middle class, who relates thoroughly with American values, applauded Nava's nomination vehemently.

The so-called negative votes (as labeled by the press) came from the working class, and all those sectors of society that are alienated from the benefits provided by the "American-way-of-life".

It is in this fashion that Carter's affiliates were mistaken when they attempted to steal from Kennedy "the hispanic vote" by bribing the Mexican American community with a political nomination. What they didn't realize, was that the community would not sell out its interests, or consciousness so

easily. In effect, the nomination of a hispanic as Ambassador instead of pleasing, offended the community profoundly.

All we have to do is read both American, and Mexican newspapers as well, to realize how this "favor" handed down to the community, has turned into a complete farce. It is possible that Carter's lackeys are unaware that a political nomination (from a pool of select hispanics) is not the same as a concrete solution to the problems encountered by millions of hispanics? It seems that the system insists on substituting the problems of the majority with the "personality" of a few.

In reality, the system has only managed to bring Nava into disrepute among his own people, to the point that he is now known as the "Ugly Ambassador". On all sides critics are lashing out at him, the American press has ridiculed him, and his community has disowned him, claiming that as Ambassador he will only become another lackey for the huge transnational companies in Mexico. Labeled as a conservative, Nava is also described as an idealist, more of an intellectual than a politician. He is also severely criticized for being unable, while president of the School Board, to effectively solve the segregation problems plaguing Los Angeles schools.

In all fairness, Nava personally is not to blame. On the contrary, he is only a victim of an election campaign, strategically planned from the Oval office in the White House.

When Nava was chosen no one looked at his surroundings. His nominees merely glanced at his resumé, and granted him the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. Did they, at any point, take into consideration the hispanic community? Of course not, they were anxious only to beat Kennedy out of the "hispanic vote".

In this light, it's easy to understand why the community's rejection of Nava's appointment was so overwhelming. This rejection is also directed against Carter's political maneuvering, destined to measure the community support for Nava.

The hispanic community has also demanded a stop to the constant imposition of "hispanic representatives", who as if they were tiny angels sent by St. Carter, descend from heaven to solve the problems on earth. At the same time, better methods are demanded in the selection of those representatives, as well as the opportunity to select them from the bottom up, to avoid have "Ugly Ambassadors" who are rejected here and criticized there.



**WE DEMAND
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS
FOR FARMWORKERS
AND ALL OTHER WORKERS
NOT INCLUDED
UNDER THE NLRA**

Dear friends:

The Centro Adelante Campesino, a non-profit corporation in Arizona, is a multi-purpose community organizing and service center. In October of 1978 a group of women from Centro attended a working women's conference in Iowa. The active interchange that these women had with other women gave them the impetus to seek similar experiences for other agricultural women workers in the Southwest. Therefore, a committee of farmworker women united to plan a National Working Women's Conference in Arizona.

The conference will not be limited to farmworker women only as one of the greatest realizations while organizing farmworkers has been that, the major factor contributing to the continuing exploitation of the workers has been the isolation of the workers from the rest of society. We strongly feel the need of farmworker women to discuss and share ideas with women from other occupations.

We will focus on the farmworker women more for these reasons: Although women throughout the United States have been taking a more active role in changing and shaping the economic and social status of workers, this activity has not reached the agricultural women. Farmworking women, in spite of being the axis of the family and of the work of field-hands, are not politically prepared to actively participate in social change.

Throughout the world, the farmworker is the lowest paid individual. The Arizona story is no different. In the farmworker family structure, the mother is the core and backbone of the family. Her income from working ten to twelve hours a day is essential to the daily economic survival of the family. After a day of farmwork, the agricultural working woman still has to cook, clean house, wash and iron, and care for the needs of her children and spouse. It would be safe to say that the farmworker woman is the singly most oppressed individual in the United States .

We feel the working woman could better serve herself and her co-workers if she were exposed to and aware of the economic and political forces that keep her oppressed. Through political and educational workshops, working women could be better prepared and would be provided with the essential tool for success in their struggle.

Venceremos

NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

CENTRO ADELANTE CAMPEESINO BACKGROUND:

Centro Adelante Campesino is born out of the struggle by farmworkers in western Maricopa County to organize for justice and human rights. One of the lessons that we learned during the lemon and onion strikes in the fall of 1977-78 was the strong desire of workers to organize and change their lives in both the fields and community. Another lesson was that workers needed a resource, a centro that they could control and count on to support them in their struggle. Adelante Campesino is not an agency; it is a center controlled by farmworkers. Five out of eight members of the Board of Directors are farmworkers, and more than half of the staff were onion workers. It is our desire, from the beginning, that the policies and programs of C.A.C. be developed and controlled by farmworkers.

C.A.C., as it now exists, is a multi-purpose community organizing and service center based in El Mirage. The Centro opened in September, 1978. The Centro was established after a series of meetings with local onion and citrus farmworkers who strongly stressed the need for such a centro that they could control and fill a critical community service void. Our goal is not only to provide immediate relief but to seek a more permanent solution to farmworker problems which can occur only as workers begin to organize and take control of their lives. The overall goal of the Centro is the aim to effect policy changes, improvements in institutions, and public programs not responsive to the needs of the poor. The process of developing neighborhood community organizing will continue through the next several years. The focus of the Centro's organizing activities is determined by community members. Issues are dealt with on a basis of priority. A process of training and developing members of farmworker committees, workers on the Board of Directors, community leaders, has begun. Such community people themselves will be able to continue tasks begun and develop on-going resources. Ultimately it is hoped that the working poor will gain a power base and a degree of control over their lives in the small towns through the establishment of permanent neighborhood organizations and coalitions among these organizations. This project seeks to empower the poor by initiating the process of organizing. We attempt to always work through committees composed of community members and to develop local leadership.

SERVICES:

Outreach facilities, including emergency food, clothing and blankets. Transportation for farmworkers who need medical attention, assistance with the bureaucracies for families who need food stamps as well as other governmental agencies, English classes, cooperative buying of food, daycare action, health clinic, summer youth program.

THE POLITICAL CLIMATE:

The oppressive working conditions and low minimum wages of the working women in Arizona is not coincidental. The Arizona political climate is one of anti-unions and anti-labor legislation. The majority of the Senate and Congressional representatives have continually supported anti-labor legislation. In 1972 the state's powerful agribusiness interests, with legislative and gubernatorial help, passed

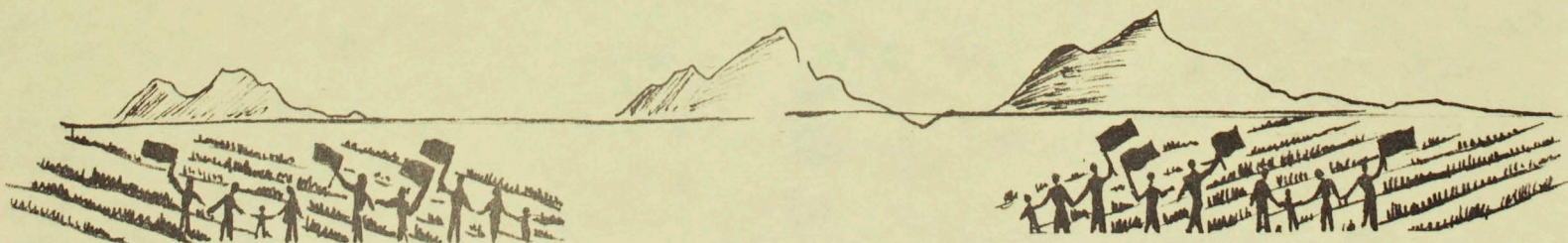
the Arizona State Farm Law. The primary purpose of this law was to limit and restrict the right to organize for better wages and working conditions for farmworkers. This oppressive law made fair elections difficult if not impossible and provided for criminal penalties for peaceful boycotts of products. The law also made it difficult for farmworkers to strike during harvest time. Under Section 14 (b) of the federal Taft Hartley Act, individual states have the right to enact right to work laws. The right to work laws exist primarily in the southern and southwestern states where cheap labor is abundant. The right to work laws attract industry and agribusiness which are eager to develop and concentrate where there is a guarantee that such laws will keep low wages. Arizona has a right to work law.

The Arizona legislature is one of the few states that refuses to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, an amendment that would constitutionally guarantee equal rights for women in all aspects of society. Another instrument that is used to keep women oppressed is the media. The Arizona Republic, located in Maricopa County, is the biggest circulating newspaper in Arizona. For years the Arizona Republic has led the crusade in advocating anti-labor legislation. This political climate created in Arizona has left the working women stranded and isolated from women based groups and unions who would otherwise have been already organizing in Arizona. At present, Arizona does not have a Textile and Garment Union headquarters. Arizona anti-labor legislation has attracted those industries that make a profit by preying on unemployed, unorganized and powerless working women. Conditions for working women are sad indeed, a triply-oppressed group (sexually, racially and economically).

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the conference the participants will be able to:

1. Understand the role that women have played in labor activity.
2. Understand sex discrimination, job and working rights.
3. Understand anti-union legislation.
4. Understand programs available to solve women issues in health.
5. Organize participants to sponsor future conferences that would discuss working women conferences in office workers, laundry workers, assembly workers, etc.
6. Expose women to political education.
7. Expose women to other working women, in different areas of work.



NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

General Information

THE HOSTS OF THE CONFERENCE:

There will be three persons who will co-host the entire conference. These are not professional women who are used to running conferences; this will be their first time running a conference. Josie Ojeda, Virginia Rodriguez, Catalina Broyles are farmworker women from the Western Maricopa area. We strongly feel that if this conference is going to focus on problems that affect farmworker women, these women need to run their own conference.

WORKSHOP SPEAKERS:

The workshop speakers will be women from the state of Arizona, with the exception of the undocumented women workshop. The first part of the workshop will be given by one of the women coming from Mexico City. The second part will be given by someone from Arizona.

LANGUAGE:

The conference will be bilingual (Spanish and English). Participants will be encouraged to speak in whatever language they find most comfortable. Translators will be present to translate into the other language.

HOUSING:

Those of you who have sleeping bags should bring them. Some of us will be sleeping on the floor. For those of you who would like housing, we can arrange housing at different houses in El Mirage.

MEALS:

We are providing Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast, lunch, and dinner, Sunday breakfast, lunch, dinner. There will be no charge for meals.

DAYCARE:

Daycare will be provided for children.

CLOTHING:

The weather in Arizona will be hot. You should wear casual and comfortable clothing.

TRANSPORTATION:

Arrival by car: See enclosed map. Plan to arrive by 4:30 Friday.

Arrival by plane: Call Centro Adelante Campesino, ahead of time and arrange for someone to pick you up at the airport. There is no other transportation going out to El Mirage, other than by car. Centro 602) 972-2253 or 977-7054 call from 8:00-6:00 P.M.

Centro will arrange rides to the airport when the conference is over. For people staying Sunday night, we will arrange sleeping accommodations.

SCHEDULE:

All meetings will begin promptly, as scheduled, no matter how many people are present.

PHONE CALLS:

Local phone calls, can be made at Centro Adelante Campesino, no long distance phone calls unless the call is reversed.

FEE OF CONFERENCE:

There will be no fee for the conference, daycare, food, lodging, transportation.

NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
April 18-19-20, 1980
Conference Agenda

FRIDAY -----

A.M.

4:30 Registration
6:00 Dinner - music
7:00 Welcome - Personal interoductions by conference hosts
7:30 Presentation of participating organizations
Film

SATURDAY -----

A.M.

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Welcome by El Mirage Town Manager Maggie Reese
9:05 Brief introduction on each workshop
10:15 Workshops
1. Health
2. Farmworker Women
3. Undocumented Women
4. Immigration
5. Labor History

P.M.

12:30 Lunch - music
1:30 Organizing workshop
3:00 Film "Salt of the Earth" followed by group discussion
5:00 Dinner - music
6:30 Film
7:30 Teatro Libertad
8:30 Open discussion

SUNDAY -----

A.M.

Field trip to orchards to
visit with undocumented workers

SUNDAY
A.M.

- 8:00 Political Mass in orchards
9:00 Breakfast at the orchards
10:30 Back at hall: Discussion and resolutions

P.M.

- 12:30 Concluding conference
1:00 Press Conference
1:30 Lunch
3:00 Dance



REGISTRATION FORM
NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
APRIL 18, 19 and 20, 1980

Please register me for the workshop designated:
April - 19

Health

Dates I will attend:

Farmworker Women

April - 18

Undocumented Women

April - 19

Labor History

April - 20

Immigration

Name / Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Telephone _____

Number of persons attending _____

Please complete this form and return it as soon as possible to Centro Adelante
Camposino, P.O. Box 939, El Mirage, Arizona 85335 (Telephone: (602) 972-2253 or
977-7054)

NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

General Information

THE HOSTS OF THE CONFERENCE:

There will be three persons who will co-host the entire conference. These are not professional women who are used to running conferences: this will be their first time running a conference. Josie Ojeda, Virginia Rodriguez, Catalina Broyles are farmworker women from the Western Maricopa area. We strongly feel that if this conference is going to focus on problems that affect farmworker women, these women need to run their own conference.

WORKSHOP SPEAKERS:

The workshop speakers will be women from the state of Arizona, with the exception of the undocumented women workshop. The first part of the workshop will be given by one of the women coming from Mexico City. The second part will be given by someone from Arizona.

LANGUAGE:

The conference will be bilingual (Spanish and English). Participants will be encouraged to speak in whatever language they find most comfortable. Translators will be present to translate into the other language.

HOUSING:

Those of you who have sleeping bags should bring them. Some of us will be sleeping on the floor. For those of you who would like housing, we can arrange housing at different houses in El Mirage.

MEALS:

We are providing Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast, lunch, and dinner, Sunday breakfast, lunch, dinner. There will be no charge for meals.

DAYCARE:

Daycare will be provided for children.

CLOTHING:

The weather in Arizona will be hot. You should wear casual and comfortable clothing.

TRANSPORTATION:

Arrival by car: See enclosed map. Plan to arrive by 4:30 Friday.

Arrival by plane: Call Centro Adelante Campesino, ahead of time and arrange for someone to pick you up at the airport. There is no other transportation going out to El Mirage, other than by car. Centro 602) 972-2253 or 977-7054 call from 8:00-6:00 P.M.

*Salomon/organ.

934-2351

Centro will arrange rides to the airport when the conference is over. For people staying Sunday night, we will arrange sleeping accommodations.

SCHEDULE:

All meetings will begin promptly, as scheduled, no matter how many people are present.

PHONE CALLS:

Local phone calls, can be made at Centro Adelante Campesino, no long distance phone calls unless the call is reversed.

FEE OF CONFERENCE:

There will be no fee for the conference, daycare, food, lodging, transportation.

Sin *Vocero del* Trabajador Mexicano Fronteras



Volumen 7 NO. 1

Chicago III,

Marzo, 1980

LA UNICA PRENSA LIBRE

CONTENIDO

- *Hacia el Programa del Pueblo*
- *Imigración*
- *La Segunda Guerra de Liberación en Nicaragua*
- *La "Doctrina Carter" Un Ataque al Trabajador*
- *Conferencia Internacional Demanda Independencia Para Puerto Rico*
- *La Lucha Contra el Sidicalismo Corrupto*

ES LA PRENSA DEL PUEBLO



25c

Sin Fronteras 1/marzo, 1980

¡Sin Fronteras ha Regresado!

Respondiendo a la necesidad de publicar un periódico que exprese las opiniones del pueblo trabajador mexicano y latino-Sin Fronteras ha regresado.

Es claro que en este país imperialista en que vivimos, los medios de comunicación (periódicos, radio, y televisión) son controlados por los intereses de los poderosos, y por eso no pueden servir a los intereses de nuestra gente.

Sin Fronteras responde a la necesidad de crear un órgano que informe y analise los sucesos actuales, además eduque a nuestro pueblo y nuestra clase, para forjar los medios organizativos, y así elevar la conciencia de lucha de nuestro pueblo por sus derechos.

CASA - HGT (HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES) trae éste periódico al público para ayudar a fortalecer y expandir nuestra continua lucha por mejorar nuestras condiciones de vida y **unificar al pueblo trabajador mexicano y latino en ambos lados de la frontera, somos un pueblo sin fronteras.**

Para el pueblo mexicano en los E.E.U.U y para CASA - HGT. **NUUESTRA TAREA PRINCIPAL INMEDIATA ES LA DEFENSA DEL TRABAJADOR INMIGRANTE CON O SIN DOCUMENTOS Y LA AUTODETERMINACION DE NUESTRO PUEBLO Y NUESTRAS COMUNIDADES.** Autodeterminación quiere decir vivir libres del racismo, libres de la política represiva, significa el derecho de mantener nuestra cultura, como es nuestra historia nuestro idioma y nuestra música, etc.

Pero nos preguntamos ¿cómo avanzar? Sin Fronteras esta basado en un análisis profundo de nuestra realidad y en la **teoría de la lucha de clases** o sea en la continua lucha entre trabajadores y los patrones.

Tenemos la tarea de servir de tribuna abierta para informar y analizar nuevas formas de organizar las fuerzas progresistas en forma efectiva y servir de guía para las acciones que fortalezcan el poder político de los trabajadores.

Para el pueblo mexicano y latino en los E.E.U.U. y del sur del Rio Bravo, esta década traerá nuevos desafíos de lucha y para afrontarlos efectivamente debemos tener una comunicación más efectiva especialmente en México.

La fuerza y conciencia del trabajador en México esta aumentando y a la vez creciendo la lucha contra los monopolios internacionales, también esta aumentando la solidaridad en defensa del trabajador indocumentado en los E.E.U.U.

En este lado de la frontera una de nuestras tareas más importantes es construir una nueva alianza poderosa que sirva como muro solido a los ataques de los explotadores hacia el pueblo trabajador. Por lo tanto nuestra lucha se hace más clara, nuestras tareas se hacen más obvias.

Es hora de crecer.

Es hora de Sin Fronteras.

Sin Fronteras



EQUIPO

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Raul Hinojosa O.

Jefe de Propaganda
Isidro Orozco

Equipo de Redaccion:
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Jesus Garcia

Distribucion y publicidad
Ernesto Chairez

Para suscripciones comentarios y aportacion de ideas escriba a:
Sin Fronteras vocero del trabajador mexicano

CASA HGT
1642 S. Blue Island
Chicago, Illinois 60608
Telefono: 829-0287

HACIA EL PROGRAMA DEL PUEBLO



por Victoria Roja

Dentro de la larga historia del pueblo mexicano en los E.E.U.U., los últimos diez años han sido de gran importancia.

La década de los 70's-80's ha visto un cambio muy grande en la conciencia de nuestro pueblo con respecto a su identidad dentro de las "entrañas del monstruo" y como consecuencia, sus derechos humanos. Este cambio cualitativo ha sido el resultado de varias corrientes; el aumento en la tasa de migración, con o sin documentos, desde el principio de éste siglo, la migración del campo a las ciudades en los E.E.U.U. igual como en México, el aumento de organizaciones mexicanas y el creciente número de trabajadores mexicanos en los sindicatos, la influencia de los movimientos obreros, estudiantiles, campesinos y urbanos en México y el creciente prestigio del gobierno de México en el bloque de los no alineados Anti-imperialistas. Todo esto ha contribuido a que el pueblo mexicano se forme un concepto de si mismo como pueblo trabajador que lucha

por sus derechos en ambos lados de la frontera, y es con ésta nueva conciencia con que empezamos la nueva década.

Entrando los 70's había dos ramas del movimiento mexicano, una, el Chicano, que se basaba en las condiciones en que se encontraban los jóvenes urbanos y los estudiantes. La otra fué la de los obreros que formaron o se interaron los sindicatos e iniciaron la gran defensa de los trabajadores indocumentados, y durante ésta década ganamos mucho terreno, miles de nuestros hijos fueron a las universidades, la tasa económica de ingreso anual aumentó y formamos comunidades estables en las ciudades, ganando nuevas escuelas servicio sociales y trabajos. Al mismo tiempo vimos que los dos partidos más importantes de los E.E.U.U. el Republicano y el Demócrata (controlados por los monopolios) iniciaron contraataques para quitarles los beneficios a la clase trabajadora, al pueblo mexicano en especial, campañas antisindicales, deportaciones masivas, desalojamiento

de las ciudades por medio de incendios premeditados, aumento de la renta y una de las últimas tácticas, la destrucción del sistema de educación.

...Educando nuestro pueblo, siempre forjando la unidad por medio de la resistencia activa...

La respuesta de nuestro pueblo siempre ha sido la de defender sus derechos por medio de campañas legislativas, huelgas masivas, acciones directas y el educar a nuestro pueblo siempre forjando la unidad por medio de la resistencia activa, esto ha sido nuestra política independiente. Los politiqueros y burócratas nunca nos han respaldado, los ataques se intensifican y ellos sólo se quedan mudos.

Ya es tiempo, en éste año que se inicia la nueva década, de que empezemos a forjar nuestro destino político; tenemos la gente, lo que necesitamos es un programa político que refleje las demandas de nuestro pueblo y clase, por un mundo sin guerras y explotación, trabajos para todos-con o sin documentos-, un sistema escolar de calidad y viviendas adecuadas.

En Chicago, éstas demandas han sido los enfoques de luchas por trabajos en las oficinas de correos (post office), las tiendas de auto servicio A&P, el CTA, el hospital San Lucas y luchas de acción afirmativa, también las luchas en contra las propuestas de leyes ant-indocumentados en las que todos los miembros de la Coalición del Medio Oeste en Defensa del Trabajador Inmigrante participan con otros sectores del pueblo latinoamericano; la demanda por participación en los programas de desarrollo comunales que es parte de la lucha para ponerle alto a el plan 21, la lucha para conseguir la nueva secundaria Benito Juárez y de mejorar la calidad de educación y en el momento actual la



LA "DOCTRINA CARTER" UN ATAQUE AL TRABAJADOR

En víspera de la nueva década, el presidente Carter anunció que en los 80's, los Norteamericanos veán una América (Estados Unidos) más fuerte económica, moral y militarmente. Pocas semanas después en su "Discurso sobre el Estado de la Unión" Carter declaró amenazantemente al mundo que los Estados Unidos deben continuar siendo la nación más potente cueste lo que cueste. El cambio en la política exterior (antes era sobre los "Derechos Humanos") estado unidense, quedará, diplomacia de "cañero" (belicista) resurge cuando hay cambios y progreso mundial, por medio de luchas de liberación nacional, independencia económicas y por el socialismo.

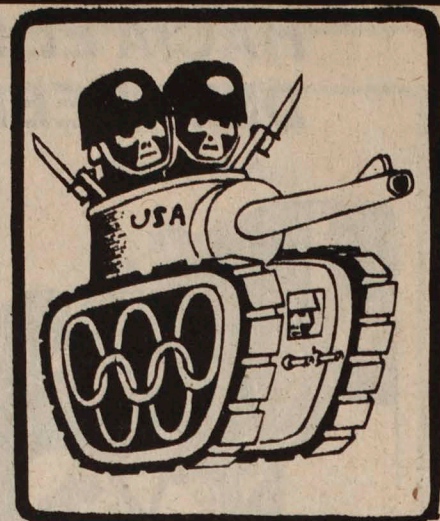
Era de esperarse que mencionara que el costo de ésta "Doctrina Carter" será pagada a costa del pueblo trabajador estado unidense, del que paga impuestos y del consumidor. Los gastos de su política se pagarán reduciendo la cantidad de empleos, reduciendo el valor del dolar, inflación aguda, reducción de los programas de servicios públicos a nivel nacional, también el derramamiento de sangre de nuestra juventud, la que fuera reclutada para combatir en una guerra inpopular e injusta creada para proteger los intereses económicos y morales de las grandes corporaciones multinacionales y los egoistas explotadores que las dirigen.

"La Doctrina Carter"

Según su descripción, incrementará el ya enorme presupuesto militar (142 mil millones) en un 3.30% anual durante los próximos 5 años. (si incluimos la inflación, el aumento es de

un 18%) Esta declarando que instalará 26 bases militares en Turquía, otras en Omán, Kenia, Egipto y en otros lugares para sumarlas a las 2,500 que ya existen en 144 países; la concentración de buques de guerra en las costas de Irán; la renuncia al SALT II y la actual gerra fria.

Contrario a lo que Carter quiere mostrar al mundo sobre los intereses vitales de los Estados Unidos, especialmente las areas del medio oriente y el Golfo Pérsico, "La Doctrina Carter" no es una reafirmación sobre los intereses del pueblo Norte-



americano. Es una politica peligrosa de agresión dirigida contra el socialismo y los países subdesarrollados y liberados o los que andazmente combaten a los Shas, Somozas, Pol Pots y Amins de Mundo.

La lucha del trabajador

La Chispa LA LUCHA

Los trabajadores de UPPCO en los ultimos 5 meses han estado luchando en contra del retorno del sindicalismo corrahan cuales eran sus derechos, de veinte años los mantuvo en las condiciones económicas mas pesimas, y sin ninguna posibilidad de defender sus derechos sindicales; los trabajadores ignoraban cuales eran sus derechos, porque no se les proporcionaba ninguna copia del contrato.

Los trabajadores se organizaron en 1976 logrando sacar a la union corrupta local 24, afiliado al AFL-CIO y eligieron a la N.E. United Electrical Radio and machine workers of America. Con el cambio de representación sindical, mejorando bastante las

condiciones de los trabajadores, tanto en sus derechos laborales, politicos y economicos. Despues al finalizar el primer contrato de la N.E. El Local 24, disfrazado de Local 16 (que tiene otros locales que en general tienen mala reputación por no representar verdaderamente a los trabajadores) por venganza y por ciertos intereses (compañia y union corrupta), trataron por todos los medios de volver a tener a los trabajadores en sus garras, llegando al grado de ser la local la principal rompe huelga el 17 de Dicimbre de 1979. La huelga inclusive fue provocada por los seguidores de la 16-24 sabiendo que de esa manera se podia llegar a una elección. Despues la local 16-24 tratando de justificar sus

estaounidense no se encuentra en las tierras de otros pueblos que luchan para liberarse de sus regimenes represivos y que han sido apoyados historicamente por el gobierno Norteamericano; aqui está la lucha, en nuestro propio suelo contra los abusos de los monopolistas, los abusos de las compañías petroleras, contra el desempleo, inflación, contra los cortes en los programas de servicios sociales, contra el racismo y la explotación en general.

Una evaluación al cumplimiento de Carter hacia el pueblo Norteamericano, nos enseña el campo de batalla de nuestro contra-ataque.

En la década de los 70's a los 80's, más de 6 millones de desempleados estamos viendo, sin incluir a los varios millones que han dejado de buscar al saber que no hay trabajo; el desempleo entre negros y latinos es

el doble del promedio nacional. Entre la juventud las cifras llegan hasta un 18% generalmente, y casi 40% para los negros y latinos. La perspectiva para los 80's, es de más aumento de desempleo.

Actualmente hay 130,000 obreros automotrices desempleados y con la posibilidad de que aumenten a 200,000. Ante este grave problema nos preguntamos ¿Dónde esta la "Doctrina Carter" para el desempleo?

La tasa de desempleo oscila alrededor del 13.3% en el país y 15% en el país y 15% en Chicago. Ahora 17%. El precio de los energéticos a subido un 43.3% y el petróleo doméstico en un 60%. En el invierno pasado uno de las básicas, tales como comida, vivienda, agua, luz, etc. han aumentado hasta el



pase a la pág. 10

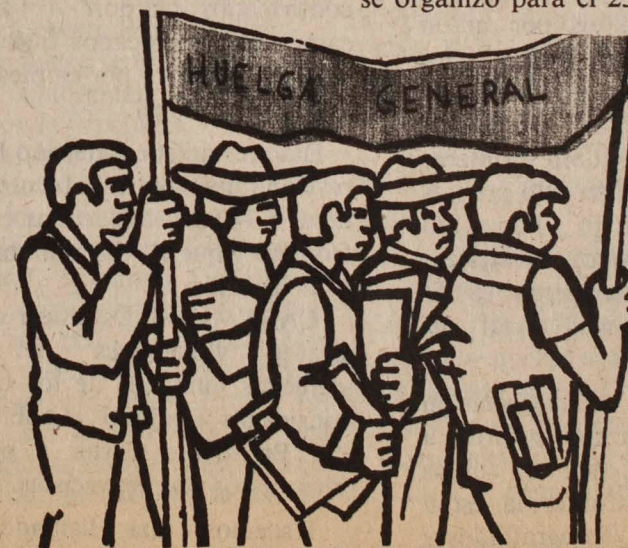
CONTRA EL SINDICALISMO CORRUMPTO

actividades dijeron que la compañía había roto la huelga, argumentaron que contaban con la mayoría de la gente e introdujeron una petición a relaciones

laborales, petición que rompió la huelga de los trabajadores.

Por indicaciones del U.E., los huelguistas decidieron regresar a trabajar para poder ganar la elección. La elección se organizó para el 25 de Enero

de 1980, en el transcurso de este tiempo la local 16-24 estuvo atacando a la U.E. y prometieron muchos beneficios para los trabajadores. Por su lado la compañía también usando todos los medios de "convensimiento". El día de la votación los trabajadores lograron un triunfo aplastante en contra su patron-sindicalismo corrupto. Lo que determinó el triunfo de los trabajadores fue la unidad y organización constante. Los resultados de la votación fueron local (16-24) - 28 votos no-union, 35 votos local (114 U.E.) - 206 votos. Inmediatamente después los trabajadores entraron en preparaciones para regresar nuevamente a la mesa de negociaciones.



EE.UU. PLANEA LEYES ANTI-IMIGRANTE...

La Comision Especial en Politica de Imigracion y Refugrados, llevara acabo audiencias publicas el dia 21 de Abril de 1980 en la ciudad de Chicago. Esta comision fue formada por el Presidente y el Congreso despues del fracaso del "Plan Carter". Tal comision se encargara de estudiar y evaluar la politica, ley y procedimiento que actualmente rige la admision de inmigrantes y refugiados a los E.E.U.U. La comision selecta hara recomendaciones al Presidente Carter y al Congreso durante el mes de Diciembre, y estas seran determinante para los cambios en la legislacion. Es la opinion de CASA-HGT que estas audiencias son un intento mas por parte del gobierno de E.E.U.U. para legitimizar la ofensiva anti-obrera y anti-inmigrante que existe actualmente en el pais. La comision selecta esta integrada por individuos que tienen una larga historia anti-obrera y anti-inmigrante como son Peter Rodino y Edward Kennedy quien han propuesto las leyes mas racistas sobre asuntos de inmigracion. Ademas hemos escuchado hablar de la siniestra Ley Rodino, legislacion dirigida a multar los patrones que emplean trabajadores sin documentos.

CASA-HGT, y La Coalicion del Medio-Oeste en Defensa del Inmigrante han sido parte del esfuerzo organizativo para derrotar esa legislacion y otras similares. Hoy iniciamos una nueva campaña para denunciar que esta comision es parcial y las audiencias son una farza. Nosotros proponemos organizar audiencias populares y democraticas como una alternativa. Es importante

atestiguar ante la comision oficial nuestra posicion de **Amnistia General e Incondicional** para todos los indocumentados como la unica alternativa justa a los ataques que ha sufrido nuestro pueblo por parte del gobierno, la migra, y los patrones. Invitamos a todas organizaciones latinas y norteamericanas a participar en esta campaña e integrarse a la Coalicion de Medio-oeste en Defensa del Inmigrante. Bajo las consignas de:

**~ALTO A LAS DEPORTACIONES Y LA REPRESION DE LA MIGRA
~ANMISTIA GENERAL E INCONDICIONAL
~TRABAJO PARA TODOS**



Para mas informacion favor de llamar al Lic. Juan Solis (312) 226-0173 -o- Tomas Santana (312) 829-0287



... MIENTRAS 600 NINOS MEXICANOS ENCARCELADOS

Mientras que las audiencias se estan realizando en el pais, en el estado de California, donde en cinco carceles (San Diego, Calixico, San Isidro, El Centro y Chula Vista) se encuentran prisioneros seis-cientos niños que han sido detenidos por orden fiscal del Juez Walsh para utilizarlos como testigos contra de los cargos contra los coyote. Se ha informado a Sin Fronteras que los coyotes han sido puestos en libertad bajo fianza. Sin embargo los niños mexicanos detenidos permaneceran en la carcel por semanas y tal vez quizza hasta meses.

Herman Vaca de La Comision de Derechos Chicanos informo a Sin Fronteras que los niños prisioneros en California estan siendo fichados, fotografiados y se les han tomado sus huellas digitales.

Inclusive las autoridades norte-americanas estan abriendo expedientes criminales a niños recién nacidos. Los niños han sido enviados a casas adoptivas, separandolos de sus familias. Estos hechos han sido confirmados por varios campesinos Mexicanos que han sido deportados y por empleados dentro de la carcel.

Datos estadisticos del año 1979 revelan que la patrulla fronteriza detuvo 340,000 Mexicanos en la frontera y que el 45% eran niños y adolescentes.

CASA-HGT Denuncia estas graves violaciones de los derechos humanos de los niños mexicanos y exigimos al gobierno del Presidente Carter a poner alto a estos ataques racistas.

Hacemos una llamado al pueblo Latino y Norte-

Pase a pag. 10.

CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DEMANDA INDEPENDENCIA PARA PUERTO RICO

Ciudad de México—La lucha por la independencia de Puerto Rico entró en una etapa nueva, más avanzada, durante la Conferencia de Solidaridad con la Independencia de Puerto Rico celebrada aquí en los días 30 de noviembre al 2 de diciembre de 1979.

A la conferencia asistió una extensa delegación de aproximadamente 800 representantes de 60 naciones, demandando que los E.E.U.U inmediatamente cese su ocupación militar y transfiera el control político legal al pueblo Boricua, para que de esta forma puedan ellos libremente decidir su destino en paz y con dignidad.

La Conferencia decidió crear un comite permanente de solidaridad internacional y una oficina de informacion para coordinar la creciente ola de oposición mundial a esta acción imperialista yanqui, que comenzó con la invasión a Puerto Rico en 1898.

Hubo un fuerte sentimiento de camaradería y solidaridad internacional exaltado por la afectuosa bienvenida dada por las fuerzas progresistas mexicanas. Entre los delegados se encontraban los representantes de Nicaragua, Cuba, Colombia, Chilenos en el exilio, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Viet-Nam, Organización pro-liberación Palestina (OLC), Angola, Mozambique y además de los representantes progresistas de Europa y los E.E.U.U. Esta Conferencia fue una victoria para las fuerzas izquierdistas mexicanas que luchan por la justicia



debemos comprender que la lucha del pueblo puertorriqueño para liberarse del dominio yanqui, es la misma lucha de todo aquel que busca crear una sociedad donde el fruto de su trabajo no sea arrebatado. Como trabajadores mexicanos en los E.E.U.U. apoyamos las demandas de la delegación puertorriqueña traídas a las Conferencia para recibir solidaridad mundial.

Las Demandas son:

- 1 Que los E.E.U.U. terminen su ocupación militar en Puerto Rico y
- 2 Que los E.E.U.U. transfieran todo poder político al pueblo puertorriqueño para que este pueda libremente decidir su futuro.

Acerca de la primer demanda se enfatizó la importancia de continuar luchando para expulsar a la marina yanqui de la isla de Vieques. Los constantes bombardeos de esta isla han destruido la forma de subsistencia de los pescadores de Vieques, tanto como la presencia yanqui que ha destruido la economía puertorriqueña, forzando a su pueblo a vivir una vida de migración, desempleo y represión. Se mencionó también la necesidad de demandar justicia para Angel Cristobal Rodríguez quien fue violentamente asesinado en una carcel estado unidense. Angel fue arrestado y asesinado por su activa oposición a los bombardeos de Vieque por la marina yanqui.

Sobre la segunda demanda, se exorto a ejercer todo tipo de presión política en el gobierno estado unidense para que transfiera todo el poder político a los puertorriqueños. Una forma de presión política se puede realizar apoyando la propuesta del congresista Ronald Dellums, la cual llama a la tranferencia política al pueblo puertorriqueño. Dicha propuesta existe como demanda del Comite Especial de Descolonización de las Naciones Unidas.

Viva Puerto Rico Libre Y Latino Americano

social y contra el imperialismo yanqui por que el P.R.I. gobierno se encontró en la situación de verse obligado a apoyar la Conferencia, atacando a los E.E.U.U. En el día de la apertura un militante contingente de 50,000 trabajadores, obreros, y campesinos marcharon por el hotel en donde se celebrava la Conferencia demandando la liberación de Puerto Rico. Fuerte apoyo recibió la Conferencia de las fuerzas progresistas y de la izquierda mexicana entre las que se encontraban el Partido Comunista Mexicano (PCM) Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST) Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores (PMT) Movimiento de Unidad y Acción Socialista (MUSA) el Congreso del Trabajo y otros.

CASA-HGT tenia representantes en ambas delegaciones, estadounidense y mexicana porque CASA reconoce que la lucha del pueblo mexicano contra el imperialismo debe ser sostenido en los dos lados de la frontera.

Como mexicanos que viven en los E.E.U.U., come latinoamericanos,



LA SEGUNDA GUERRA DE LIBERACION EN NICARAGUA

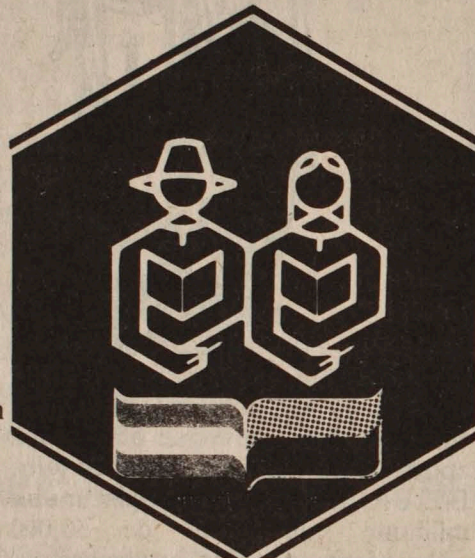
CASA-HGT. (Hermandad General de Trabajadores) como parte de la solidaridad internacional y en especial con nuestros Hermanos Latinoamericanos, Sin Fronteras se enorgullece al informar del heroico pueblo de Nicaragua, del proceso Revolucionario. En este proceso se necesita el apoyo de todos los pueblos e individuos progresistas, para vencer parte de sus problemas más urgentes como són: La contrarrevolución, el desempleo, el hambre, el analfabetismo, las enfermedades, etc. En pocas palabras se necesita reconstruir a Nicaragua, hacer una Nicaragua nueva en todos aspectos, hacer de su gobierno un gobierno popular, colectivizar la producción y la distribución de las riquezas que se produzcan.

Esto es lo que era la "democracia somocista" en 1978: En una población de dos y medio millones de habitantes, el 60% vivían en el campo y en la miseria, 30% de los obreros y el 50% en el campo, 50% de los niños sufrían de desnutrición y el 46% mueren antes de los 4 años de edad. El presupuesto militar era el más alto de América Latina, mientras el de educación era el más bajo, 60% de los niños no saben leer ni escribir (el 80% en el campo). Sólo había un médico por cada 1600 personas. Los monopolios gringos controlaban la vida económica de Nicaragua, como la United Fruit Co., La American Rubber Co., etc., etc.,

Revolucionario de Nicaragua

El gobierno considera la alfabetización, junto con la alimentación y la salud como las prioridades más importantes e inmediatas que se le deben de dar al pueblo como conquistas de la revolución. Esta campaña se le ha llamado por su importancia como: 'La segunda guerra de Libera-

ción". Se ha propuesto enseñar a leer y escribir de 700,000 ha un millón de personas (La campaña de alfabetización se calcula en 20 millones de dólares). El primer paso en la campaña fué el censar a la población y cuantos podrían ayudar a enseñar en ella. El siguiente paso es la prepara-



ción de los 140,000 voluntarios que participarían como profesores. El método para la alfabetización será el de Paulo Freire, educador brasileño mundialmente reconocido, autor de "Pedagogia del Oprimido", basado en experiencias de la vida con gente oprimida y sin conciencia, éste método ya ha sido usado en Chile, Perú y Guinea Bissau, Angola y otros países del tercer mundo. Paulo Freire está en Nicaragua ayudando a planificar la campaña.

Al pueblo norteamericano y prácticamente al "Comité Nacional de la Red de solidaridad con el Pueblo de Nicaragua" se ha propuesto la tarea de levantar la cantidad de 50,000 dólares para los uniformes de la campaña, muchos se preguntarán ¿Para que tanto dinero para los uniformes? Nosotros decimos (Los compañeros/as

en Nicaragua) que éstos son muy importantes porque simbolizan la seriedad, la entrega y el compromiso.

En concreto esta es nuestra ayuda solidaria, aquí en los E.E.U.U.:

- El conseguir 50,000 dólares para marzo por medio de todo tipo de actividades.
- El presionar al congreso E.E.U.U. para que le de a Nicaragua más de 80 millones de dólares de un programa de asistencia.

Otra cosa importante es el de concientizar al pueblo norteamericano sobre la importancia de la consolidación de la revolución nicaragünse. Aquí en E.E.U.U. tenemos la "Red de solidaridad con el Pueblo de Nicaragua" con la cual debemos coordinarnos para dar nuestra ayuda concreta. Esta campaña es tan importante como la lucha armada que derrocara a la dictadura Somocista, ésta "Cruzada Nacional de Alfabetización" es pues para el pueblo nicaragüense una "Segunda Guerra de Liberación".

CASA-HGT Presente en la Lucha Contra el Imperialismo Yanqui!
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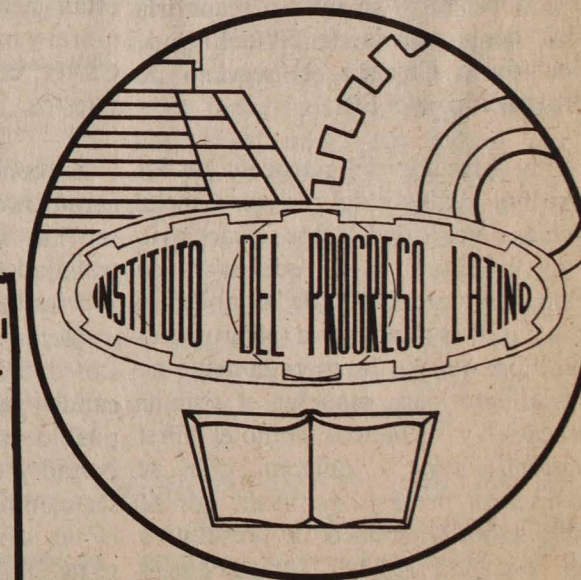
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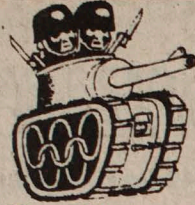
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LA DOCTRINA CARTER UN ATAQUE AL TRABAJADOR

Viene de la pág 5

cada 5 pensionados tenía que decidir entre tener calefacción o comprar comida. Lo mismo ocurre con miles de familias de trabajadores indocumentados, quienes perciben los peores salarios en el país. El precio de la gasolina ha subido en un 70% en tan solo un año, la compañía Shell predice que un galón de gasolina costará \$2.00 al terminal éste año. La política de Carter, con respecto al petróleo le costará a cada familia de 4 personas, por lo menos \$1,300 más cada año. Esta es la "Doctrina Carter" sobre la infación. Al curso de la política racista contra negros, latinos y otras minorías se le permite florecer y alcanzar proporciones criminales. Como pasó en Greenborough, North Carolina (ataques a Negreos) lo mismo se podría decir de la policía de Filadelfia, de Houston o Chicago, el servicio de Inmigración o del FBI.

Una reelección del retroceso de los derechos civiles y del progreso social de niños Negros y Latinos se hace ovio ante la actual crisis educativa en Chicago donde el 80% de la población estudiantil es minoritaria (Negros, Latino, Orientales). Inesperadamente no hay dinero para manejar el sistema educativo y los bancos, como el "First Nationa Bank", quieren que se redusca el presupuesto hasta por 60 millones antes de hacer un préstamo a las escuelas. ¿Que consecuencias habrá en la calidad de la educación de los niños? Hay aun muchos otros ejemplos del decline del nivel de vida de los estadounidenses. Obvamente el fortalecimiento moral y económico de Norteamérica no beneficiará al tra-

bajador Norteamericano a la familia Negra o Latina.

Por otro lado, los multimillonarios, los multinacionales monopolios petroleros, han acresentado sus ganancias en un billón de dólares en 1979 y se espera que hagan un trillón de ganancias para 1990. Las ganancias para el 3^{er} cuarto de 1979 de las compañías petroleras fueron como se indica en seguida:

Texaco-31%	Exxon-210%
Gulf - 97%	Arco-45%
Mobil-130%	Philip-62%
Standard, Ind.-130%	Standard, Ohio-191%
Getty - 81%	Conoco-134%

Estas son las mismas corporaciones que quieren proteger Nuestros "intereses vitales" y sus ganancias en el Medio Oriente y el Golfo Pérsico.

Junto con otros monopolios gigantes éstos són los criminales, quienes están siendo vigorizados económica, moral y militarmente por el presidente Carter, con el dinero de nuestros impuestos.

El contra-ataque y el desenmascaramiento de la "Doctrina Carter" ya se ha iniciado entre el pueblo trabajador pobre, el Negro, Latino y otras comunidades minoritarias ya empiezan a unirse en una sola fuerza. Los cimientos a penas se están colocando pero el deseo inevitable del pueblo por la paz, la igualdad, la libertad y el progreso social no puede ser cambiado. 1980 un año de elecciones ofrece una gran oportunidad para que el pueblo construya un nuevo movimiento político, fuera de los Demócratas y aparte de los Republicanos, movimiento que pueda y esté dispuesto a luchar por los intereses de los pobres, las minorías y el pueblo trabajador en general.

HACIA EL PROGRAMA DEL PUEBLO.

Viene de la pág.3

lucha por restaurar los cortes de programas en el sistema educativo forzados por los banqueros. En todas éstas luchas hemos tenido que enfrentarnos a las maniobras sucias de los politiqueros de los dos partidos. Por éstas razones rechazamos las fórmulas podridas de los candidatos de los partidos oficiales, y sus lideres James Thompson y Jane Byrne y entremos esta decada de lucha con nuestro propio programa de lucha, orgullosos de ser trabajadores mexicanos consientes de su poder y destino.

Formemos éste programa de unidad de forma concreta y las tácticas para realizarlo.

Este programa será nuestra arma principal para vencer los ataques de los monopolios en los 80's.

¡ Hacia la Victoria Siempre !

Bienvenida

TANYA



Mientras 600 niños mexicanos encarcelados

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americano a que escriban cartas de pretesta al Presidente Carter denunciando estas practicas racistas.

Igualmente hacemos un llamado a todas las fuerzas progresistas y gubernamentales en los dos lados de la frontera a que inicie una investigacion de esta situacion de inmediato!

**RESISTENCIA Y UNIDAD
NUESTRO PUEBLO
VENCERA**

Sin Fronteras

Vocero del

Trabajador

Mexicano



Volume 7 No.1

Chicago Ill,

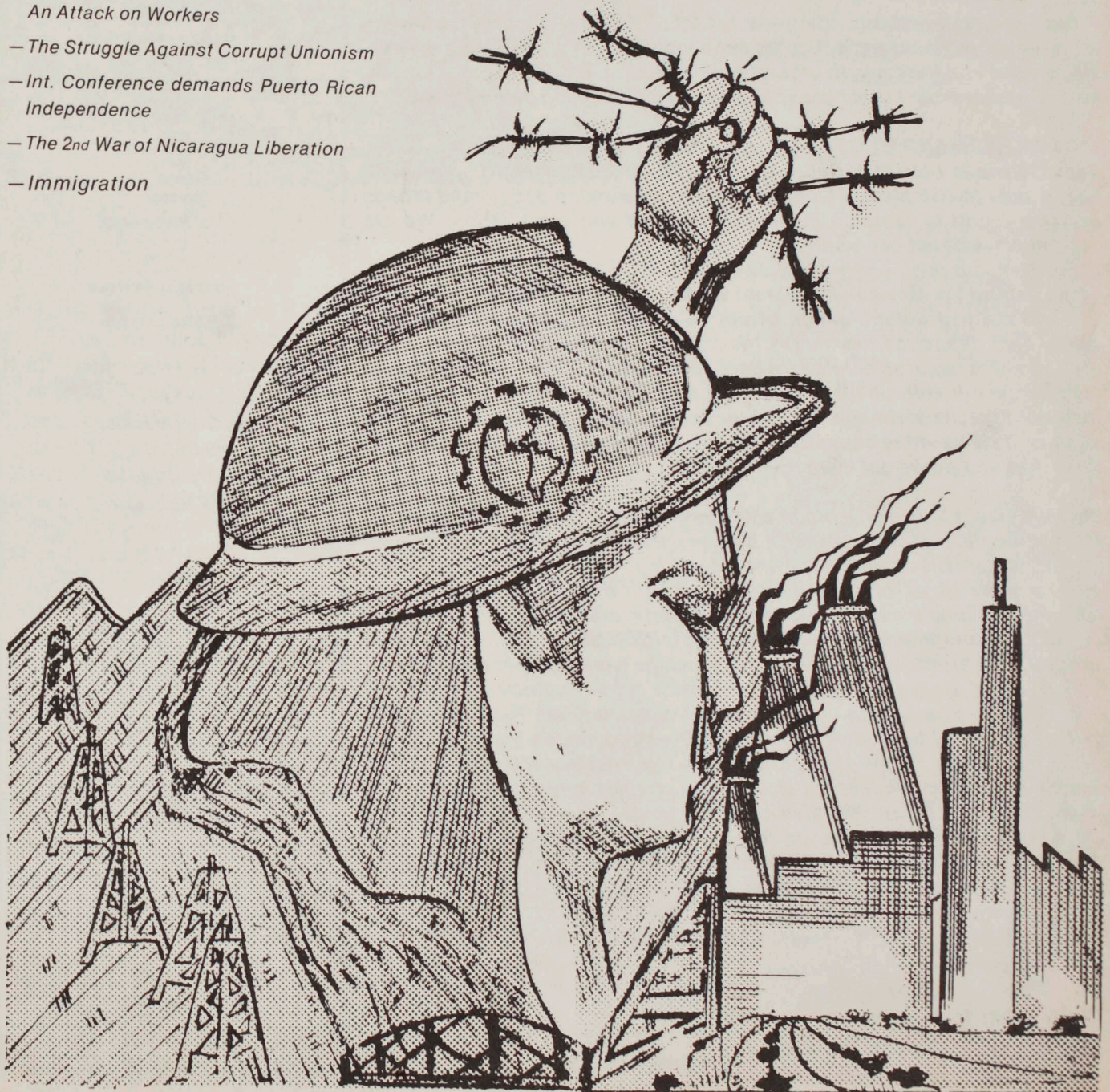
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THE ONLY FREE PRESS

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An Attack on Workers
- The Struggle Against Corrupt Unionism
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Independence
- The 2nd War of Nicaragua Liberation
- Immigration

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Sin Fronteras 1 / March, 1980

Sin Fronteras is Back!

Once again **Sin Fronteras** is back, answering the need for a newspaper which speaks the views of the Mexican and Latin American working class.

It is clear that in this imperialist country in which we live, the massive forms of communication (newspapers, t.v., radio) are controlled by the interests of the powerful and cannot present the truth of our position as an exploited people.

Sin Fronteras answers the need for literature that communicates the facts, analyzes them, and educates our people so that we can have the consciousness and the tools to organize our whole people, our class. The conscious worker must know his rights, how to win them and defend them.

CASA HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES brings this newspaper to the streets to fortalize the important long range struggle we all have a duty to complete; **To unify the mexican working people and latinos in general and to struggle against oppression and exploitation. We are one people, without boundaries.**

For Mexican people in the U.S., and for CASA, our immediate priorities are to **defend the Mexican immigrant worker with or without papers and to demand the self determination of our communities and our people as a whole.** Self determination means the right of our people to determine our own priorities, such as our right to decent education, the right of our people to maintain our cultural traditions (language, art, music) and to live free of racism and political repression. **But these and other goals will only become a reality if we have the capacity to organize ourselves politicaly to conquer them.** But how do we get there from here?

Sin fronteras is based on a broad analysis of our reality and on **the theory of class struggle**, that is the struggle between the masses of workers and the groups of parasites that live off the riches that we produce. We have the duty to serve as an open forum to inform and discuss new ways of organizing the progressive forces in a systematic manner and to serve as a guide for action that will strenghten the political power of the oppressed people, the Mexican and Latino workers and the working class in general.

Today we embark upon a new phase of our struggles. The new decade will surely brings to greater prominence the struggles on both side of the Rio Bravo. In Mexico the strenght and consciousness of the working class is growing as they increase their struggle against imperialism and in defense of the immigrant. On this side of the border we are building new and more powerfull alliances during this new period of economic crisis when the exploitation against the weakest parts of the working class increase. The lines of struggle become clearer, our duties become more obvious.

**Now is the time to grow stronger.
Now is the time for Sin Fronteras.**

Sin
Fronteras



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BUILDING THE PEOPLE'S PROGRAM



attack to deny us our rights as a working class in general, and as a Mexican people in specific. This counter-attack include anti-union campaigns, massive deportations, the mass expulsion from our communities through systematic arson and rent increases, and, as we have seem lately, the destruction of the educational system.

...through education of our people, always forging our unity through active resistance.

by Victoria Roja

The last ten years have been perhaps the most important of all in the long history of the Mexican people in the U.S. The decade of the 70's has seen a dramatic change in the consciousness of our people as to their identity "within the monster" and thus of their right as workers and as people. This qualitative change is the result of various trends: the recent growth in the rate of documented and undocumented imigration to the city barrios and fields of the U.S. which began at the turn of the century; the increasing numbers of Mexicans in unions and the growing strenght of various Mexican organizations; the influence of the worker, student and peasant movements in Mexico; and the recent growth of the prestige of Mexico in the non-aligned movement due to anti-imperialist positions that the government has been pressured to take by the Mexican left. All this has enhanced the self-con-

sciousness within the Mexican people that they are all workers, unified as they struggle for their rights on both sides of the border. It is with this consciousness that we begin the new decade. At the beginning of the 70's there were two branches of the Mexican movement. One was the Chicano which was based on the condition that the urban youth and students found themselves in, and the other was the movement of those workers forming or joining unions and defending the right of the undocumented. Together we made great advances. We won the right to go to the universities. As imigration increased, we formed a stable colony within the city, we won new schools, the right to our social service, and the right to a job. At the same time we witnessed both the Republican and Democratic Parties, controlled by the monopolies, beginning a massive counter-

Our people's response has always been to defend our rights through strikes, massaction, legislative campaigns and through the education of our people, always forging our unity through active resistance. This has been our independent politics. The politicians and bureaucrats have never backed us up, on the contrary, as the counter-attacks intensify, they remain silent.

Now is the time to forge our political destiny. We have the numbers, we need a political program that reflects the demands of our people and our class: A world without wars and exploitation, jobs for all with or without documents, a quality education system and decent housing.

In Chicago, these demands have been the focus of our struggles for jobs in the Post Office, the A&P, the CTA, St. Luke's and for affirmative action. We have fought long struggles to stop racist laws against the undocumented in which the Midwest Coalition in Defense of the Imigrant participated along with other

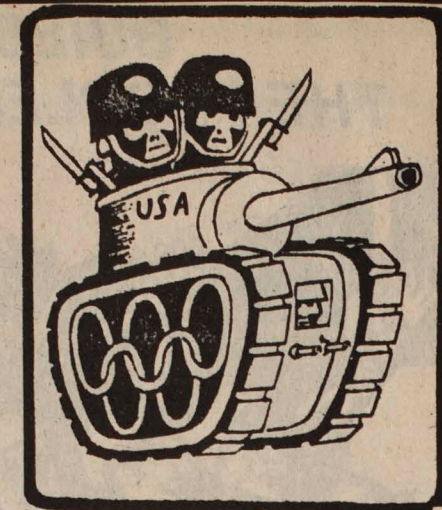


THE "CARTER DOCTRINE" AN ATTACK ON THE WORKER

On the eve of a new decade, President Carter announced that in the 1980's Americans would see a stronger economic, moral and military America. A few weeks later, in his State of the Union message, Carter threateningly declared to the world that the United States must remain the strongest nation (in the world) at all costs. This renewal of U.S. foreign policy to gunboat diplomacy resurfaces in view of a rapidly changing and developing world towards national liberation, economic independence, and socialism.

Contrary to Carter's claim on the world as the United States vital interests, especially the Mideast and Persian Gulf areas, the "Carter Doctrine" is not a statement in the interest of the American people. It is a dangerous policy of aggression directed against socialism and the underdeveloped countries who have liberated themselves or who dare continue to fight for freedom against the Shahs, Somozas, Pol Pots and Amins of the world.

The fight of the U.S. worker is not in the homelands of other peoples



struggling to free themselves from repressive regimes, historically supported by the U.S. government; but here, on our own soil against the monopoly ripoffs, the oil ripoffs, the unemployment ripoffs, the inflation ripoffs, the cutbacks in social service programs, poverty, racism and exploitation.

Of course, Carter did not mention to us that the cost of the "Carter Doctrine" will be paid by and at the expense of the U.S. worker, taxpayer, and consumer. The bills will be paid in the form of fewer jobs, a shrinking dollar, double-digit inflation, cutbacks and fewer social service programs and the blood of our youth who may be drafted to fight in an unjust and unpopular war to militarily protect the economic and moral strength of the profit hungry multinational corporations and the modern day robber barons who head them.

The "Carter Doctrine"

The "Carter Doctrine" as outlined will increase the already enormous military budget (142.7 billion), 5% annually during the next 5 years. (adjusting for inflation the increase could be 18%). It calls for the opening of 26 bases in Turkey, and others in Oman, Kenya, Egypt and elsewhere, adding to the 2,500 already existing in 114 countries; the massing of warships off the coast of Iran; the abandonment of SALT II, and a return to the Cold War.

La Chispa THE STRUGGLE

For the last five months, the workers at UPPCO have been fighting to block the return of corrupt unionism. During twenty years of corrupt unionism, the workers had suffered the worst possible economic conditions as well as the impossibility of defending their right as union members. since they had never being given copies of their contracts.

In 1976 the workers organized a campaign to throw out the corrupt union, Local 24 affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and elected to join the U.E., the United Electrical Radio and machine workers of America.

This change of union representation ment a major improvement

the worker's conditions in respect to their economic, political and labor rights. Soon after U.E. finalized their first contract, Local 24, motivated by vengeance and corrupt union interests, disguised itself as Local 16 and tried through every means possible to reestablish its control over the workers. They went so far as to act as strike breakers during the strike of Dec. 17, 1979. The strike itself was provoked by pro Local 16-24 elements so that a new election could be forced.

Local 16-24 tried afterwards to justify their activities by claiming that they had broken the strike and that the majority of the workers were behind them. They then introduced a petition to the

A balance sheet of Carter's record with the people outlines the battle front of our fightback.

At the juncture of the seventies and eighties, we are confronted with over six million unemployed, not including the several millions who gave up looking for work because there are no jobs to be found; Black and Latino unemployment is nearly double the national average. Among youth the figures are 18% generally, and nearly 40% for Blacks and Latinos. The outlook for the eighties is increased unemployment. Currently, there are over 130,000 unemployed auto workers with the number to rise to nearly 200,000. In the face of this growing problem, where is "Carter's Doctrine" on unemployment?

The inflation rate is hovering at 13.3% for the country and 15% for Chicago. Wages today buy less than

wages did in 1972. The cost of basic necessities such as food, shelter, utilities has risen to 17%. Energy price alone have risen to 43.3% and heating oil 60%. Last winter 1 out of every 5 senior citizens had to decide between heating or eating. This also applies to thousands of families of undocumented workers who are subjected to accept the lowest wages in the country. Gasoline prices have risen 70% in one year, and Shell Oil predicts \$2.00 per gallon by the end of the year. Carter's oil decontrol will cost a family of 4 at least \$1,300 more each year. This is the "Carter Doctrine" on inflation.

The policy of racism towards Blacks, Latinos and other super exploited sectors or the working class is allowed to flourish and reaches murderous proportions, as was the case in Greenborough, North Carolina. The



same could be said about the Philadelphia police, the Houston Police or Chicago police. the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the FBI. A reflection of the rollback of civil rights

continuation pag. 10

AGAINST CORRUPT UNIONISM

labor relations boards, breaking the strike. On the advice of U.E. the strikers decided to return to work to win the vote.

The election was organized for Jan. 26, 1980. Local 16-24 carried out a campaign of at-

tacking the U.E. and promising many benefits if they won. At the same time the company was using all its powers of "persuasion". On the day of the election, the workers won a definite victory against manag-

ment and corrupt unionism. It was clear this victory was due to the unity and the constant strength of the organization. The results of the vote was; U.E. (Local 114)—206 votes; Local (16-24)— 28 votes; no union-25 votes. Immediately, the victorious workers began planning to go once again into negotiations.

In the end, the workers agreed to a contract on Feb. 18, 1980. This contract insured all the benefits obtained by the union before the Local 16-24 provoked December strike. They also managed to advance on some areas of negotiation. The workers are today looking forward to strengthening their union for the struggles of democracy and workers rights.





U.S. PLANS NEW ANTI-IMMIGRANT LAWS...

The Special Committee for Immigration and Refugees will be holding open hearings on April 21, 1980 in Chicago. This committee was formed by the President and Congress after the failure of the "Carter Plan". They are in charge of studying and evaluating the politics, laws and procedures concerning the admission of immigrants and refugees to the U.S. This selective committee will then make recommendations to the President and Congress during December as to how a new legislation should be drafted.

In the opinion of CASA-HGT this committee and these hearings are an attempt on the part of the U.S. Government to further legitimize its present anti-worker and anti-immigrant campaign. The select committee is composed of individuals with long anti-worker and anti-immigrant histories such as Peter Rodino and Edward Kennedy who have proposed some of the most racist immigration laws. We have all heard, for instance, of the notorious Rodino Bill which attempted to deny work to immigrants by levying fines on employers who give jobs to the undocumented.

CASA-HGT and the Midwest Coalition in Defense of the Immigrant have been at the fore-front of the campaigns to overthrow these and other racist laws. Today we embark upon a new campaign to denounce that this committee is parcial and that the hearings are a farce. We plan to organize an alternative popular and democratic hearing as well as testifying to the commission our position. *WE*

demand general and unconditional amnesty for all the undocumented and an end to the repression that our people have suffered at the hands of the government, the INS (la migra) and the employers. We invite all Latin American and North American organizations to participate in this campaign and to join the Midwest Coalition in defense of the immigrant under the slogans: -Stop Deportations and INS

- Repression*
- Unconditional Amnesty*
- Jobs for all*



For Information: Please call Att. Juan Solis (312) 226-0173 or Tomas Santana (312) 829-0287

...WHILE 600 MEXICAN CHILDREN ARE JAILED

As a Special Committee on Immigration is conducting hearings in order to develop new anti-immigrant laws, in California, mean while, a massive violation of immigrant human rights is being perpetuated. Six hundred Mexican undocumented children are being held in the jails of San Diego, Calexico, San Isidro, El Centro and Chula Vista by order of Judge Walsh who wants to use them to testify against "Coyotes" (middle men who smuggle people across the border). However, *Sin Fronteras* has been informed that these coyotes have been granted liberty under bail while the children and youth will remain in jail for weeks and most probably months.

Herman Vaca from the Commission of Chicano Rights told *Sin Fronteras* that the Mexican children held prisoners in California are being photographed and their finger prints are being taken. In this way, the North American

authorities are opening criminal files on new born infants! The children are also being separated from their families and some are being sent to foster homes. These reports have been reconfirmed by peasants who have been deported and by workers inside the prisons.

Statistical data indicates that over 340,000 Mexicans have been arrested by the border patrol, 45% of those have been children and adolescents.

CASA-HGT denounces these violations of human rights and demands that the U.S. government put a halt to these attacks against our people. We call on the Mexican progressive forces and on the Mexican government to begin a full investigation into the matter immediately.

We call on the Latin American and North American progressive forces to join in this mass public outcry.

Mexi - Cable

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

Mexico City - The struggle for Puerto Rico's Independence moved into a more advanced stage during the 2nd International Conference in Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico held in Mexico on Nov 30-Dec 2 1979.

At the Conference a broad delegation of 800 people representing 60 nations demanded that the U.S. immediately cease its military occupation and legal-political control over the Boricua, (Puerto Rican) People and that the U.S. must transfer all political power to the Puerto Ricans so that they can freely decided their destiny in dignity and peace.

The Conference moved to create a permanent Internation Solidarity Committee and Office of Information to coordinate growing tide of world wide opposition against this act of U.S. imperialism which began with their invasion of Puerto Rico in 1898.

There was a beautiful feeling of international camaradship and solidarity which was heightened by the warm welcome provided by the progressive forces in Mexico. Among the delegates were representatives from many Latin American countries including Nicaragua, Cuba, Colombia,



Chileans in exile, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, and progressive forces in the 3rd world such as Vietnam, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Angola, and Mozambique as well as progressives from Europe and U.S.

This confrence was a victory for the Mexican left forces fighting for social justice and against U.S. imperialism since the PRI (the government party) found itself having to support the conference, attacking the U.S. At opening day a militant contingent of 50,000 workers and peasants marched past the conference's hotel demanding the liberation of Puerto Rico. Among the strong support in Mexico are the forces of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), The Socialist Workers Party (PST), The Left Coalition in Congress, the National Workers Congress and many more.

CASA-HGT had representatives in both the U.S. and Mexican delega-

tions signifying our recognition that the struggle of our people against capitalist imperialism must be waged together on both side of the border. As Mexicans living in the U.S., as Latin Americans, we must know that the struggle of the Puerto Rican People to be free of Yankee domination is the same struggle we are all fighting. We all want a world where the fruits of our labor is not stolen from us, forcing us to leave our homeland to work here. As Mexican workers in the U.S. it is our duty as an exploited people to support the demands that the Puerto Rican delegation brought to the confrence for world wide solidarity. Those demands are:

1. **The U.S. must end its military occupation of Puerto Rico and**
2. **that the U.S. must transfer all political power to the Puerto Rican people so that they can freely decide their future.**

Around the first demand we must continue the work to get the navy out of the small Puerto Rican island of Vieques. The constant bombing of the island has destroyed the livelihood of the fishermen just as the presence of the U.S. has destroyed the economy of Puerto Rico and has made then live a life of migration, unemployment and repression. We must also demand that those responsible for the violent murder of Angel Cristobal Rodriquez be brought to justice. He was in jail for his active opposition to the navy bombings in Vieques.

Around the second demand, we must put all types of political pressure on the U.S. government to *transfer all political power to the Puerto Ricans*. This can be done by supporting congressman Ronald Dellum's new bill which calls on such a transfer which has already been demanded by the United Nations Special Committee on De Colonization.

**Long Live Puerto Rico!
Free and Latin American!**



THE SECOND WAR OF NICARAGUAN LIBERATION

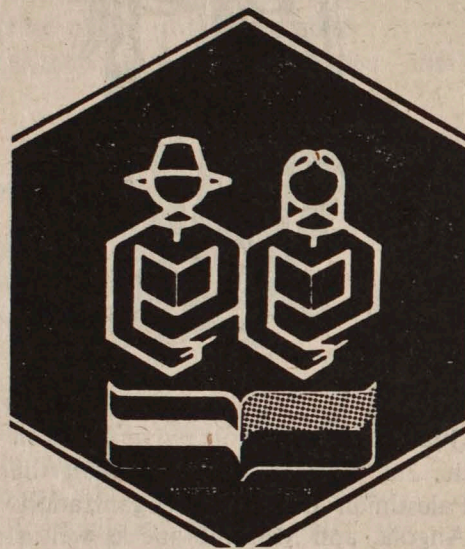
As part of our International politics of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, CASA-HGT would like to continue our concrete support of heroic People of Nicaragua by informing the people living in the United States of this important revolutionary process. Today this process needs the support of all progressive peoples and individuals to combat its urgent problems such as a counter-revolution, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, disease, ect. In short, there is a need to rebuild Nicaragua, to make Nicaragua new in all aspects, especially to make its government a popular one that will collectivize the production and distribution of the wealth of its people.

All this must be done on the basis of the ruins Somoza's dictatorship which left the Nicaraguan people. Out of a population of two and one half million, 60% live in the miserable conditions of a 50% unemployment in the country side; the urban unemployment rate is at 30%; 50% of the children suffer from malnutrition and 46% die before they reach the age of four. Somoza's military budget was the highest in Latin America but the education budget was the lowest, and there were hardly any school. 60% of the children do not know how to read and write (80% in the country side) and there was only doctor for every 1600 people. Mean while the economy was controlled by U.S. monopolies such as United Fruit, American Rubber, ect, ect.,

The Revolutionary Government Plans Ahead

The new Government of National reconstruction considers that *Literacy Nutrition and Health program* are the most imediate priorities that they must deliver to their heroic people to fortalize their continuing revolutionary

advances. The *National Literacy Campaign* has been nicknamed the "Second Liberation War". It has been proposed that 700,000 to one million people must be taught to read and write. The campaign will be run during the 5 month dry season, from April to August, since during the rainy season it is almost impossible to



reach many parts of the country side.

The first step in this campaign was the census taking which determined who needed education and who could provide it. The second step is the training of the 140,000 volunteers who will participate as professors. The teaching method being used is that of *Paulo Freire, the world renown Brazilian educator who wrote The Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, which is based on the experiences of exploited peoples and has been used in Chile, Peru, Guinea-Bissau and other third world countries. *Paulo Freire* was in Nicaragua to help plan the campaign, estimated to cost 20 million dollars.

The Concrete Support of the North American People

It has been asked that the North

American people, though the "National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People", lend their support in the form of raising the 50,000 dollars needed for the uniforms of the volunteers. Many may ask, why so much money for uniforms? The Nicaraguan People tell us that they feel these uniforms symbolize the seriousness of this commitment, of this campaign, of the revolution.

Our concrete solidarity here in the U.S. is to raise the \$50,000 by March through all types of activities, we must also pressure the U.S. Congress to give Nicaragua 80 million dollar in aid that will help rebuild the country destroyed by Somoza. As always we must try to convince the North American people as to their duty to support our class allies in Nicaragua, the workers and peasants who have overthrown imperialism.

In the U.S. we have formed the "National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People". We must now continue the support we gave to the Gurrellia movement by supportias this National Liteacy Campaign which is truly the "Second War of Liberation".

**CASA is Present in the struggle against U.S. imperialism!
Long live a Free Nicaragua!**

Please send your donations to:

*"Literacy Campaign"
National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People
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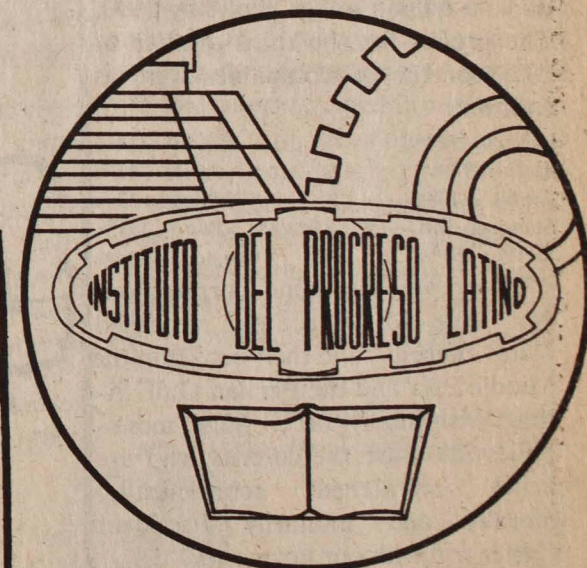
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BUILDING THE PEOPLE'S PROGRAM

**THE "CARTER DOCTRINE"
AN ATTACK ON THE WORKER**

and social progress for Black and Latino children is obvious with the current crisis of education in Chicago where 80% of the student population is minority. All of a sudden there is no money to run the school system. The banks, like First National, want cutbacks of \$60 million before they loan the schools money. What will this mean to the quality of a child's education? There are many other examples of the declining quality of life for Americas. Obviously, the strengthening of America economically and morally will not benefit the American worker or Black and Latino family.

On the other hand, the multi-rich, multi-national oil monopolies have strengthened their profits to the tune of \$1 billion in 1979 and are expected to make a trillion dollar profit by 1990. The profits for the third quarter of 1979 for the oil companies were as follows:

Texaco - 311%	Exxon - 210%
Gulf - 97%	Arco - 45%
Mobil - 130%	Phillips - 62%
Standard, Ind. - 49%	Standard, Ohio - 191%
Getty - 81%	Conoco - 134%

These are the same corporations who want to protect our so called "vital interests" and their profits in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Along with many other huge monopolies these are the culprits who are being strengthened economically, morally and militarily. President Carter and with our tax money.

The fightback and the unmasking of the "Carter Doctrine" has already begun with working people, the poor, the Blacks, Latinos and other exploit-

ed communities beginning to unite in a single force. The foundations are still being set but the inevitable desire of people for peace, equality, freedom and social progress cannot be altered. 1980, an election year, offers a great opportunity for the people to build a new political movement, outside of the Democrats and separate from the Republicans, which can and is willing to fight for the interest for the workers, poor and minorities.

progressive sectors of the Latin American People. We are demanding a real citizen participation in the community development programs just as we struggled against Plan 21. We are now fighting to roll back the cuts in education which have been forced upon us by the bankers which threaten to erase our victories for bi-lingual education and decent education in the barrio such as the construction of Benito Juarez High School. In both these labor and community struggles we have had to confront the manipulative tactics of the dominant political parties.

To gain our victories we must therefore reject these political parties and their official candidates such as the Jim Thompsons and Jane Byrnes. We must enter this decade with our own political programs, proud to be Mexican workers who are conscious of their own power and their own politics. Let us forge this political program of unity in concrete terms as well as the tactics necessary to realize this destiny. This will be our principal weapon to defeat the attacks of the imperialist monopolies in the 1980's.

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Always!*

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Asia's Silicon Valley

DIANA ROOSE

There is nothing in the schooling that says anything about it being harmful to you, what it does to you.

—Karen Silkwood

Karen Silkwood was speaking of nuclear radiation; her words were heard posthumously on a tape recording during the hearing of an \$11.5 million damage suit her parents brought against the Kerr-McGee Corporation, charging that the company's negligence caused their daughter's contamination by plutonium. Because of the suspicious circumstances surrounding her death in an automobile accident and her activities as a whistle blower on radiation hazards, Karen Silkwood has become a kind of martyr-figure in the anti-nuclear movement.

In words that echoed Silkwood's, a woman worker in an electronics assembly plant spoke for the millions of anonymous women in industry who also labor under hazardous conditions but whose plight is considerably less known than Karen Silkwood's:

What we're told about these chemicals is virtually nothing. The first day that I worked at the plant we have our orientation, right? And we sit down in a room with a guy who says, "Now, ladies, at work you're gonna be working with a lot of chemicals, but don't worry, they're just like the chemicals you use in your home—bleach, vinegar and detergent. You know all these chemicals so don't let them frighten you."

The homey chemicals the company man was praising to the women in the accents of a TV pitchman for fabric softener included trichloroethylene, benzene and chloroform, which are believed to cause breast cancer and liver and kidney damage; corrosive acids, such as nitric and hydrochloric acid, which can cause chemical burns and severe lung damage; and metal solder fumes containing such substances as formaldehyde, cadmium oxide and lead, which have been linked to cancer and may injure the reproductive organs.

More women than ever before are working, and women workers are particularly in favor among employers who maintain nonunion 1970s-style sweatshops. In order to find cheap labor and escape health and safety regulations, as well as the unions, many American firms set up branches or contract out jobs overseas, where the working conditions are even worse. As a corporate manager in Mexico City put it, women provide a "submissive work force."

Because the electronics industry employs such a high

Diana Roose, a former staff member of the American Friends Service Committee, is now research director of the SANE Education Fund of Philadelphia.

percentage of women both here and abroad, it makes an excellent case study. The plant in which the woman laborer quoted above worked is located in the stretch of California's Santa Clara County known as "silicon valley" because of the high concentration of electronics assembly plants. These plants employ a work force that is about 75 percent female, more than 50 percent nonwhite and almost entirely non-unionized. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has placed the electronics industry on its select list of "high health risk industries using the greatest numbers of hazardous substances." American electronics firms are also big exporters of jobs abroad. The California-based companies have at least sixty-five Asian branch plants, mainly in Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. The women, mostly between the ages of 16 and 25, are fresh from the countryside and work for low wages.

In 1977 the Zenith Radio Corporation's Chicago plant eliminated 5,000 jobs which paid an average of \$5.25 an hour and \$1.75 in fringe benefits. According to a company spokesman, workers in Taiwan now produce the same circuit boards for Zenith for an average wage of 36 cents an hour, plus 26 cents in fringes. Mexican workers who assemble color TVs for Zenith fare little better, receiving 85 cents an hour, plus 35 cents in benefits. Most of the employees in American electronics firms in Mexico are women whose average age is 20. A newspaper in Juarez recently advertised job openings with RCA:

We need female workers; older than 17, younger than 30; single, and without children; minimum education primary school, maximum education 1 year of prep school; available for all shifts.

Because of the mental and physical strains of the job, the average working life of these women is about ten years.

Conditions in American firms' branch plants in Asia are similar. Two representatives from the American Friends Service Committee, Carol Bragg and Irene Johnson, investigated conditions in the National Semiconductor plant in the Free Trade Zone, Penang, Malaysia. The young women there told Bragg and Johnson that they earn about \$2 per day making integrated circuits for calculators and computers. During the assembly process, the circuitry units

are dipped into open acid vats, from which noxious fumes rise. The women wear rubber gloves and boots, but these sometimes leak, and they are burned. Other women in the plant peer for hours through microscopes as they attach fine gold wires to mica wafers. Women doing similar work in an assembly plant in Korea have developed severe eye problems during the first year of employment: 88 percent had chronic conjunctivitis, 44 percent became nearsighted and 19 percent developed astigmatism.

Similar conditions exist in the textile and apparel industry. In the United States, health and safety problems have become a major issue in strikes in Southern textile mills, and were dramatized by the campaign to unionize J.P. Stevens Company. Women have traditionally tended the spinning and weaving machines in the mills, where levels of cotton dust are highest, making them the most likely candidates for brown lung disease. Women at the J.P. Stevens plants have organized an aggressive Brown Lung Association to fight for disability benefits and greater job protection. Now that unions are beginning to make headway in the South, the jobs are moving abroad, and the health and safety hazards move along with them.

In South Korea, some 300,000 workers are employed in textile plants, many under licensing agreements to American firms (the United States buys a third of all Korean textiles). More than 20,000 Korean textile employees, 80 percent of whom are women, work in the Peace Market, a large garment district in Seoul. Although the textile workers at the Peace Market have had a labor union since 1970, they have no right to bargain collectively or to strike.

In a diary originally published in 1977 in a magazine now banned by the South Korean Government, Min Chong Suk, a 30-year-old sewing machine operator in the Peace Market, told of working from 7 A.M. until 11:30 P.M. in dark and crowded rooms.

When the sun starts down, our voices are lost in the sound

of the machines. This is the busiest time of the day. The completed clothes take all the space and make it impossible to walk around. The *shidas* (apprentices) are working in mountains of material. When they shake the waste threads from the clothes, the whole room fills with dust and it is hard to breathe. Since we've been working in such dusty air, there have been increasing numbers of people getting tuberculosis, bronchitis, and eye diseases. Since we are women, it makes us so sad when we have pale, unhealthy, wrinkled faces like dried-up spinach. . . . It seems to me that no one knows our blood dissolves into the threads and seams, with sighs and sorrow.

Women in the Taehyup factory in Seoul assemble Barbie dolls and other toys for Mattel Inc. (Mattel used to produce toys in the United States until 1977, when 3,000 people lost their jobs as the company moved across the California border to Mexicali, Mexico. Mattel now has subsidiaries in Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan as well.) Ninety percent of the Mattel workers in Seoul are women, almost all less than 22 years old. They work nine hours a day, six days a week, for a monthly wage of \$57.50. They are often pressured into "voluntary" overtime, and suffer various respiratory and intestinal ailments from the dust in the air. The company controls the union, selecting its officers and deducting dues from paychecks without explanation. After the union failed to support their wage demands in 1978, 1,000 workers refused to work overtime and staged a slowdown.

Confronted with reports of working conditions in its foreign subsidiaries prepared by the religious coalition of Church Women United in the United States, which resulted in a stockholders' resolution, Mattel pledged reform of its overseas practices. The action against Mattel is only one way that American feminists and others are demonstrating concern for the health and safety of women workers here and abroad.



"We hire girls because they are easier to control . . ."

Quotation from a recent book on the Changing Role of S.E. Asian Women.

Diana Roose was a member of NARMIC (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex) and a workshop leader at the Women and Global Corporations Conference sponsored by the AFSC's Nationwide Women's Program, spring 1979.

I would be interested in joining the AFSC network of individuals and groups working on issues raised in this article about women and multinationals. Please add my name to your mailing list.

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Area of interest: _____

Clip and mail to:

Women's Program, American Friends Service Committee
1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

NATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

APRIL 18, 19, 20, 1980

CONFERENCE AGENDA

FRIDAY APRIL 18

P.M.

- 4.30 Registration - AFW Union Building
- 6.00 Dinner and Music - Clinic
- 7.00 WELCOME and Personal Introductions by Conference
Hosts - El Mirage Community Center
- 7.30 Presentation of Participating Organizations - El
Mirage Community Center
- Picture Slides of Farmworkers - El Mirage Community Center
- Film: BLOOD OF THE CONDOR - El Mirage Community Center

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

A.M.

- 8.00 Breakfast - Clinic
- 9.00 WELCOME by El Mirage Town Manager Maggie Reese - El
Mirage Community Center
- 9.05 Brief Introduction on each Workshop - El Mirage
Community Center
- 10.15 WORKSHOP: FARMWORKER WOMEN - El Mirage Community
Center

SATURDAY APRIL 19

P.M.

- 12.30 LUNCH and MUSIC - Clinic
- 1.15 WORKSHOPS:
1. Health - El Mirage Community Center
2. Undocumented Women & Migration - El Mirage Community Center
3. Labor History - AFW Union Bldg
- 3.30 FILM: Lucia followed by group discussion - El Mirage Community Center
- 5.30 DINNER and MUSIC - Clinic
- 6.30 FILM: Double Day - El Mirage Community Center
- 7.30 Teatro libertad - El Mirage Community Center
- 8.30 OPEN DISCUSSION - El Mirage Community Center

.....
SUNDAY APRIL 20

A.M.

- 7.00 Meet at Centro Adelante Campesino to go out to the orchards to visit with undocumented workers
- 8.00 Political mass in orchards
- 9.00 Breakfast at the orchards
- 10.30 Back at Hall: Discussions & Resolutions - El Mirage Community Center

P.M.

- 12.30 Concluding conference - El Mirage Community Center
- 1.00 Press Conference - Centro Adelante Campesino
- 1.30 LUNCH - Clinic
- 3.00 DANCE - Park

sat.

979 7135
9935

arrived 9:45

panel (11) Rachel Orlandin

women had to prepared clothing childcare and stock in food in order to attend conferences whereas men just pick up their bags + take off so it took a real effort for women to come here despite their husbands' requests que no se alborotaran!

Margarita de Leonar Mexico

women decide to join struggle ~~not~~ only continues in the traditional role but also in the non-traditional (struggle) men are also exploited they are not an enemy they are our compañeros we must make them understand also that undocumented women represent a competitive force citizen jobs women working conditions are worse than men they work for even ~~lower~~ lower wages are oppressed within the oppressed carrying child because of inadequate childcare in Mexico women are not passed the land when the rates die they are ~~combed~~ out of it ~~despite~~ difference between poor in U.S. / Mexico! f.u. in every home no matter how poor

979 9291
666

Syloia mexicana
talk to her,

sunday. conclusion

resolution 1. to take steps to unionize both workers & undoc- nationally.

resolution 2. bilateral "carta" to monitor

WOMEN AND GLOBAL CORPORATIONS WORK, ROLES AND RESISTANCE

OCTOBER 6-7-8, 1978 • DES MOINES, IOWA

GLOBAL CORPORATIONS: EFFECTS ON THE LIVES AND WORK OF 12 WOMEN

(Excerpts from transcripts of sessions of a conference on Women and Global Corporations held in October 1978 in Des Moines, Iowa, under the sponsorship of the AFSC Nationwide Women's Program) *

The conference opened with two major presentations, by Sylvia Woods, a union organizer for many years, and by Helen Rodriguez, a Puerto Rican doctor working with the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse. Portions of those talks are included here, at the beginning and end, to give some idea of the framework of information and personal experience around which the conference developed.

1. Sylvia Woods: "The very beginning of my eyes being opened to the need for some changes in this country was when I was nine years old--nine, the tender age of nine. Going to school in New Orleans, Louisiana, and having to walk through a park (in order to get to my school) where there were swings, and a swimming pool, and slides, and everything in the world that a nine-year-old would like to take a part in. And I could not use any of those. I couldn't even sit in the park. All I could do was walk across the park to get to this school that just had a dirt bed around it, the school sitting in the middle--not a tree, not a shrub, not anything. And my heart was broken! Imagine! a nine-year-old not being able to sit in a swing! You put a child on a swing and he thinks he's going to soar to the clouds, and he's so happy. I could not sit in those swings, and I became angry. And I am angry now. Way back then I was angry and I stayed angry, because very few things have changed. I never thought I'd live long enough to see in New Orleans, the city that I was born in, that I would be able to ride in the front of the bus. I did see that, but I'm still angry because there are so many other things that need to be changed.

I came up to Chicago, like the immigrants who came here from overseas, expecting to find the gold in the streets. We came to Chicago and we found we might just as well have stayed in New Orleans, because there wasn't a thing different. So I went to work in a laundry. Those of you who have seen the film Union Maids know what happened when I went to the laundry, didn't know how to go about it, got everybody fired, including me, and went on to another laundry. And I really went to work in organizing that laundry. And I think it was the first time that the cleaners and laundry workers were organized into one union. And it was a success!

You know, I think sometime we ought to have a conference of women and men together and just talk about us, telling from where we came, what we want to do, what our goals are, what brought us into the progressive movement, what brought us into wanting to make some changes in this country for a better way of life for everybody. You know, just sit down and discuss this. Don't you think that would be interesting? Just gab about us, the ones who are really out to make some changes in this country.

CONFERENCE CONVENER: NATIONWIDE WOMEN'S PROGRAM

American Friends Service Committee • 1501 Cherry Street • Philadelphia, PA 19102

* Transcript quotes selected from statements of many women at the conference, for presentation to the AFSC National Community Relations Committee 12/8/78 as part of a description of the range of perspective and experience at the conference and some of its implications for CRD work and constituencies.

I'm so happy that so many young people are here. I feel sorry for you, because you are the ones that are going to have to make the changes in this country, and it's going to be a hard task. You have really got to be committed to stay in the fight to make these changes, because everywhere you turn you are going to be knocked this way and that way. But if you stick it out, if you have that staying power--that is the thing that counts."

2. (Interpreter: "The next two speakers are two women farmworkers from Arizona. One is now working in a legal service office for farmworkers, and the other is one of the women who went out on strike in the onion strike last fall, with the Maricopa County Organizing Committee. They have asked me to interpret for them, because they feel more comfortable speaking in Spanish, so I'll try to do the best I can to reflect what they say.")

"Soy de Arizona, y trabajo en servicios legales para campesinos. Trabajo con gente sin documentación y la gente local. Yo también tuve la experiencia de ser persona sin documentos. Quisiera platicar sobre lo que pasó en el estado de Arizona."

"I am from Arizona, and I work with legal services for farmworkers. I work with undocumented workers and local people, local farmworkers. I have also personally experienced being an undocumented worker. I'd like to tell you what happened in the state of Arizona."

"El Octubre del año pasado, cientos de campesinos sin documentación salieron a huelga organizada por El Comité Organizador del Condado de Maricopa (MCOP). Demandaron mejores sueldos, ya que se les pagaba cinco pesos por día. Demandaron mejor tratamiento, ya que les echaban veneno a su comida, que se encuentra bajo los árboles donde, también, ellos duermen."

"In October of last year, hundreds of farmworkers, organized by Maricopa County Organizing Committee, went on strike. They demanded better salaries because they were paid \$5 a day. They demanded better treatment. Their food was being poisoned because the soil where they were living and where they were sleeping was being poisoned."

"Además quiero hacer el punto de que también las mujeres dormían bajo los árboles."

"I'd also like to stress that there also are farmworkers, women farmworkers, sleeping under trees. They are outdoors."

"Se está investigando que ese veneno estaba esterilizando a los hombres."

"There is an investigation going on to see if the poison that they apply to trees is making men sterile."

"Ganaron todas las demandas que ellos le hicieron al rancharo."

"After the strike they had won all the demands that they had made to the grower."

"Durante la huelga ellos sufrieron mucho, pues la Inmigración los correteó mucho, también la policía. La policía les echaban los perros. Hacían esto para quebrar su huelga, pero los campesinos siguieron adelante."

"During the strike they suffered a lot by being harrassed, by Immigration and by the police. Police would put the dogs on them all the time in order to break the strike, but the farmworkers just hung on and they did not stop the strike."

"Esta huelga fue la primera huelga que se llevó a cabo por personas sin documentos, y quedará escrito en la historia de los Estados Unidos."

"This strike was the first strike done by undocumented workers, and it will be written in the history of the United States."

"Cinco rancheros en Arizona aplicaron para la forma H-2, para traer gente de otros países a trabajar por menos sueldo. Pero nosotros sabemos que esto se usa para dividir al trabajador. El ranchero no ganó."

"Five growers in Arizona applied for the form H-2 in order to bring workers from other countries so they could pay them less. We know that this is being used to divide workers. The growers did not obtain the permits."

"Sabemos también que los rancheros tienen intereses en las compañías grandes como en la película que vimos anoche."

"We also know that the grower has interests invested in big companies like we saw in the movie last night."

"Pero seguiremos peleando, y estaré con mi gente."

"But we will continue to struggle, and I will stay with my people."

3. "Estuve en la huelga de la cebolla que tuvo lugar el año pasado.* La huelga de la cebolla estuvo organizado por El Comité Organizador del Condado de Maricopa. Se habían organizado tres meses antes de comenzar la huelga."

"I was part of the onion strike which happened last year. * This strike was also organized by Maricopa County Organizing Committee. It took three months to organize before we actually went on strike."

"Habíamos pensado que iban a salir dos ranchos en la huelga, nada más. Pero cuando comenzó la huelga, se salieron gente de otros ranchos. Nos sentimos muy bien--defendiendo sus derechos, tres mil personas se salieron de sus trabajos."

"We thought that only two farms were going to go out on strike. But when the strike started people from other farms came. We felt very good--3,000 people left their work to fight for their rights."

* a second strike

"Es que ya estábamos cansados de las condiciones en que nos tenían los rancheros. Nos pagaban mal. Nos estaban pagando 25 centavos el 'bushel', nada más."

"We were very tired of the conditions that we were working under. They were paying us 25 cents per bushel of onions."

"Me han de perdonar, porque estoy muy nerviosa. Es la primer vez que hablo frente a un grupo. Estoy impuesta a trabajar en los 'files' y cuidar niños."

"You'll have to excuse me about being nervous, because this is the first time I have spoken in front of people. I've only been used to working in the fields and taking care of children."

"Es que, in esta huelga, nosotros los trabajadores de 'files' de cebolla no estuvimos impuestos a pelear por nuestros derechos; y a la ultima hora nos cansamos y peleamos por nuestros derechos. ¡Y ganamos!"

"We onion workers weren't used to fighting for our rights. But finally we grew tired of it and decided to stop and begin to fight. And we won!"

"Los rancheros usaban la tactica de usar 'sheriffes' para quebrar nuestra huelga. Encarcelaron los organizadores de MCOP. Encarcelaban a todos los hombres, y nos dejaban a nosotras las mujeres con los niños en las lineas de piquete

"The growers used the tactic of using sheriffs in order to break the strike. They jailed the organizers from MCOP. They jailed all the men, and just left the women out. The women stood out on the picket lines with the children."

"Creían que con eso nos iban a asustar. Nomás porque eramos mujeres. Pero no nos asustaron."

"They thought what they did was going to scare us, because we were women. But they did not scare us."

"Ganamos un 'incremento' de 26 centavos a 31 centavos. Cinco centavos para nosotros es mucho dinero porque, por muchos años, se quedaba al mismo precio."

"We won a raise from 26 cents to 31 cents. Five cents for us is a lot of money, since there hadn't been a raise for many years."

Duramos en huelga 80 días. Los rancheros creían que era una cosa imposible, porque nosotros no teníamos fondos, no estábamos preparados de nada--ni dinero ni nada. Creían los rancheros que en tres días nos íbamos a morir de hambre."

"The strike lasted for 80 days. The growers believed it wasn't possible, because we had no funds, we weren't prepared in anything--no money, nothing. The growers thought we would die of hunger in three days."

Despues que se acabó la huelga, seguí yo yendo a juntas. Y esta es la primer conferencia que yo he ido, ha hablar con tanta gente. Muchas gracias."

"After the strike ended I kept on going to meetings. And this is the first conference that I've been to, or spoken to so many people. Thank you very much."

4. "I am from Denver, Colorado, where I work with the Service Employees Union. I came here hoping to get a few answers. We've fought some battles there against multinational corporations and we want to feel we've launched a few. We're trying to organize workers right now who are fighting multinationals in nursing homes. How many of you have ever worked in a nursing home, know anybody who has? The conditions are horrible. It's mostly women and minorities (mostly women too) who work in nursing homes. We're trying to organize nursing homes in Colorado owned by Geriatrics, Incorporated, which is in turn owned by ARA, Incorporated, which also owns pharmaceutical services, food service, laundry service--they just buy and sell everything from each other and the money multiplies as it goes around in a circle and never goes outside there. It's a great scam. We have learned a lot. I hope to share some things with you, and I've learned a lot just in the time that I've been here.

I think that the biggest problem that you face in organizing against a multinational corporation is you have to deal with the fear that people have from the very beginning. There is fear there, and I think we're deluding ourselves if we say 'let's be positive' and all that. It is important to be positive, but let's deal with the fear that the people and the employees have when they say 'We are dealing with something so huge. How can we fight back?' The way that we can fight back is that we have to be in total unity with one another, and, when it comes down the line, we have to totally withdraw our support from that entity in every way possible. Which means organizing a committee, it means that the workers have to be organized to go on strike if that's what it comes down to. That's a problem that we're having, that the horribly low-paid occupations like nursing homes, where there are no benefits (they don't even have the 8-hour day; they have no health insurance; minimum wage; terribly demanding, exhausting work; a lot of back injuries; a lot of occupational diseases)--they can't afford to go on strike. They don't have the energy to do it for long times, they just can't deal with it. But that's what we have to do.

The one thing I wanted to share with you is the thing that we have learned in trying to fight against the multinationals--that you have to be ready to make the sacrifice of going on strike. It's hard to do when you're dealing with people. The people that we're organizing--they don't pay them enough, and they can't afford to lose even one day's pay. So this means total unity. It means organizing the community. It means having support systems--in food, in childcare, in shelter things--available. So when you get down to that time that you really are going on strike, you're going to take your labor away from the company--that's the only way that you can stop them. It's the only power that we have. Take it."

5. "I am a representative of the Women of All Red Nations. We are here as evidence to the Western hemisphere. I'm not used to speaking either--this is one of the largest groups I've talked to. I'm glad to see that women of the Western hemisphere are coming forward in our struggle. No matter what repression has been in the Western hemisphere, we have survived the most sophisticated means of genocide. We are here because we want to hold hands with all the women, on a national and international level--because we're fighting for our survival. As a people, we are the only color that is not

represented in the United Nations. So we're here. We know that we have major differences. We're a natural people. We have survived by the natural laws. But we're fighting against corporations. We're fighting the bigshots. Now that the United States is losing its control, the foreign policy is changing and people are taking care of their own destinies, they have turned to their domestic resources. They had us put on reservations, desolate parts of the country, but they have found now that 70 to 80 percent of that land holds the mineral resources. So they're after us. It has started--miners dying, the effects of pollution on breast-feeding--it's hitting us right in the heart, the women.

We want our land. We want to keep it. It's sacred to us. The earth is our mother. They are women mountains that we have to respect, that hold some of the most valuable resources in this country. We've been offered a lot of money. But, no matter what their dollars bring, we don't want the money. We want the land."

6. "I work with the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, FLOC, in Toledo, Ohio. Less than a month ago FLOC was involved in a strike in that area that involved from 1,000 to 2,000 farmworkers, and I came here today to let everybody know about that strike and about a boycott that we are organizing right now. I have some information that I can give to people on it, and I want people to ask me questions and to talk to me whenever they see me--because I think our strike is very significant. It's one of the few farmworkers' strikes in the Mid-West. Although we were not recognized as a union by the canneries, it's an ongoing struggle. We will continue.

In addition to that, our conflict is not with the farmer, who is many times the guy that you hit for improved benefits. Our conflict is with Campbell Soup and Libby-McNeil-Libby. I think that ties in very well with this conference, because that's who our boycott's going to be against. I think we all have to work together to let Libby's and Campbell's know that, although they say they are not directly responsible for the farmworkers because the farmers hire them, that isn't true--because they are making money from those workers. The farmer makes more money than the farmworker, but Campbell's and Libby's are definitely making a lot more money than those farmers. Last year the tomato crop in Ohio was worth \$27.5 million. Of that money, a farmworker gets from 20 to 25 cents per hamper--that's 33½ pounds of tomatoes. I think he deserves a little bit more than that, so I welcome everybody to please talk to me about it.

I want to say also that hearing testimony from other women, and women who are working in the same area as I am--agribusiness--as well as in other areas, strengthens our convictions. I think we have to do that often--to share our experiences and become a new force."

7. "A woman who spoke earlier was saying she wanted to get in touch with some women from other places. I'm from Juarez, Mexico. I'm the director of COMO, Centro de Orientación de la Mujer Obrera. We have 107 multinational plants. 98 or 95 percent of their direct laborers are women. Our whole social system is upside-down. We have a very high unemployment--a male rate--and sub-employment. We also have all the problems of what we do with those--what do you call them?--'undocumented aliens', that come to our border and are not trying to 'invade' you. We also know that the sterilization program in Mexico is not a

program that the Mexican Government has been 'persuaded' to take over, but that it is a condition of the International Monetary Fund, in order to get loans. This is the type of problem that Latin Americans and Third World nations are having.

I thought one thing that has been mentioned is possibly a key to organizing on some of our problems, for being able to help the willing workers in the Malaysian plants, in the Mexican plants, in the Brazilian plants, and in many of the Third World countries where these plants are going. You have information--for example, on dangerous chemicals--that we don't. And we have no way of finding out. And, for a lot of our workers, even if these things were labelled, they would not be able to read it. If somehow we could get into a coalition with the electronics or textile workers in these very same plants in different countries, and be able to get to each other information, that might help. In places where unions don't exist, there could still be pressure groups that would be able to face these issues as soon as they got the information. But very definitely you're going to get it first. The next part, I think, is a question of working hard."

8. "For the past few years I've been working on the whole question of baby formula sales. I guess most people here know about the boycott we've been having against Nestle, which has been going on for over a year. Are you all aware that Libby-McNeil-Libby is a totally-owned subsidiary of Nestle? I'm really glad that the Farm Labor Organizing Committee is focusing on them. I think that, in the strike by FLOC, and in the boycott that they're calling, and in the boycott that we have going on against Nestle, we can have a very strong alliance between people who are concerned with consumer and healthcare issues and people who are concerned with workers' rights issues.

When we first organized the Nestle boycott, one of the reasons behind it was because Nestle, besides being the largest baby formula producer with the worst practices all over the world, is also the second largest food multinational in the world, and the largest food company in this country--larger than our own General Foods. Just their U.S. subsidiary is larger than any other food company here. Nestle is well-known as a brand name, and it really gives us an opportunity to show companies like Nestle that people organized can do something. Nestle is beginning to react a lot. While initially we didn't feel that the boycott could have an economic pressure, we do feel that's true now. I think that the issue has good organizing potential. So I ask you to support the boycott, and to support the boycott by FLOC, and to support the idea of groups like ours working with farmworker groups."

9. "I'm a Mexican citizen. I'm an anthropologist at Rutgers and at the Colegio de Mexico, and for the last four months I have been living in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. I'm doing a research project in the maquiladoras, in which I intend to lay out some of the characteristics of the working situation and the health hazards that are affecting the daily lives of women along the Mexican border.

In listening to you speak, we are astounded at the kinds of struggles you are involved in, because not only are they worthwhile but they are about a million light-years ahead of what is happening along the border. Not because of the

lack of interest of the workers, but because of the conditions that prevail in that area. The unions are not effective. They are mostly financed by the companies themselves. Just to give you a little information about this: the health hazards, of course, are very real. Basically the wages that are being earned by factory workers, most of whom are female (there are about 270,000 women in Ciudad Juarez, composing about 80 percent of the working force in that city), are \$5.53 for a shift of eight hours a day, which is very remarkable. That makes about 69 cents an hour. You have not only more accentuated health hazards in the electronics factories (RCA, General Electric, Sylvania, etc.), but you also have similar, and perhaps more distressing, circumstances in textile-garment factories. It's 48 hours a week, in which basically the only benefit you get is Social Security, with a very bad transportation system and, of course, the ever-present piecework in which the 'incentives' (as they're euphemistically called) are amazing. The quotas are also amazing. The standards, for example, include the sewing of 2800 sleeves in order to be entitled to minimum wage-- which, as I said, is about \$5.50 a shift of an eight-hour day.

So what we're here for, the reason why we came, is to find ways in which we can solidarize, and ask for your solidarity with a country such as Mexico. The situation is very distressing in the United States, and I know it is. And the struggle is very important in this country. But the situation of Third World workers is impossible--if imaginable, even worse--and the instruments that we have in order to fight against the situation are scant. So we're very interested in making connections and asking for your solidarity--but a solidarity that goes beyond mere moral support."

10. "I just would like to say, please don't take pictures. We are two Filipinas here, and we'd just like to make international solidarity with you people here. We feel that all of us are involved in bringing about some kind of liberation among our people. In the Philippines right now, we live under a repressive government, we have martial law. This t-shirt that I'm wearing has been made by political prisoners in our country. We are here to bring about support from you people. But we also feel that it's not just your support you have to give us, but that we have to help one another. Because I think that liberation, or freedom, that we talk about may not be brought by just you supporting us, but that if we're here we have to be able to come up with the real thing, no? I think we have heard so many talks here, so many groups, but I think maybe we might have so many of these and not really come up with one united force. I think, just like what is happening in our country, we are dominated by multinationals. We work with, recruit organizers from, the peasants affected by the multinational corporations and agribusiness--like Del Monte, Dole, United Brands, and all these other big multinationals. We feel, I think, that this is a concern of all of us, the peoples of the world, because the multinationals are so united--although they are so weak in a sense. Therefore we all have to bring our hands and work together--not just talk, not just make researches, but really have to work, and work hard, to bring freedom to all our peoples."

11. "I'm an electronics worker from the Santa Clara Valley in California. There is, of course, a myth in the electronics industry that this is 'women's work', that we as women don't need a decent wage because we all have husbands somewhere, or we are young people and are living with our parents. This, of

course, is in fact not true. At least half of the people I work with are women who are either self-supporting or the heads of households.

What this means is that the situation in Santa Clara Valley is that the government, the county government and the state government, subsidize these companies that are making incredible profit. They subsidize their labor in the form of food stamps, discounts on child care (like I get in Santa Clara County), and direct grants to women who are making below a subsistence wage to support themselves and their families. So, one of the burning issues, one of the talks you hear every time you sit down at a table with a tray for lunch, is a question of child care. Women--every day they struggle. You know--you have a babysitter one week and the babysitter leaves the kid in front of the tv and you come back and it's all wet. What are you going to do tomorrow? What are you going to do tomorrow with your kid? You have a child care center that you are putting your children in. But Proposition 13 has been passed in California and they're going to have to double the fee that you pay for your child care, or reduce the number of children getting these services. It's something that you hear talked about all the time.

The situation in general in the Santa Clara Valley is that housing costs there are some of the highest in the nation. It's becoming virtually impossible for workers, especially electronics workers, to ever look at the day when they can own a home. In fact, many of us have a hard time finding apartments. There is no effective public transportation, and low-cost housing, what there is, is often spread out far away from the electronics plants we work in. My husband and I shared a car going to work, and we had to commute an hour each way every day. Child care is a critical issue. It is now particularly important because, due to the passage of Proposition 13, most state-subsidized child care will be cut out next year. Schools are very bad. National literacy tests of Valley students showed them as having lower scores than most areas of the deep South. I guess the way I'd put it is: the industry deprives us of our rights, treats us as girls, and takes no responsibility for external conditions in the county whose economy they control completely."

12. Helen Rodriguez: "There are many things that we (the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse) have discovered in our four and a half years of working together, delving into the issue of sterilization abuse and talking to people.

One of them is that forced sterilization in this country has been around for a long-long time. That actually there is a history of nearly 70 years of law- and power-enforced sterilization of people, used either as punishment against people or used for reasons of so-called 'race betterment', meaning the notion that some people should not have children and do not have the right to have children. And that, from the years 1909 to 1964, 36 states had in their books laws empowering the states to sterilize anyone of a large category of people, including the label 'mentally retarded', the 'criminalistic', the 'psychiatrically ill', and a number of other people such as epileptics, the blind or partially blind, in some states the deaf or partially deaf. That's something that a lot of people in this country do not know: that there were over 60,000 sterilizations during those years, of people who were really helpless to refuse.

I trained in Puerto Rico and I graduated from medical school in 1960, and I'd been working with the medical school there for about ten years before I came to New York. Nevertheless, there were things that were going on that most of us didn't realize had such a tremendous magnitude. I mean, I knew that there were sterilizations in Puerto Rico and I knew that friends of mine, or patients, or mothers of my patients, had gotten or were asking for them. But I had no idea that sterilization had reached over a third of Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age by 1968. That really shocked me when I read it. And when I read that about one quarter of the women who had been sterilized regretted it for one reason or another (as shown in a 1968 survey), that also came as a very shocking thing.

It is in this framework that we then see the sterilization of Black women, of Native American women, and of Hispanic women in this country, and of women on welfare including poor white women. It is in this framework of a forced sterilization, or the thought that the state can define categories of people who ought to be sterilized.

That was part of our learning. Looking at the issue more closely and trying to talk to groups about it we found a number of barriers to understanding which are still present now, four years later.

One of the barriers to understanding is that there are people in this country who are so insulated in their way of life, who are so out of contact with the experiences of people who have to stand in line from 4 o'clock in the morning on, holding their children around them, to get to some welfare worker. Those of us who live in cities in this country have seen those lines and are seeing them every day. There are people who just cannot visualize that experience. I think there are people who cannot visualize what it is to live in a rat- and cockroach-infested tenement, walking up with your bags of groceries and with your laundry and with your children, up the rickety, fire-trap stairs. I think this kind of insulated vision of the world often kept women from seeing what was happening to their sisters, to their Black or Puerto Rican or Native American sisters. I mean that they could just not see it because their own stratified position kept them from seeing that reality. That is something we have to struggle on through, that is, broadening our vision and breaking down some of those class barriers so that we share the reality of life in this country as it is for a large, large group of people, perhaps for the majority of people.

Another thing we saw that was a barrier to understanding was basically the notion that 'Maybe it's true, maybe there are people who have too many children. Maybe there are people who should not have children because they're on welfare and they're poor, unfit to support the children.' So that, in some way, that notion in some people's heads kept them from seeing the sterilization abuse issue and, anyway, from identifying with it.

Another thing, sort of similar to what I said before in terms of insulation, is how your reality shapes you and your refusal to see someone else's reality. A very individualistic notion of how we get our rights also keeps people from understanding the sterilization abuse issue: the notion that somehow, as an individual, I am powerful enough to negotiate my relationship with a doctor, rather than saying 'Hey, let's look at the health care system and let's see what happens to people within that health care system and let's see

whose rights are being infringed upon and when and where.' Saying 'I have a good gynecologist and therefore I would not get abused or I never consent unless I've read a full volume on the issue', or whatever. It's the idea that, as an individual, one is exempt from whatever is happening to everybody else. I think, again, that's an area where a lot of work needs to be done in bringing people to much more of an understanding of things in a systemic way, which is what I think we're looking at when we look at corporations. When we talk about corporations, we're looking at systems, we're looking at the economic system, in a very critical way.

The other thing that we learned as we went on (I guess some of us had surmised it on an abstract level but we really hadn't come up against the nitty gritty part of it) is that there are powerful interests involved in this whole issue of, not just sterilization, but the issues of control of people, of population control. These interests are tremendously powerful, tremendously aggressive and violent in their thrust for population control. They are part of a really vast network. Let me just mention briefly some of them so you'll get a notion of who they are and what is behind them.

Take International Planned Parenthood. Until 1975 directors included General William H. Draper, who was also in the direction of the Population Crisis Committee and the Campaign to Stop the Population Explosion; represented Nixon in the Commission on Population before the United Nations; was a partner in Dillon-Read, Inc., of Wall Street; and was also on the board of directors of Mexican Light and Power. (By the way, Mexico is now one of the countries where there's a tremendous thrust in population control because the Mexican Government has been persuaded to go along with it; over \$70 million is now being invested in a campaign with the scare tactics that 'The Mexicans are going to overrun the United States because they're crossing the borders'.) Involved in the direction of International Planned Parenthood also: Lamont Dupont Copeland; Eugene R. Black (who was the director of the World Bank); and other corporate representatives. Represented on the board: Dupont Chemical; Chemical Bank of New York; U.S. Sugar Corporation; General Motors; Chase Manhattan; International Nickel; Marconi; RCA; Xerox; Gulf Oil; American Cyanamid; Universal Oil Products; and others. They're not exactly your next-door liberal neighbor who is for women's rights and pro-choice. Tied in also with the Department of Defense; the State Department; A.I.D.; and the World Bank. Financed through the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations; A.I.D.; and other private and public donations.

If you look at the complexity of this, it looks like the interlocking boards of the multinationals are represented in the population control establishment. I'm really very concerned. I think through our work what we have begun unearthing is really like those roots of those big, big trees--in Puerto Rico they're called Indian laurel trees. They run aerial roots which come out of the branches and, before you know it, they've undermined sidewalks and houses, and crept into walls, and so on. We're really dealing with this kind of establishment. We have to follow those roots, and we have to begin cutting them out from the very base part of the root.

We Puerto Ricans have lived 'development', what some of these organizations are talking about. Puerto Rico is now a very developed country. It is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world, actually. It is no longer an agrarian economy; in fact, the agrarian part of it has been totally destroyed. We import practically everything we eat, to the last grain

of rice and the red kidney beans. We are a totally dependent, industrialized country, because the industrialization and the development have been done by the American corporations to serve as extensions of the American corporations, and are really completely intertwined with the economy of these corporations. So the question is really not development. I think that has to be looked at critically--that development has to be defined in terms of who owns the means, and for whom they are being developed, and who is setting up the goals of development in a given society. So that they're talking about development for the rest.

I started telling you how our work has gotten us into this kind of ramification and the connections that we see between these interests, which basically are geared to perpetuating and extending the control of multinational corporations over the lives and the societies of people whom they hope to continue to exploit and whose exploitation they want to intensify. The thought is that one has to begin to make these connections to begin to understand the power network that is behind the issue that one is fighting on. It is in this way that we begin to, issue by issue, deal with the power and cut off the tentacles. Thank you."

For more information, please contact:
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

12/78



Pro
EL COMITE ~~PARA~~ LOS DERECHOS CHICANOS (CCR)
ANUNCIO' HOY QUE HOSPEDARA' LA CONFERENCIA
CHICANA NACIONAL DE INMIGRACION, LOS DIAS
23, 24, Y 25 DE MAYO. EL LEMA DE LA CONFERENCIA
SERÁ "TIEMPO DE RESISTENCIA".

UNA MARCHA CONMEMORATIVA FRONTERIZA PARA
PROCLAMAR EL FIN A LAS BRUTALIDADES Y A
LA MILITARIZACION DE LA FRONTERA MEXICO/
E.E.U.U. TOMARA' LUGAR DURANTE LA CONFERENCIA.

HERMAN BRACA ~~INTERLOCUTOR~~ PRESIDENTE DE LA
CCR Dijo, QUE EL PROPOSITO DE LA
CONFERENCIA SERA' PARA BUSCAR SOLUCIONES A LA
ESCALACION DE VIOLENCIA EN FORMA DE ALEVOSOS
CRIMENES QUE INCLUYEN HOMICIDIOS, RAPTO,
APALEADAS Y UN SIN NUMERO DE VIOLACIONES
DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS, CIVILES, Y CONSTITUCIONALES
EN LA FRONTERA Y EN LAS COMUNIDADES
CHICANAS

Además LA CONFERENCIA SE DIRIGIRA' A
RESOLUCIONAR Y A FORMALIZAR UNA "NUEVA
DIRECCION" BASADA EN ^{LA} AUTO-DETERMINACION

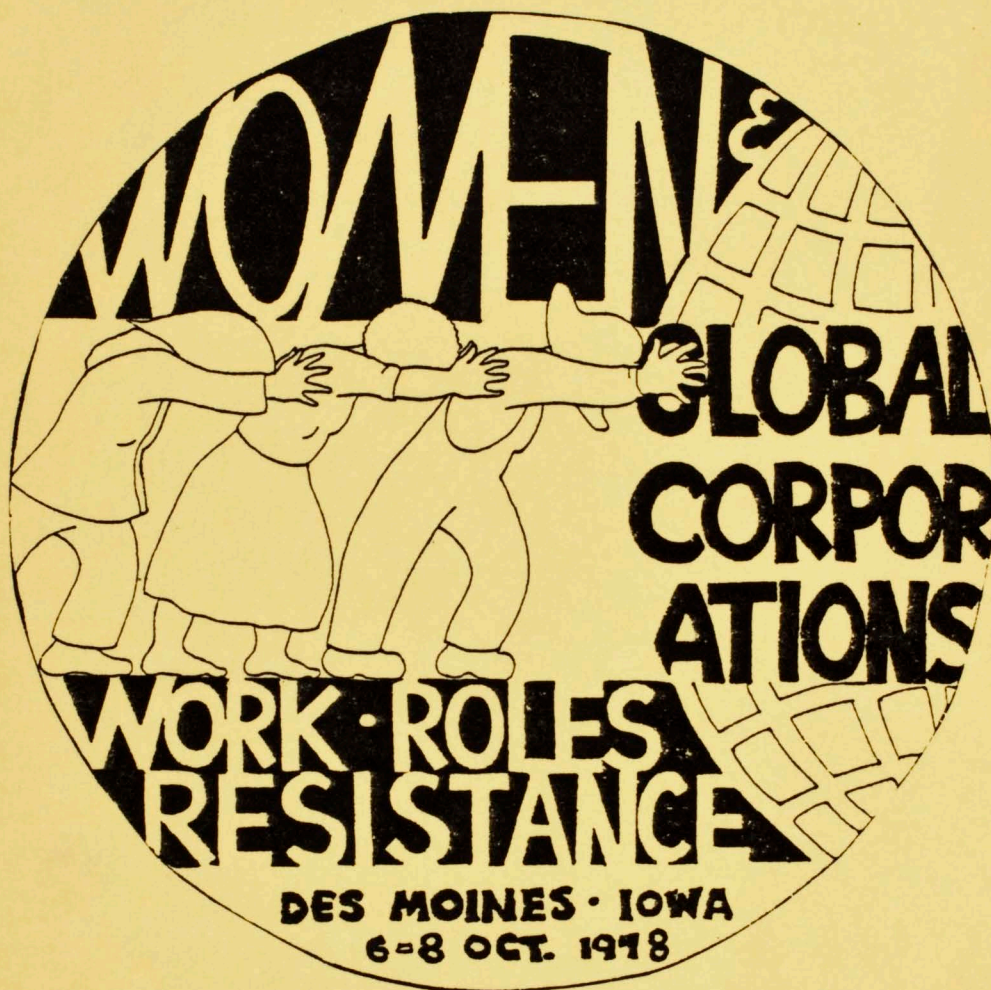
DE NUESTRA GENTE Y A LLEGAR A UN COMÚN ACUERDO
PARA MANIFESTAR LA UNIDAD CHICANA EN LOS
ASUNTOS ~~in~~ migratorios ANTES DE LAS ELECCIONES
PRESIDENCIALES DE 1980.

EL SR. BACA AÑADIÓ QUE LA MARCHA TOMARÁ
LUGAR EL DÍA 25 DE MAYO EN SAN YSIDRO
CALIFORNIA. Y SERÁ CON EL ~~intento~~ ^{FIN} de CONMEMORAR
LAS VÍCTIMAS QUE HAN MUERTO Y LAS QUE
HAN SIDO BRUTALIZADAS EN MANOS DE LA
INS/BORDER PATROL.

ENDSADONES, ORADORES, TALLERES Y OTRA
INFORMACIÓN SERÁN PUBLICADAS ~~por la~~
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10 complete
Registration forms - Necha

WOMEN AND GLOBAL CORPORATIONS: WORK, ROLES AND RESISTANCE



DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES

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CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

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This is a directory of individuals, groups and resource materials concerning how multinational corporations affect the lives of women, both in the United States and in the Third World.

This Directory is not encyclopedic, academically objective or totally exhaustive because it is very much the creature of the living network of organizers, groups and programs engaged in these issues.

In conjunction with gathering resources for a nationwide conference, *WOMEN AND GLOBAL CORPORATIONS: WORK, ROLES AND RESISTANCE*, material was compiled selectively, focusing on the impact of three particular industries on the daily lives of women: Food/agribusiness, textile/garment and electronics.

In some cases it seemed necessary to include basic background information on issues which cut across many industries as well as the particular aspects of a focus on women. In general the aim was to share, as systematically as we could, information about work we were involved in and resources we find useful.

On some levels this directory is part of the beginning stages of work on women and global corporations. We desperately wish there was more material which analyzed precisely how the routine behavior (rather than breakdown or particular aberrations) of the multinational corporate system affects women. That analysis is occurring in exciting ways and places but at this time is still fragmentary. We are hopeful that the connections that have emerged as a result of the Women and Global Corporations Conference and that are developing as a result of the growing network of women and groups will enable us all to construct comprehensive analysis and more effective strategy and programs.

Also missing, more from the directory than from real life, are the bulk of leaflets and information used in daily work. Many of the articles and films cited are suitable for introducing people to the cluster of issues which make up the women and global corporations perspective. But the bulk of such ordinary materials as organizing leaflets, publicity flyers and program outlines, because of their high level of specificity and timeliness, need to be exchanged directly among a network of organizers and researchers rather than in a published document.

HOW THE DIRECTORY IS ORGANIZED

The directory is divided into two parts: a section listing resource material and established organizations and a section listing people.

(over)

The following publications are available from:

Nationwide Women's Program
AFSC-1501 Cherry St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Women and Global Corporations: Work, Roles, and Resistance. 1979.

1. Proceedings of a national conference convened by the AFSC Women's Program. Includes major presentations, workshop reports, evaluations, and postscript. \$4.50.
2. Directory of printed and audio-visual resources, listing of conference participants, networks and groups focused on issues addressed at the conference. \$3.50.
3. Study Packet of 24 reprints and articles used as resources and background for the conference, focusing on basic information about global corporations, women's jobs, and the textile/garment, electronics, and agribusiness/food industries. \$4.00.

The scope of this publication grew a lot during the two-year period of conference planning and follow-up. Carol Bragg (AFSC, Providence) volunteered to make a master list of all the resources recommended during conference sessions and to compile the master mailing list of participants and brief descriptions of their work provided on forms contained in conference packets.

The section covering individuals includes 1) a directory of participants from the October 1978 conference on Women and Global Corporations in Des Moines, Iowa and descriptions of their work and 2) a directory of individuals who have indicated that they are involved in work related to women and global corporations and are interested in being part of an educational and organizing network.

Jeb Mays (conference planning task force) and Saralee Hamilton (Nationwide Women's Program Coordinator) annotated and expanded the industry and workshop material to include many items not available during the pre-conference process and tracked down several rumors of conference resources within oral tradition.

Resource materials (see index) are arranged alphabetically in chapters corresponding to the issue and industry workshops at the conference. Many are closely related topics which we have assigned to a particular chapter based on our best sense of the scope of the topic. There are three additional categories: Economics, Films and Slide Shows and Periodicals.

Each issue/industry category includes (1) publications, (2) articles and periodicals, (3) groups and (4) films and slide shows.

Films and slide shows listed in the Film and Slide Show section duplicate the materials listed in the topical categories.

Since many films are pertinent to several topics we felt that presenting films separately would make it easier to consider several films when planning a film showing or would help to locate a particular film. However, the Periodicals section does not duplicate periodicals listed within the other chapters.

DIRECTORY FORM

While we cannot predict a fixed date for a second edition and revisions, we have included a short questionnaire as a tool for keeping material current and continuously expanding the network of individuals and groups working within areas taken up by the Women and Global Corporations Project. Please keep on sending in address changes, descriptions of new and better resources and ideas for organizing.

Winter, 1979

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AFSC-1501 Cherry St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 241-7160

Onward,

Saralee Hamilton
Saralee Hamilton, for
the Women and Global
Corporations Project

AGRIBUSINESS



Publications

AGRIBUSINESS MANUAL: BACKGROUND PAPERS ON CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND HUNGER ISSUES - Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (NY: ICCR, 1978), 231 pp, \$6.00.

A valuable resource for understanding the growth of U.S. based giant corporations that control food production, processing and marketing around the world, and for getting involved in supporting actions to counter their power. Sections include food production, commodity trade, agricultural inputs, nutrition of processed foods, resource listings, and more.

ALL THE LIVELONG DAY: THE MEANING AND DEMEANING OF ROUTINE WORK - Barbara Garson (NY: Penguin Books, 1977), 221 pp, \$1.95.

Examines women working in a variety of situations, including interviews with women on the packing lines at a Bumble Bee tuna cannery in Oregon.

BREAD AND JUSTICE: TOWARD A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER - James B. McGinnis, Paulist Press, available from Institute for Education in Peace and Justice, 2747 Rutger St, St Louis, MO 63104, \$6.95 (Teachers manual - \$8.95). Analysis of and ways to change economic and political conditions that cause world hunger. Information on trade, multinational corporations and global interdependence.

CANNERY ROW - John Steinbeck (NY: Bantam Books, 1945), 123 pp, \$1.50. With an unlikely cast of characters, Steinbeck portrays the lives of those who grow, pick, can and process the foods we eat -- similar in many ways still to the reality of 1945.

CIC BRIEFS - Corporate Information Center, 475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 566, New York, NY 10027.

Appear in each edition of The Corporate Examiner, a monthly newsletter on corporate social responsibility. Briefs on food and agribusiness include:

- Do Cash Crops Benefit Third World Nations, Feb. 1977
- Gulf & Western in the Dominican Republic, I, Oct. 1975
- Gulf & Western in the Dominican Republic, II, Nov/Dec 1976
- Agribusiness and World Hunger, 1976
- Agribusiness and the Food Crisis, 1974

Each CIC BRIEF highlights a particular area, focusing on one or more corporations, and provides information about action options and resources for issues covered. Well-researched, tightly written.

DEL MONTE WORKING PAPERS - Bay Area Del Monte Working Group (CA: 1977), \$2.00.

Earthwork Books, 3410 19th St, San Francisco, CA 94110

A packet of information on Del Monte Corporation, including the NACLA Report on Del Monte, fact sheets on the corporation's operations in Southern Africa, domestic issues and consumer affairs.

- FARM LABOR ORGANIZING 1905-1967: A BRIEF HISTORY - National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor (NY: 1967), 68 pp, 50¢. Includes material on organizing in California, the Southeast, Hawaii; farmworkers and the National Labor Relations Act; labor unions and farm labor. Though outdated, it provides good historical information.
- FEEDING THE FEW: CORPORATE CONTROL OF FOOD - Susan George, Institute for Policy Studies, Publications Dept, 1901 Q St, NW, Washington D.C. 20009, 202-234-9382, 79 pp, 1979, \$3.95. "The battle for control of the world food system is now being waged, and its chief combatants are agribusiness and the State."
- HARD TOMATOES, HARD TIMES: THE FAILURE OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE COMPLEX - Jim Hightower (Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1978) Documents findings showing that the big agriculture and technical universities, founded to aid consumers and rural communities, have instead focused on corporate structures and needs. Also examines the problems and prospects of American agriculture in the late 1970's.
- HEADING TOWARD THE LAST ROUNDUP: A SUMMARY REPORT ON STRUCTURE, CONTROL AND CONCENTRATION IN THE BEEF INDUSTRY - A.V. Krebs, ed., (San Francisco: Agribusiness Accountability Pubs, 1979) Earthwork, 3410 19th St., San Francisco, CA 94110. A study of the economic concentration occurring in the U.S. beef industry, its causes, and impact on both consumers and farmers.
- HUNGRY FOR PROFITS - Robert J. Ledogar (NY: IDOC/North America, 1976), 208 pp, \$5.95. An in-depth look at U.S.-based food and drug multinational corporations operating in Latin America, showing the basic conflict between the pursuit of profit, and the interests of the continent's low-income peasants and urban workers.
- THE JUNGLE - Upton Sinclair (NY: Signet Books, 1906), 350 pp, \$1.50. A classic muckraking novel about the meat-packing industry and the life of recent immigrants to Chicago. The book led to basic changes in the meat-packing industry.
- LABOR'S DWINDLING HARVEST: THE IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION ON CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS - California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis, CA, 1978), 233 pp, \$6.00. California Institute for Rural Studies, PO Box 530, Davis, CA 95616. Examines 13 crops in a study of the effects of agricultural mechanization on California farmworkers, job displacement projections, and public policy suggestions. Although specific to California, good material on mechanization.
- 1976 DIRECTORY OF MAJOR U.S. CORPORATIONS INVOLVED IN AGRIBUSINESS - A.V. Krebs (San Fran.: Agribusiness Accountability Pubs, 1976), \$3.50. Earthwork, 3410 19th St., San Francisco, CA 94110. A useful listing and description of the top 126 firms in agribusiness; contains much basic information.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN FARM, LAND AND FOOD POLICIES - Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies (Washington, DC, 1978) 315 pp, \$8.

Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies, 1901 Que St., NW, Washington, DC 20009.

A review of issues affecting agriculture and food today: family farms, corporate control, food prices and quality, low-income farmers, farmworkers and farm women, food policies, etc. Section on resources and contacts. Good for general information on the topic.

POLITICS OF LAND - Robert Fellmeth (NY: Grossman, 1973) 713 pp, \$5.95.

Ralph Nader's Study Group Report on Land Use in California is a well-researched examination of the long-range costs of land ownership, use and abuse by private and public powers. Identifies leverage points (legal and political) for accountability and potential change.

PROFIT HUNGRY: THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN CANADA - John Warnock (Vancouver: New Star Books, 1978), 276 pp.

Explores the concentration of economic power in the Canadian food market, the development of conglomerate food firm manufacturers, and the growing dominance of the food industry in Canada by a few powerful U.S. corporations.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF AGRARIAN CHANGE: AN ESSAY ON THE GREEN REVOLUTION - Keith Griffin (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974), 264 pp.

A study of the economic, social and political consequences of the "green revolution" in Asia and Latin America; concluding that the green revolution has been associated with economic inequality and has helped polarize social classes.

Articles

"Agribusiness Targets Latin America"--NACLA Report, Vol. 12, #1, Jan-Feb. 1978, \$2.00.

An examination of the expansion of U.S. agribusiness in Latin America, and how this is transforming the countryside and creating rural poverty and urban slums.

"Caribbean Migration: Contract Labor in U.S. Agriculture"--NACLA Report, Vol. 11, #8, Nov-Dec. 1977, \$2.00.

Details the migration of agricultural workers to harvest agribusiness crops, focusing on working conditions, human rights and organizing efforts.

"Del-Monte: Bitter Fruits"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 10, #7, Sept 1976, \$1.25.

Historical, economic and political analysis of Del Monte, the world's largest canner of fruits and vegetables, and a growing agribusiness influence in the Third World.

- "Farming Out the Home: Women and Agribusiness"--Sally Hacker, Science for the People, Vol. 10, #2, March-April 1978. Discusses how the introduction of agribusiness has changed the lives of farming women, undermining their self-reliance and self-confidence, and making them more dependent.
- "Harvest of Anger"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 10, #6, July-Aug 1976, \$1.25. The story of U.S. agribusiness' penetration of Mexico's north-west, the U.S.-controlled vegetable-exporting industry, and its implications for migrant farmworkers.
- "The Small Farm in Transition"--Ozarka, January 1979, 16pp, \$2.00. Ozark Institute, PO Box 549, Eureka Springs, AR 72632. A special issue of the Ozark Institute's new publication, stressing the specific problems of small farmers in Arkansas as they confront corporate power and government agencies promoting large corporate interests.
- "U.S. Grain Arsenal"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 9, #7, Oct 1975, \$1.25. Analyzes the use of U.S. grain production as a political weapon by both the government and multinational grain trading companies.

Periodicals

- AGBIZ TILLER - San Francisco Study Center, PO Box 5646, San Francisco, CA 94101. Monthly, \$1/issue. Each issue monitors major developments in agribusiness from a public interest perspective. Detailed, investigative reports.
- AG WORLD - 1186 W. Summer St., St. Paul MN 55113. Monthly \$20/yr. A collection of articles, editorials, speeches, graphics and current resources on agriculture and food. Policy oriented.
- RURAL AMERICA - 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington DC 20036. Monthly, \$10/year. National newspaper containing articles on rural issues, programs, policies and events.

Groups

- Agribusiness Accountability Publications - c/o Earthwork, 3410 19th Street, San Francisco, CA 94110. Studies the encroachment of corporate power in rural America and the food economy. Documents corporate domination of agriculture and its impact, challenges government-corporate relationships and seeks new ideas about U.S. agriculture. Publications: AgBiz Tiller, monthly newsletter.

AGRIBUSINESS - 5

Agricultural Marketing Project - 2606 Westwood Dr., Nashville TN 37204.

Organized farmers' markets in 19 southern cities, involved in creating means of direct marketing of small farm products in the south. Issues good pamphlets on food and agricultural issues for consumers and farmers.

Earthwork/Center for Rural Studies, 3410 19th Street, San Francisco, CA 94110.

Clearinghouse of information and resources on land and agricultural issues. Has books, periodicals and library available, as well as films, slide shows and video tapes. Provides assistance and consulting to food and farmworker co-ops, training seminars and conferences on food and land issues.

Farm Labor Organizing Committee - 714 1/2 St. Clare, Toledo, OH 43609.

Organizing farm workers throughout Ohio; coordinating a major national boycott against Del Monte and Libby-Campbell-Libby.

Maricopa County Organizing Project - PO Box 819, El Mirage AZ 85335.

Organizing farmworkers, many of them migrants, around basic labor and human rights issues. Established a service center for farmworkers and their families; currently putting together a women's project.

National Family Farm Coalition - 1346 Conn. Ave., NW, Washington DC 20036.

A new organization seeking to bring together urban and rural people to promote a federal agricultural policy to maintain small and moderate-sized farms.

National Land for People - 2348 N. Cornelia, Fresno, CA 93711.

Research, legislative and public education on land and water rights, focusing on the 160 Acre Limitation/Reclamation Law. Concerned with both family farmers and farmworkers.

Rural America - 1346 Conn. Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

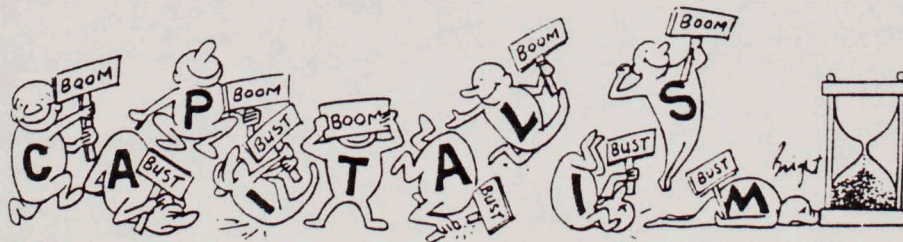
National membership organization advocating on behalf of rural people. Monitors federal legislation and programs, conducts policy-oriented research, organizes annual conference, offers technical assistance on rural issues and policies.

Publications: Rural America, monthly newspaper.

Texas Farmworkers Union - PO Box 876, San Juan, TX 78589.

An independent union organizing farmworkers in Texas, including undocumented workers from Mexico; also working at the legislative level for basic economic, human and political rights.

Publications: Bi-lingual newsletter on union activities: El Cuhamil.



United Farmworkers, AFL-CIO, PO Box 62, Keene, CA 95351
Organizing farmworkers in California and other states, with emphasis on health and safety issues. Has established centers run by farmworkers providing social, economic and legal services free of charge.

Films

GREEN GROW THE PROFITS - 56 mins., color, 1974.
MacMillan Films, 34 McQuesten Pkwy So, Mt. Vernon NY 10550.
A critical examination of agribusiness, focusing on some of the abuses such as contaminated foods and undue pressures on growers by corporations.

MANAGING THE GLOBAL PLANTATION - 35 mins., rent \$10, sale \$60.
AFSC, 2426 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.
A profile of Castle and Cooke, one of the U.S.' biggest agribusiness corporations, looking critically at C&C's process of diversification and growth, which made it a global operation. Examines its impact on workers and their communities.

WHAT HARVEST FOR THE REAPER - 59 mins., color, 1968.
Univ. of California, Extension Media Ctr, Berkeley CA 94720.
Follows a group of farmworkers, as they become caught in an economic system that keeps them perpetually in debt to their employers. Excellent view of the exploitation of southern Black migrant workers.

A DAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE - Florida Public Broadcasting, 55 mins., color, available from Resolution/California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St, San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$70 rental.
Examination of Florida Citrus Commission, interrelationships of private business and government. Exploration of migrant labor through case studies of Black, white, and Chicano people.

TALKIN' UNION - 58 mins., 16mm, b&w, \$40 rental, \$400 sale, Spanish and English.
People's History In Texas, Inc., PO Box 7953, Austin, TX 78712
Oral history film about four Texas women and their union organizing activities from 1930 to 1960, as they responded to problems of low pay, few benefits and poor working conditions. Features efforts among pecan shellers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

SEE ALSO FOOD AND HUNGER.



ALTERNATIVES

Publications

FULL EMPLOYMENT: AN EDUCATIONAL PACKET - Boston Industrial Mission
\$3.50.

Boston Industrial Mission, 56 Boylston St., Cambridge MA 02138.
Answers the questions "who works...and who doesn't?"

THE HOW-TO-START FOLDER FOR SELF-MANAGED BUSINESSES - Christopher
Gunn, Jaroslav Vanek and Strongforce, Inc., 22pp, 80¢.

Strongforce, 2121 Decatur Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008.
Good, readable introduction to setting up democratically-run
businesses.

NO BOSSES HERE - Vocations for Social Change, 1976, 103 pp, \$3.00.

Vocations for Social Change, 107 South St., Boston MA 02111.

A manual on working collectively, including information on
starting and maintaining collectives, decision making, conflict
resolution. A good section on collectives and social change.

WORKERS' CONTROL: A READER ON LABOR AND SOCIAL CHANGE - Gerry

Hunnius, G. David Garson and John Case (eds) (NY: Vintage Books,
1973), 493 pp, \$3.95.

Explores workers' demands for a voice in determining how they do
their jobs. Begins with an analysis of capitalism; how work is
managed; the role of labor unions; current models of worker
participation and self-management; and strategies for change.

CITIZENS INVOLVEMENT TRAINING PROJECT - available from Citizen's

Involvement Training Project, 138 Hasbrouck, University of
Mass., Amherst, MA 01003, \$5.00 per manual.

Collection of eight manuals on organizing, program planning,
fundraising, use of media, group process.

WOMEN TAKING CHARGE: NEW WAYS TO ECONOMIC POWER - Strongforce,

Inc., 2121 Decatur Place, NW, Washington D.C. 20008.

A collection of articles by activist women on worker owned,
worker controlled alternatives.

MUST WE CHOOSE SIDES? CHRISTIAN COMMITMENT FOR THE '80's - Inter-

Religious Task Force for Social Analysis 1979, available from
Inter-Religious Task Force for Social Analysis, 464 19th St.,
Oakland, CA 94612. 127 pp. \$6.95 plus 70¢ mailing. This first
volume of two study/action guides speaks to those searching for
systemic analysis of social injustice. Covers lives of workers,
making of history, myths of capitalism, search for God in
political struggle and class struggle. "The convergence of personal
experience, social analysis and religious tradition marks the
occasion for our involvement as makers, not just victims of his-
tory; as subjects not just objects of human destiny; as change-
agents, and not just observers and complainers."

Periodicals

FORTY ACRES AND A MULE - Emergency Land Fund, monthly, \$2.00/year.
Emergency Land Fund, 233 E. Hamilton St., Jackson, MS 39201.
News and stories about Black co-ops, land trusts and small farming efforts in the southeast.

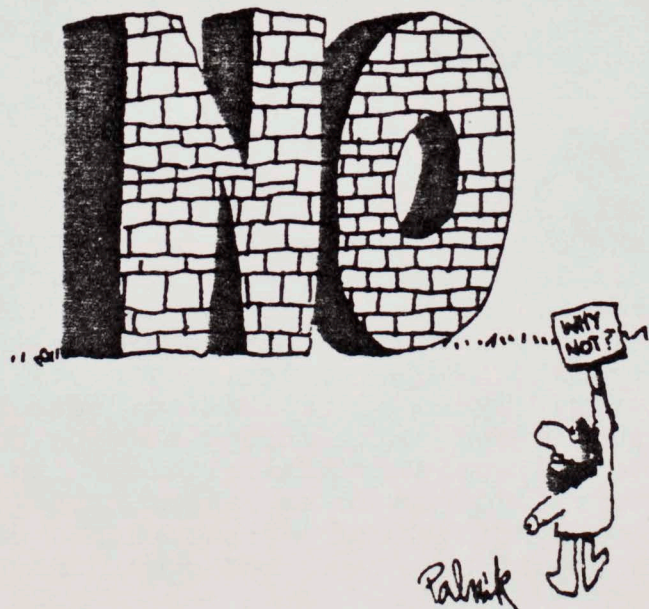
THE WORKBOOK - Southwest Research and Information Center, PO Box 4524, Albuquerque, NM 87106; monthly; \$10/year.
An index guide to sources of information about environmental, social and consumer problems, aimed at helping people in small towns and cities gain access to information to help them assert control over their own lives. Listing is diverse but not very selective.

NOTES ON PUBLIC INTEREST RESOURCES - the Commission For The Advancement of Public Interest Organizations, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1013, Washington, DC 20009, 202-462-0505.
Newsletter.

Films

THE HARVEST COMES HOME: A FILM ON DIRECT MARKETING - 20 min., color, 1976.
Calif. Dept. of Consumer Affairs, Division of Consumer Services, 520 N Street, Sacramento, CA 93214.
A look at different aspects of direct marketing, from co-ops, farmer's markets and roadside stands to community canneries and dryers. Good view of the possibilities and the problems.

WOOD CUTTERS OF THE DEEP SOUTH - 90 mins., color, 1973.
Impact Films, 144 Bleeker St., New York, NY 10012.
Tells of the creation of a cooperative association of poor Black and white workers in Mississippi and Alabama to end their exploitation by the paper and pulpwood corporations.



ALTERNATIVES

Groups - A very few of the local groups around the country involved in creating and living out alternative structures for working and social interaction.

ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now) - 523 West 15th, Little Rock AR 72202.

A coalition of some 150 community organizations in low and moderate income neighborhoods in 11 states, engaged in research, lobbying, legal actions and local political work.

Agricultural Marketing Project - Vanderbilt Medical Center, Station 17, Nashville TN 37232.

One of many groups organizing cooperatives and direct marketing networks among small farmers in the southeast.

Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies - 1901 Que St., NW, Washington, DC 20009

Conducts research, organizes conference and produces publications on major public policy issues: tax reform, public control of public capital; energy; agriculture; women in the economy and a co-op bank project.

Friends Committee on National Legislation- 245 2nd St., NE, Washington D.C. 20002, 202-547-4343.

Produces monthly newsletter on peace and justice issues and a series of leaflets on how to work in politics.

Highlander Research and Education Center - Box 370, RFD 3, New Market, Tennessee 37820, 615-933-3443.

Resource center and library-conducts workshops on a variety of topics-eg: a workshop on women and rural development for Appalachian and African leaders.

Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society (ICUIS) - 5700 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

Information gathering center and clearinghouse- ICUIS provides an information bank, abstract service, annual index, occasional papers and bibliographies, speaker switchboard, resource referrals, research aid and consultation.

The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN19RE England - Academic teaching and research centre concerned with development problems, particularly those relating to poverty, employment and income distribution within Third World countries and to the unequal relationships- economic, political and cultural- between the Third World and the rest of the world economy.

Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization - 348 Convent Avenue, New York, New York, 10031, 212-926-5757.

Provides technical assistance (fundraising, board development etc), community organizing training and research and analysis of policy questions such as the status of Puerto Rico, South Africa, Affirmative Action.

CORPORATE RESEARCH AND STRATEGY

Publications

- CDE STOCK OWNERSHIP DIRECTORY: TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY - Corporate Data Exchange, \$57.50.
The first documentation of the ownership structure of the transportation industry, with 176 company profiles and a ranked list of key voting shareholders.
- CITIZENS GUIDE ON HOW TO USE THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND THE PRIVACY ACT IN REQUESTING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS - Thirteenth Report by the Committee on Government Operations.
Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, DC 20402.
- CORPORATE ACTION GUIDE - Corporate Action Project, 1974, 104pp, \$2.50.
Earthwork Books, 3410 19th St., San Francisco, CA 94110.
A good introductory source book and action guide. Contains a readable overview of national and multinational corporations, resource directory, and discussion of the pros and cons of various strategies and tactics for organizing to challenge corporate power.
- HOW TO RESEARCH YOUR LOCAL BANK (OR SAVINGS AND LOAN) - Institute for Local Self-Reliance, 1976, \$2.00.
Institute for Local Self-Reliance, 1717 18th St., NW, Washington DC 20009.
Explains common bank terminology, shows where basic information is, how to get it, and what to do with it.
- LOBBYING THE CORPORATION: CITIZEN CHALLENGE TO BUSINESS AUTHORITY - David Vogel (NY: Basic Books, Inc., 1978).
Description of the new "citizen lobbies," their history, strategies, objectives and impact on management and the voting public.
- MINDING THE CORPORATE CONSCIENCE 1978 - Council on Economic Priorities, 1977, 115 pp.
Council on Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011.
A general summary of 80 public interest organizations working in areas of corporate responsibility, foreign and domestic corporate activities.
- NACLA RESEARCH METHODOLOGY GUIDE - NACLA, 1970, \$1.00.
NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.
Guide to power structure research and sources of information.
Though somewhat dated, still a good basic tool.
- OPEN THE BOOKS: HOW TO RESEARCH A CORPORATION - Community Research and Publications Group, 1974, 100 pp, \$4.40.
The Midwest Academy, 600 W. Fullerton, Chicago IL 60614.
Background information and guidelines for researching a local corporation or subsidiary; case studies demonstrating how to research overseas investments, overseas labor conditions, how to determine who owns and controls a corporation, etc. A basic resource.

RAISING HELL: A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE FINE ART OF INVESTIGATION - Dan Noyes, 1978.
Raising Hell, 607 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
A good summary of sources of information on individuals, corporations, government, property, and some tips on investigation. Also lists active groups doing investigation.

A SHAREOWNERS' MANUAL: FOR CHURCH COMMITTEES ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INVESTMENTS - Eleanor Craig, SL, 196 pp, \$3.50.
ICCR, 475 Riverside Dr, Room 566, New York, NY 10027.
A complete handbook on shareholder action, compiled for church investors but useful for anyone with responsibility for investment decisions. Extensive discussion of the rights and powers of shareownership.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE CORPORATION - Rosabeth Kanter, (Basic Books) 1977, \$13.00.
Sociological review of the literature about women.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN POWER STRUCTURE RESEARCH - G. William Domhoff (ed), Special Issue of THE INSURGENT SOCIOLOGIST, Vol V, No III, Spring 1975, \$3.00, available from The Insurgent Sociologist, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.
Collection of 13 articles.

THE PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Louis T. Wells, Jr. (ed), (Boston: Harvard Graduate Business Administration) 1972

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY BIBLIOGRAPHY - Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 5700 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, \$3.00

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE CORPORATION - Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 5700 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, \$2.00

TRILATERALISM: ELITE PLANNING FOR WORLD MANAGEMENT (Ed) Holly Sklar, South End Press, Box 68, Astor Station, Boston, MA. 02123, 1979, \$5.40 a copy.

Articles:

"FOREIGN EXPANSION AS AN 'INSTITUTIONAL NECESSITY': THE U.S. CAPITALISM: THE SEARCH FOR A 'RADICAL' MODEL"- Theodore H. Moran, WORLD POLITICS, Spring 1973.
Product Life Cycle as a theory of international expansion of more developed countries.

CORPORATE RESEARCH AND STRATEGY
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Films:

KILLING US SOFTLY: ADVERTISING'S IMAGE OF WOMEN - 30 min., color,
Cambridge Documentary Films, Inc, PO Box 385, Cambridge, Mass 02139,
\$38.00 rental.
Well-research film examining the advertising industry's
manipulation of sex roles in order to sell products.

The Other Side:

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP - published by International
Management and Development Institute, 2600 Virginia Ave, NW, #905,
Washington D.C. 20037. Newsletter.
Listing of reports, studies, corporate literature, books, articles,
speeches, films, programs etc of interest to or concerning the
activities of multinational corporations.

Library Resources for Corporate Research

DUN AND BRADSTREET DIRECTORIES

MOODY'S MANUALS

STANDARD AND POOR'S REGISTER OF CORPORATIONS, DIRECTORS AND
EXECUTIVES

WHO OWNS WHOM - Roskill and Co., England.



*"In 1976, Alfred and his company were swallowed up by
a conglomerate, and we haven't seen him since."*

ECONOMICS

Publications

- A DOLLARS AND SENSE READER: SELECTED ARTICLES ON THE U.S. ECONOMY - \$1.00.
Economic Affairs Bureau Inc., 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, MA 02143.
Articles on affirmative action women's work and struggles in history, runaway electronics shops, protectionist trade policies, and the role of U.S. lending agencies in Third World countries.
- ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTION TO TRADITIONAL AND RADICAL VIEWS, Third Edition - E.K. Hunt and Howard J. Sherman (NY: Harper & Row, 1978), \$11.50.
Good materials on racism and sexism--a good basic, broad economics text.
- GONNA RISE AGAIN! ECONOMIC ORGANIZING FOR HARD TIMES - Resources for Community Change, 1976, 48pp, \$1.75.
Resources for Community Change, PO Box 21066, Washington, DC 20009.
A good reference book for organizers.
- LABOR AND MONOPOLY CAPITALISM: THE DEGRADATION OF WORK IN THE 20th CENTURY - Harry Braverman (NY: Monthly Review Press, 1974), \$5.95.
Includes analysis of labor and management, science and mechanization, monopoly capital, and the U.S. working class. Important section on clerical, service and retail occupations (where women workers are in the majority)--an important theoretical work.
- POOR PEOPLES' MOVEMENTS-WHY THEY SUCCEED AND HOW THEY FAIL - Frances Fox-Piven and Richard A. Cloward (NY: Random/Vintage Books, 1977) \$4.95.
Historical analysis of unemployed workers' movements.
- WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR JOBS? and WHY DO WE SPEND SO MUCH MONEY? - Popular Economics Press, Box 221, Somerville, MA 02143.
Popular, illustrated booklets on basic economics questions.
- WOMEN IN THE ECONOMY: A LEGISLATIVE AGENDA - Ann Beandry (ed), The Conference on Alternative State and Local Politics, 1978, available from Transaction Books Inc. PO Box 978, Edison, NJ 08817.
Legislation and program proposals aimed at securing economic equality for women.
- WOMEN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD - Elise Boulding, (Halsted Press) 1977.
Explores differences between women in the industrialized world and in the Third World. Focuses on women's economic activities and the "economic dualism" that describes the separate, secondary nature of women's economic participation.

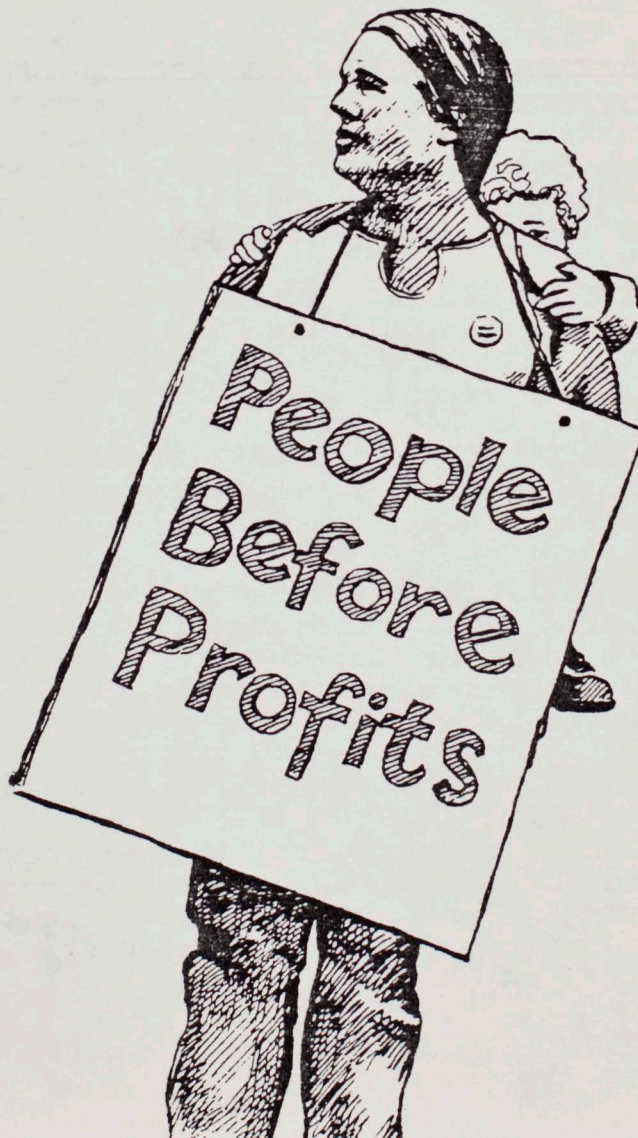
Periodicals

DOLLARS AND SENSE - Economic Affairs Bureau, Inc., 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, MA 02143; monthly; \$5.00/year.
A bulletin of economic affairs written from a socialist perspective, committed to making economics understandable to everyone.

REVIEW OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS - Union of Radical Political Economics, 41 Union Square West, Room 901, New York NY 10003.
A theoretical journal, examining domestic economics from a radical perspective.

Groups:

The Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives - 2000 P St., NW, Washington D.C. 20036, 202-833-3208.
Publications list of about a dozen articles covering economic programs, employment, divestiture, cooperatives, food policies.



EFFECTIVE USE OF MEDIA

Publications

ASPEN HANDBOOK ON THE MEDIA: A SELECTIVE GUIDE TO RESEARCH, ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS IN COMMUNICATIONS, 1977-79 Edition - Aspen Institute Publications (NY: Praeger, 1977), 440 pp, \$6.95. Aspen Inst. Publications, PO Box 1652, Palo Alto CA 94302

A CITIZENS MEDIA DIRECTORY - National Citizen Committee for Broadcasting, 1028 Connec. Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Listing of more than 400 organizations involved in various aspects of media reform.

THE CORPORATE INFLUENCE ON THE IMAGES OF WOMEN IN ADVERTISING - Mary Edwardson (ed.) (NY: ICCR, 1978), 58 pp, \$2.00. ICCR, 475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 566, New York, NY 10027. A transcript of public hearings held by the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility in October 1978, with testimony excerpted from presentations by advertising and television executives, economists, publishers, church representatives and action groups.

THE MASS MEDIA: ASPEN INSTITUTE GUIDE TO COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY TRENDS - Christopher H. Sterling and Timothy R. Haight (Palo Alto, CA: Aspen Institute, 1978), 500 pp, \$11.95. Aspen Institute Publications, PO Box 1652, Palo Alto, CA 94302. Historical and descriptive statistics on books, newspapers, magazines, films, recordings, radio, television and cable systems.

THE MIND MANAGERS - Herbert Schiller (Boston: Beacon Press, 1974), \$3.95. A discussion of news fragmentation; the myths of objectivity and choice; and the myth that we get different viewpoints in the media. Also by Herbert Schiller: MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND THE AMERICAN EMPIRE (Boston: Beacon, 1971) \$3.95; and COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL DOMINATION (NY: Pantheon, 1978), \$2.45.

THE INFORMATION MACHINES: THEIR IMPACT ON MEN AND THE MEDIA - Ben Bagdikian (NY: Harper and Row, 1971) \$3.95.

STRATEGIES FOR ACCESS - Public Media Center, 2751 Hyde Street, San Francisco, CA 94109. Comprehensive guide on public interest access to the mass media.

WOMEN IN MEDIA: A DOCUMENTARY SOURCE BOOK - Maurine Beasley and Sheila Silver, \$5.95. Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 3306 Ross Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008. From 1790 to the present--a historical view of the structure and influence of mass media on women and all peoples' lives.

THE LACE GHETTO - Maxine Nunes and Deanna White (New Press, Toronto) 1972, 152 pp, \$4.75.

Collage of materials: some historical on early suffrage; some on reflections of women's role - socialization, fashion, sexuality, marriage, motherhood - in advertising and media.

GENDER ADVERTISEMENTS - Erving Goffman (Harper & Row: 1976), \$4.95. Sociological study of advertisements and how they define sex roles, especially women's images of themselves. Contains numerous examples and explains the subtleties of how this is done.

PUBLICITY GUIDE FOR LOCAL A.F.S.C. PROJECTS - \$1.75 from Information Services, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

UPA MEDIA PUBLICATIONS - Urban Planning Aid, 120 Boylston St, RM 527, Boston, MA 02116.

Listing of communications aids and media guides: describes monthly graphics guides on how to work with the media, how to produce leaflets, newsletters, slide shows, etc.

Groups

Action for Children's Television - 46 Austin Street, Newtonville, MA 02160.

One of many local and national consumer organizations, working to improve broadcast practices relating to children, through education, research and legal action.

Media Access Project, 1609 Connec. Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009. A public interest law firm specializing in improving access to the electronic media for under-represented groups.

National Black Media Coalition - 277 Plymouth Ave., South, Rochester, NY 14608.

Composed of 42 local Black organizations, each dedicated to eliminating all forms of racism from radio and television, and to using the resources of the broadcasting industry to combat problems of Black communities.

ELECTRONICS

Publications

SILICON VALLEY: PARADISE OR PARADOX? The Impact of High Technology Industry on Santa Clara County - Pacific Studies Center, 1977, 62 pp, \$1.25.

Pacific Studies Ctr, 867 W. Dana #204, Mountain View CA 94041. Examines the history and structure of high technology industry in California's Santa Clara Valley, especially the electronics and military industries, and how it has impacted labor and the surrounding communities.

WOMEN AND CORPORATIONS: A LOOK AT THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - Ginny Ullman and Cookie Avrin, The G.E. Project, Cambridge, MA, September 1974.

Good readable documentation of the use of sexual discrimination by a global corporation, and the reasons behind it; includes evidence of unequal pay, promotion and hiring practices by G.E.

THE WORLD OF A GIANT CORPORATION: A REPORT OF THE GE PROJECT - John Woodmansee et. al., North County Press, Box 12,223, Seattle WA 98112.

General Electric's influence on energy, the environment, national defense, education and transportation; the structure of the company; women employed at GE ("Sex and a Single Corporation").

WOMEN WORKERS IN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS: THE CASE OF THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE - Linda V.C. Lim Michigan Occasional Paper #IX, Fall 1978, University of Michigan Women's Studies Program, Ann Arbor, MI

A study of female-intensive manufacturing for export by multinational firms--effects of multinational corporate employment on women workers, and its impact on women's position in developing countries.

Articles

"An Inside View: At Texas Instruments, If You're Pro-Union, Firm May be Anti-You"--Beth Nissen, Wall Street Journal, July 28, 1978. Account of one reporter's experiences as an employee at Texas Instruments in Austin, where the company employs sophisticated means to weed out and fire any pro-union workers.

"Changing Role of Southeast Asian Women: The Global Assembly Line and the Social Manipulation of Women on the Job" - Joint issue of Southeast Asia Chronicle and Pacific Research, \$1.50 Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000-D, Berkeley CA 94704. Focuses on two foreign-oriented industries now bringing Southeast Asian women into the global economy: semiconductors (electronics) and prostitution, as examples of the serious problems and opportunities which western development has created for Third World women.

"Electronics: The Global Industry"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 11, No. 4, April 1977, \$1.25.

NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.

A study of this runaway industry, seeking to answer questions such as why do shops run away? Why are foreign workers not the competition of U.S. workers?

"Hit and Run: Runaway Shops on the Mexican Border"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 9, #5, July-Aug. 1975, \$1.25.

NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.

An in-depth study describing the effects and implications of runaway shops on Mexican workers in garments and electronics, (where 95% of the workers are women) and on U.S. workers.

"Microcomputers: Big Profits from Tiny Chips"--Dollars and Sense, February 1978.

Basic information on the state of electronics production today.

"Power Struggle: Labor and Imperialism in Mexico's Electrical Industry"-- NACLA Report, Vol. 11, #7, Sept-Oct. 1977, \$2.00.

NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.

Explores one of the main causes of Mexican migration to the U.S. --the iron grip of U.S. transnationals over Mexican industry and the exploitation of Mexican workers.

"Special on Electronics Hazards," Monitor, 8 pp.

Labor Occupational Health Program, Institute of Industrial Relations, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

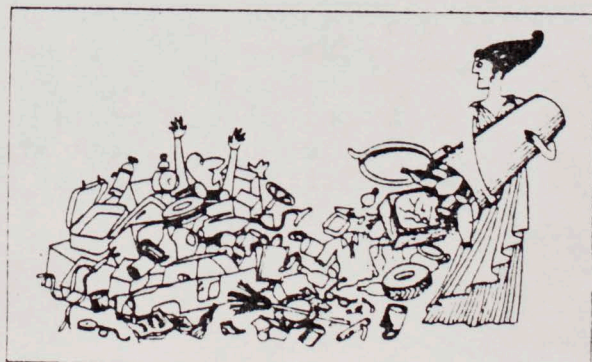
Describes the work processes performed by electronics workers, and documents health and safety problems, lack of worker training or access to information, general working conditions. Lists suggestions for what workers can do. A good, understandable piece.

"The Electronics Connection" - KOREA REPORT, August 1979, available from Asia Desk, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102

Short article on U.S. multinationals in electronics and employment of women workers in South Korea, as well as U.S. government support of those companies policies.

"Made in Taiwan, A Human Rights Investigation" by Becky Cantwell, Don Luce and Leonard Weinglass, Asian Center, 198 Broadway, 3rd floor, New York, NY 10038.

Report of a visit to Taiwan in July, 1978, including material on women employed by multinational corporations, especially in electronics.



ELECTRONICS - 3

Groups

NOTE: There are numerous groups organized at the local and state levels as Committees on Safety and Health; many of them work with one specific industry. Among those concerned with electronics are MassCosh, in Amherst, and ECOSH, California.

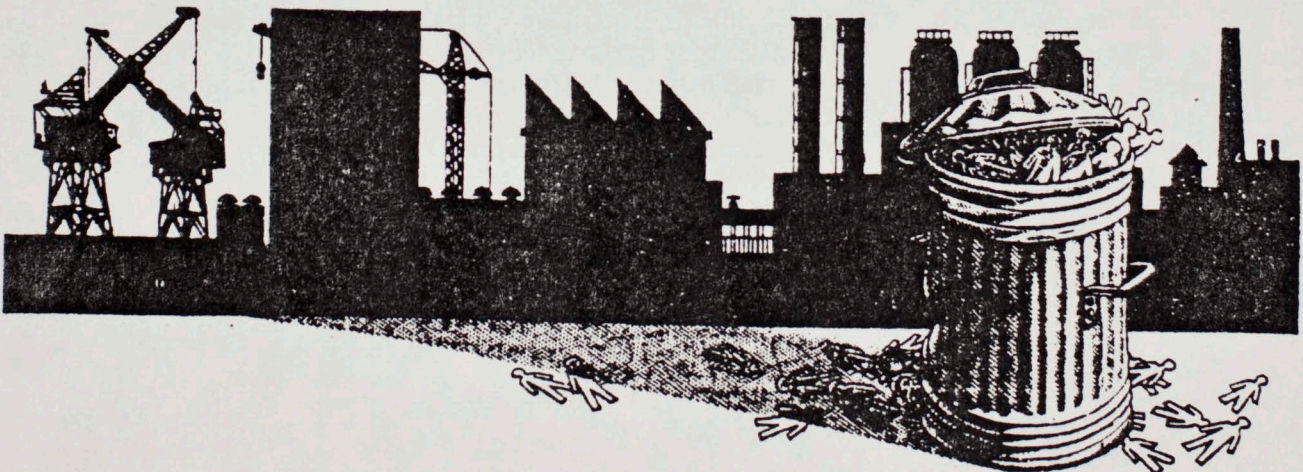
East West Center Project on Women Workers in Multinational Corporations, c/o Dr. Robert Snow, East West Culture Learning Institute, 1777 East West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822. Research on women workers in multinational electronics industry in East and Southeast Asia, some working papers available.

ECOSH (Electronics Committee on Safety and Health), 867 W. Dana Street, Mountain View, CA 94041
An organizing and education project to improve working conditions in the electronics industry. Works toward improved occupational health legislation and cooperates with trade union movements in electronics.
Publications: Newsletter on health and safety conditions and potential areas for organizing and outreach.

Films

Slideshow on Southeast Asian women electronics workers, untitled at time of directory compilation, available from Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000 D, Berkeley, California, 94704, 415-548-2546.
Focuses on social and economic issues.

Controlling Interest (see films). Contains footage from electronics plant in the Northeast and UE meeting discussing response to runaway shops.



FOOD AND HUNGER

Publications

- THE CHANGING AMERICAN DIET--Letita Brewster and Michael Jacobson
88 pp., \$2.50, 1978.
Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1755 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20009.
Documents and analyzes the changes in American food habits
1910-1976--the period of the growth of agribusiness.
- EAT YOUR HEART OUT: HOW FOOD PROFITEERS VICTIMIZE THE CONSUMER -
Jim Hightower (NY: Vintage Books, 1975), 255 pp, \$1.95.
A fast moving expose on how food profiteers use both consumers
and small farm producers. Also important examples of the mono-
polies' manipulation of government and official U.S. food
policy.
- FOOD COOPERATIVE DIRECTORY - Food Co-op Project, \$3.00, 1978.
Food Co-op Project, 106 Guard SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106.
The most complete listing of buying clubs, cooperative stores,
farmers, warehouses, distributors and trucking in the country.
- FOOD FIRST: BEYOND THE MYTH OF SCARCITY - Frances Moore Lappe and
Joseph Collins (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1977) 466 pp, \$10.95.
A basic resource for anyone interested in global food issues;
examines, in question and answer format, many of the myths
about why there is hunger in a world of abundance.
- HOW THE OTHER HALF DIES: THE REAL REASONS FOR WORLD HUNGER - Susan
George (NJ: Allenheld, Osmun and Co, 1977) 308 pp, \$5.95.
A highly recommended source on the interlocks among government,
elites, banks and corporations whose programs perpetuate hunger
instead of ending it. Explains clearly why technology and the
"Green Revolution" are artificial non-solutions to problems of
hunger and malnutrition in the Third World.
- NUTRITION AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT - Oxfam Publications, 69pp, \$3.00.
Earthwork Books, 3410 19th Street, San Francisco CA 94110.
Looks at the facts of malnutrition in the world, focusing on
Brazil, Ethiopia and Canada, and discusses the social and
political context in which malnutrition occurs.
- SOWING THE WIND: A CRUCIAL STUDY OF THE CHEMICAL CRISIS IN AMERICA'S
FOOD - Harrison Wellford (NY: Bantam Books, 1973) 385pp, \$1.95.
Examines the issues and problems created by the presence of
hormone residues, antibiotics, pesticides and nitrites in the
food we eat. Material on meat production and processing, and
pesticides.
- FOOD FIRST RESOURCE GUIDE - 1979, Institute for Food and Develop-
ment Policy, 2588 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94110, \$3.00.
Documentation on roots of world hunger and world poverty.

- REPORT ON DOMESTIC INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES AMONG POVERTY GROUPS IN THE U.S. - Available from ICCR, Infant Formula Program, 475 Riverside Drive, NY, NY 10027, 212-870-2750. Survey of mothers of infants, examines use and abuse of infant formula. Complements extensive international documentation.
- WHO REALLY STARVES? WOMEN AND WORLD HUNGER - Lisa Leghorn and Mary Roodkowsky, (New York: Friendship Press, 1977) 40 pp, \$1.25. How women are particularly vulnerable to the economic and social forces which bring about hunger and malnutrition.
- WOMEN IN A HUNGRY WORLD - 1979, available from NY Metropolitan Regional Office, American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Pl., NY, NY 10003, \$5.50. Study-Action Guide produced by NY-AFSC focusing on developing countries and world economy.
- WORLD HUNGER BIBLIOGRAPHY- Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 5700 S. Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, \$1.50. Special attention to food and population, the "Green Revolution", energy, land and organizing.

Articles and Periodicals

- "Food, Famine and the International Crisis"--Harry Cleaver, Zerowork Political Materials 2, 69 pp, \$2.50. Zerowork, 417 E. 65th Street, Apt. 7, New York, NY 10021. An in depth, theoretical look at the class relationships involved in the politics of food--a very different perspective on world hunger.
- FOOD MONITOR - PO Box 1975, Garden City, NY 11530; bimonthly, \$15/yr. Articles on family farms, agricultural policy, nutrition, rural development and food aid programs overseas.

Groups (these are among the many kinds of groups doing work in this area)

- American Agriculture Movement--Springfield, CO 81073.
- Bread for the World - 207 E. 16th St., NY, NY 10003, 212-260-7000. Christian citizens' lobbying organization: monthly newsletter, action packet for local organizers, lending library for filmstrips on hunger.
- Center for Science in the Public Interest--1755 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.
- Community Nutrition Institute, 1146 19th St., NW, Washington, DC 20009.
- Consumer Federation of America--1012 14th St., NW, Suite 901, Washington, DC, 20005.

FOOD AND HUNGER- 3

Domestic Working Group on Hunger and Poverty, c/o National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027.

Emergency Land Fund and National Association of Landowners--836 Beecher Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30310.

Federation of Southern Cooperatives, PO Box 95, Epes, AL 35460.

Food Research and Action Center, 2011 I St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

INFACT (Infant Formula Action Campaign) 1701 University Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Community-church coalition working against Third World sales of artificial infant formula by multinational corporations.

Publications and Resources: "Organizer's Packet," "The Bottle Baby Scandal," INFACT UPDATE and INFACT Newsletters.

Institute for Food and Development Policy - 2588 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94110.

A research, documentation and education center on the impact of food and agricultural policies, especially in the U.S., and effects of private corporations on hunger and rural development here and abroad.

Publications: World Hunger: Ten Myths, 55 pp, \$1.50; and Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity.

Institute for Local Self Reliance, 1717 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.

La Raza Assistance Group for Rural Economic Development, 2403 San Mateo Blvd., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

National Association of Farmworker Organizations - 1329 E St., NW, Washington, DC 20004.

National Farmers Union - 12125 E. 45th Ave., Denver, CO 80239.

National Land for People, 2348 N. Cornelia, Fresno, CA 93711.

Oxfam - 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ (0865) 56777 England

Southern Cooperative Development Fund, 1601 Surry St., Lafayette, LA 70501.

U.S. Farmers Association, Box 496, Hampton, Iowa 50411.

Women's Family Farm Project, United Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027

World Hunger Education Service - 2000 P St., NW, Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-223-2995.

Information and education on world food and development issues. Produces HUNGER NOTES. HUNGER NOTES, Vol. 5, No. 4, Sept '79 is "Education for Action Issue", an annual compilation of educational resources.

Food and Hunger - 4

Films and Slide Shows

BOTTLE BABIES - 30 mins., 16mm, color, sale \$225, 1976.

NCC Communications, Rm. 860, 475 Riverside Dr., New York, NY. 10027.

Documentary filmed in Kenya in 1975, about the growing use of infant formula and its impact.

FORMULA FACTOR - 30 mins., 16mm, color.

California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

A documentary by the Canadian Broadcasting Company on infant formula abuse in Jamaica--excellent introductory film.

HAMBURGER USA: A CLOSER LOOK AT AMERICA'S FOOD SYSTEM - Slide/tape, 28 mins., color, rent \$15, sale \$75.

Resources and Social Order Program, AFSC, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco, CA 94121.

By examining each layer of a cheeseburger, focuses on economic concentration in the food system here and around the world; and the extent of corporate involvement in our daily lives.

HUNGER AND PUBLIC POLICY - 20 min. filmstrip; WHAT ARE THE ISSUES-

22 min. filmstrip; HUNGER - WHAT CAN I DO - 17 min. filmstrip; available on loan from Bread for the World, 207 E. 16th St., NY, NY 10003, 212-260-7000, \$2.00.

INTO THE MOUTHS OF BABES - CBS Reports Documentary by Bill Moyers, 1978, color. Available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma, San Francisco, CA 94103, \$40; available to National Council of Church members from NCC Communications, RM 860, 475 Riverside Drive, NY, NY 10027.



GLOBAL CORPORATIONS



Publications

AID AS IMPERIALISM - Teresa Hayter (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1971), \$1.45.

An analysis by a former Int'l Monetary Fund researcher of the role of aid in influencing the international policies of borrowing nations; most of them Third World. One of the first works to assess the growing role of non-direct (i.e. financial) means of controlling developing countries on the part of the U.S. and other Western nations.

AMERICA, INC.: WHO OWNS AND OPERATES THE UNITED STATES - Morton Mintz and Jerry S. Cohen (NY: Dell Publishing Co., 1971).

A study of 200 corporations, the largest and most powerful in the U.S., and their means of cooperation with the large banks and financial institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES FOR UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND THE THIRD WORLD - Harry Strharsky and Mary Riesch, eds.

(Washington, DC: CoDoC, 1975), 237 pp, \$3.95.
 The Data Center, 464 19th Street, Oakland, CA 94612.
 A collection of 1,300 annotated titles from documentation centers around the world, concentrating on the period 1970-1974. Includes many materials from sources outside the U.S.

THE CORPORATE VILLAGE: THE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS - Cees Hamelink, IDOC Europe Dossier Four, \$5.95.

IDOC International, Via S. Maria dell'Anima 30, Rome 00186 Italy.
 A study of the worldwide impact of corporations in communications industries, electronics, aerospace and media, with special focus on concentration in film, publishing, broadcasting, advertising and market research, and international news.

THE CRISIS OF THE CORPORATION - Richard J. Barnet (Washington, DC: Transnational Institute, 1977), \$1.50.

Explores the issue of global corporate power and its impact on economic and social transformation; also the myths which support corporate power.

THE DEBT TRAP: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE THIRD WORLD - Cheryl Payer (NY: Monthly Review Press, 1974)

An expose of the use of international loans to pressure borrowing countries, influence policies, and undermine social change movements.

FREE TRADE ZONES AND INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ASIA - AMPO: Japan-Asia Quarterly Review, 1977, 212 pp.

Multinational Multimedia, 1056 13th Ave., SE, Minn. MN 55414.
 A thorough, well-documented work on free trade zones, export-oriented industrialization patterns and the legal and economic bases and effects of foreign companies in Asia. Rather technical, but good data.

GLOBAL CORPORATIONS - 2

GLOBAL REACH: THE POWER OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS - Richard Barnet and Ronald Muller (NY: Simon & Schuster 1974) 508pp, \$6.95. A comprehensive work, drawing on politics, sociology, psychology and economics to describe and analyze global corporations' attempt at "managing" the world as an integrated unit.

HOW NEW INDUSTRY WILL AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY - Eldon D. Smith, 1978. 17 pp, free. Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Miss. State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

PEOPLE TOILING UNDER PHARAOH: Report of the Action-Research Process on Economic Justice in Asia - Kim Yong Bock and Pharis J. Harvey, eds. (Tokyo: Urban Rural Mission and the Christian Conference on Asia), 282 pp, \$3.50 + postage. ICCR, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027. Reporting on a three year examination of economic structures in Asia, the book analyzes six countries: Korea, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Resources and action-research strategies are provided, along with two case studies and a list of the major American, Japanese and European corporations in the six countries. A valuable resource.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U.S. MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS - Ann & Neva Seidman (Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill & Co.), 250pp, \$4.95. The Whirlwind Book Co, 80-5th Ave., New York, NY 10011. Examines the close relationship between expanding industrial development in South Africa and the growing influence of U.S.-based multinational corporations--the paradox of industrial growth amid mass poverty and the alienation of the black population.

SYNTHESIS: HOW NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AFFECTS RURAL AREAS - Eldon J. Smith, 1978, 52pp, \$1.00. Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Miss. State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Documents the economic impact on social and political systems, showing that industrialization doesn't have all the economic benefits generally claimed, and the social/political effects are often more negative than usually assumed.

U.S. BANK LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA - Corporate Data Exchange, 1978, 46pp, \$3.00. Corporate Data Exchange, Inc, Rm 707, 198 Broadway, New York NY 10038. The most complete listing available of the extent of U.S. bank involvement in supporting apartheid in South Africa. Lists each bank with amount of aid, and where known, the use of the loan.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ITS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES - Hugh Patricz, (University of California Press), 1976, pb. Collection of twelve articles which deal with the process of industrialization in Japan - including the formation of multinational firms and effects on fertility, income inequality etc.

Articles and Periodicals

AGBIZ TILLER - San Francisco Study Center, PO Box 5646, San Francisco, CA 94104; monthly; \$1.00/issue.

Each issue monitors major developments in agribusiness from a public interest perspective. Detailed, investigative reports.

AMPO: JAPAN-ASIA QUARTERLY - Pacific-Asia Resource Center, PO Box 5250, Tokyo International, Japan.

Progressive quarterly from Japan, focusing on economic and political analysis, especially of Japanese economic involvement in Asia. Also currently working on a research project on textile workers throughout Asia.

THE CORPORATE EXAMINER - Corporate Information Center, 475 Riverside Drive, Rm 566, New York, NY 10027; monthly; \$25/year.

Monthly newsletter on corporate responsibility for church and other groups concerned about the social impact of corporations at home and abroad. Well-presented; good information.

CIC BRIEFS - Contained in each issue of the Corporate Examiner, highlighting an area (foreign investment, environment, minorities, women), and individual corporations; also action options. Tightly written and well documented.

"Multinationals: A Dissenting View"--Richard Barnet, Saturday Review February 7, 1975.

How global corporations operate, and the implications both economically and socially in the U.S. and abroad.

NACLA REPORT ON THE AMERICAS - NACLA, 151 W. 19th St., 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011; monthly; \$11/year.

Focuses on the political economy of the Americas, emphasizing the links between issues of popular concern in the United States and conditions in Latin America. Good analysis of a wide variety of political and economic issues.

The Other Side - Periodicals about corporate activity from the corporate perspective. These are general, ongoing source of information about corporations, their activities and changes, and the ideology that underlies their operations.

BARRONS - Dow Jones and Co., Inc., 200 Burnett Rd, Chicopee MA 01021; weekly; \$36/year.

"National business and financial weekly," reports on various companies.

BUSINESS WEEK - McGraw-Hill Building, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; weekly; \$28.50/year.

Includes weekly reports on labor, corporate strategies, international business outlook, management, marketing, media and ads.

FORTUNE - Time, Inc., 541 N. Fairbanks Court, Chicago, IL 60611; bi-weekly; \$24/year.

Longer articles and features; pretty straight business line.

WALL STREET JOURNAL - 200 Burnett Road, Chicopee, MA 01021; daily \$55/year.

Daily reports and analysis of business and finance, national and international news--presents a lot of information.

Groups

Coalition to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa - 305 E. 46th St., New York, NY 10017

National coalition focusing on role of U.S. corporations in South Africa, especially the role of banks in supporting apartheid, National office and local coalitions in 15 states.

Corporate Data Exchange - 198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038.

A research organization investigating economic concentration and corporate control in major U.S. industries. Publishes CDE Stock Ownership Directories: Trans., Agribiz, Banking & Finance, Energy.

Corporate Information Center, - 475 Riverside Dr., Rm 566, New York, NY 10027.

Housed in the National Council of Churches, CIC conducts investigations and hearings and produces materials on corporate responsibility for church and other organizations concerned about the social impact of corporations at home and abroad.

Publications: The Corporate Examiner, monthly newsletter; CIC Briefs, indepth pieces on specific issues.

Council on Economic Priorities - 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011.

A non-profit organization established to disseminate unbiased and detailed information on the practices of U.S. corporations to the American public, and work to encourage corporate responsibility.

Publications: CEP Newsletter, monthly, \$15/year, covering various industries and/or issues relating to U.S. corporate activities here and overseas; CEP Studies or Reports, bi-monthly.

The Data Center - 464 19th Street, Oakland, CA 94612.

User-supported public interest research library and information center focusing on the political economy of the Americas. Core of their information are newspaper clipping files, periodicals and reference books dating back to 1966; and a complete indexed collection of 50,000 newspaper articles from 1970 onward.

East-West Center, Culture Learning Institute - 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Current research on the economic impact of multinational corporations on the social, economic and cultural status of women in Asia. Researching in 8 Asian countries, the U.S. and Canada, with initial focus on the electronics industry.

Institute for Policy Studies - 1901 Que St NW Washington DC
20009.

Progressive research organization working on domestic and international issues to provide a critique of present policies and offer alternative programs and strategies for the future. The Transnational Institute: Investigation of the causes of economic disparity between rich and poor countries and individuals, and seeks solutions. Special project on operations and impact of multinational corporations, banks and international finance institutions.

NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America) - 151 West 19th
St 9th Floor New York NY 10011.

A resource, research and publishing organization, focusing on U.S. governmental, military and corporate involvement in Latin America; its impact on the countries and peoples, and the corresponding effect on people and politics in the U.S. Publications: NACLA Report, monthly, \$11/year.

NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex)
AFSC, 1501 Cherry St Philadelphia PA 19102.

NARMIC is an action/research project that provides carefully developed resource material on disarmament, human rights, nuclear and southern Africa issues. NARMIC highlights the role on multinational corporations in the third world and in the military industrial complex. It serves as a specialized resource center for social change activists in the United States and abroad. Publications: Slide film: Sharing Global Resources. Write for literature list.

Pacific Studies Center, 867 W. Dana St #204 Mountain View CA
94041.

A public research organization focusing on U.S. foreign policy. Maintains a library and information files on topics from counterinsurgency in Thailand to health hazards in the Santa Clara Valley CA electronics industry. Project on "Economic Human Rights in Asia's Export Economy" encourages links between U.S. and Asian workers in electronics, toy and textiles industries; building a coalition of U.S. organizations to alter U.S. policies in Asia.

Publications: Pacific Research, quarterly, \$10/year. Covers U.S. foreign policy, multinational corporations and the political economy of Asia and the Pacific.

Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000-D Berkeley CA 94704.

Formerly the Indochina Resource Center, is a major source of information on current developments in the countries of Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea (Cambodia), Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indochina), and on U.S. involvement there. Publications: Southeast Asia Chronicle, bi-monthly, \$8/year.



Films and Slide Shows

CONTROLLING INTEREST: THE WORLD OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION - 45 mins., color, rent \$60, sale \$550.

California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103. Excellent, hard-hitting look at the operations and effects of multinational corporations, focusing on Brazil, Chile and the Dominican Republic; runaway shops; U.S. imperialism and the CIA. Raises the question of who's in control around the world and in the United States.

GUESS WHO'S COMING TO BREAKFAST? - Slide/tape, 35 mins., 1976.

Earthwork, 3410 19th St., San Francisco, CA 94110. Slide show. An excellent examination of the multinational corporation, Gulf and Western, and its involvement in agricultural exploitation in the Dominican Republic.

MANAGING THE GLOBAL PLANTATION - 35 mins, rent \$10, sale \$60.

AFSC, 2425 Oahu Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. The profile of one of America's largest agribusiness corporations, Castle & Cooke. Looks critically at the process of diversification and growth which transformed Castle & Cooke into a global agribusiness corporation--and its impact on its workers and their communities.

SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL - slide show, 45 mins.

c/o Leah Margulies, ICCR, 475 Riverside Dr., Rm 560, New York, NY 10027.

Slide presentation, readings and discussion materials on corporate strategies, including "creating the consumer community," advertisements, marketing techniques.

SHARING GLOBAL RESOURCES: TOWARD A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER - Slide/tape, 35 mins, rent \$10, sale \$50.

NARMIC, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Examines the role of U.S. multinational corporations in the development and exploitation of natural resources in non-industrialized areas, particularly Chile, Jamaica and Appalachia, and the increasing desire of Third World countries to control use of their own resources.

Publications

JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ITS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES - Hugh Patricz, (University of California Press), 1976, pb.

Collection of twelve articles which deal with the process of industrialization in Japan - including the formation of multinational firms and effects on fertility, income inequality etc.

See also Corporate Research & Strategy



HUMAN RIGHTS

Publications

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT, 1978, \$3.00 from all Amnesty International offices and chapters.
Documents human rights violations in individual countries.

ANTI-APARTHEID ORGANIZING ON CAMPUS...AND BEYOND - South Africa Catalyst Project, Box 177, Amherst MA 01002 or 3470 Middlefield, Palo Alto, CA 94306, 1978, \$2.00.
Information on divestment campaigns in U.S., media work, bibliography and list of resources

ARMING THE THIRD WORLD - NARMIC, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102, 1979, 8pp, 15¢ each, \$7.00 per 100.
Examines the impact of the arms trade on human rights struggles in ten developing countries.

DIRECTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS - Human Rights Internet, (Washington, DC, 1979), \$5.00 + postage.
Human Rights Internet, 1502 Ogden Street, NW, Washington, DC 20010.
Annotated listing of more than 200 organizations currently involved in human rights work.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - Center for International Policy, 120 pp, \$2.50. 1977.
Center for International Policy, 120 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002. Some data quite dated.
Part I--examines the U.S. military and economic aid programs and their effect on the status of human rights in four Latin American countries.
Part II--focuses on human rights in four East Asian countries.

1979-1980 HUMAN RIGHTS ACTION GUIDE - Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, 120 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington D.C. - 20002, 16pp, 20¢.
Organizing and Resource guide put out by a coalition of 43 religious, labor, peace, research and social action organizations working for a peaceful, non-interventionist and demilitarized U.S. foreign policy.

HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZING PACKET - AFSC, \$1.00.
AFSC Peace Education Program, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. 1979.
A collection of articles and documents about struggles for human rights in the U.S. and around the world. Includes U.N. statements, case studies, information on political prisoners and resource tools for further study.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND VITAL NEEDS - Peter Weiss, 1977, Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Q St. NW, Washington D.C. 20009, 5pp, 50¢.
Calls for a fuller definition of human rights, including recognition of economic, social and cultural rights.

THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL - United Nations, 34 pp. 1978.
U.N. Office of Public Information, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Human Rights - 2

THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL (Cont.)

A brief, comprehensive easy-to-read explanation of the history, meaning and implications of the Covenants in the world community.

A NEW FORM OF CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: POLITICAL ECONOMICS IN THE BRAZILIAN CRISIS - Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 5700 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, 50¢.

ONE BODY OF RIGHTS - THE HUMAN RIGHTS COVENANTS ACTION GUIDE - rev. 1979, Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, 120 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington D.C., 20002, 16pp, 10¢ each.
Manual of information, resources and ideas for working toward U.S. ratification of the U.N. Covenants on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights and Civil and Political Rights.

POETRY READING FOR IMPRISONED SOUTH KOREAN POETS - Asia Desk, International Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102, 14pp, \$1.00 each, \$6.00 for ten.
Collection of poems by imprisoned South Korean Poets, biographic sheet on each poet, fact sheet on South Korea and page on how to set up a poetry reading.

POLICE THREAT TO POLITICAL LIBERTY - American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102, 1979, 153 pp, \$2.00.
An examination of local police spying in American Cities and the inter-connection of federal, state, local and private political surveillance.

SUPPLYING REPRESSION: U.S. SUPPORT FOR AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES ABROAD - Michael Klare, Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Q St., NW, Washington D.C., 1977, 72 pp, \$2.50.
Facts and figures of U.S. Aid and arms sales around the world. Includes analysis of the training and supplying of police forces in the Third World.

THE WASHINGTON CONNECTION AND THIRD WORLD FASCISM - THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HUMAN RIGHTS: VOL I - Noam Chomsky and Edward S. Herman, (Boston: South End Press) 1979. 441 pp, \$5.50 pb.
Exposes myths of U.S. foreign policy and details U.S. involvement in oppressive regimes of the Third World. Publication blocked by Warner Publications in violation of contract with authors.

Articles and Periodicals

ASIAN RIGHTS ADVOCATE - Christian Commission on Human Rights in Asia, ICUIS, 5700 W. Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. Monthly.
Christian involvement with human rights in South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia; country-focused reports and Congressional action.

"Human Rights and the Liberation of Human Beings Without Rights"---
World Council of Churches, CCIA, Geneva 20, Switzerland. 4pp.
Statement prepared by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

"Made in Taiwan, A human Rights Investigation"---Becky Cantwell, Don Luce and Leonard Weinglass, Asian Center, 198 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10038.
Report of a visit to Taiwan in July 1978, including material on women employed by multinational corporations, especially in electronics.

HUMAN RIGHTS - 3

"The Human Rights Issue"--Southeast Asia Chronicle, #58-59, December 1977, \$1.00.

Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000-D, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Focuses on human rights and U.S.-Southeast Asia policy, including contradictions in the Carter administration's human rights policy, and a look at human rights in Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Groups

Action for Women in Chile - 156-5th Ave., Rm 521, New York, NY 10010.

A group of Latin and North American women formed in 1974 to protest and work against the violations of human and democratic rights by the military government of Chile, especially the treatment of women prisoners and others. Sponsors campaigns for political prisoners and disappeared, and support daycare and other social service centers.

American Committee on Africa - 198 Broadway, New York NY 10038.

Resource organization conducting research project on Southern Africa and the role of U.S. policy and U.S. corporations. Maintains contact with different African liberation movements.

American Friends Service Committee - 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. (215) 241-7000. Quaker-based programs in humanitarian assistance, peace education, international human rights, economic justice, anti-racism, feminism. Stresses active involvement to work for solutions relevant to concrete experiences and needs.

Amnesty International - 304 W. 58th St., New York, NY 10019.

A worldwide human rights organization working for the release of political prisoners; publishes reports on human rights conditions in various countries. Publications: Matchbox, quarterly newsletter.

Christian Committee on Human Rights in Asia - ICUIS, 5700 S. Woodlawn, Chicago, IL 60637.

Christians working around human rights in South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines; research, resources and legislative monitoring.

Publications: Asian Rights Advocate, monthly newsletter.

Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy - 120 Maryland Ave, NE, Washington, DC 20002.

Monitors U.S. administration and Congressional decision-making and sends out "Action Alerts" when key legislation affecting U.S. support of repressive regimes is under consideration.

Publications: "Human Rights Action Guide" - 10¢; Action Alert, monthly mailing on human rights concerns, \$10/year.

Coalition to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa - 305 E. 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.

National coalition focusing on the role of U.S. corporations in South Africa, especially the role of banks in supporting apartheid.

Human Rights - 4

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - 1213 Race Street,
Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Works on human rights and cutting military spending.

Publications: Peace and Freedom, bi-monthly, \$4/year.

Legislative Bulletin, \$8/year, from the legislative office, 120 Maryland
Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002

Other groups include:

Clergy and Laity Concerned, 198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038.

International Commission of Jurists, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10038.

National Council of Churches, Human Rights Office, 475 Riverside Dr., New
York, NY 10027.

Films

DISPOSSESSED - 33 min., color

National Land for People, 1759 Fulton, #7, Fresno, CA 93721.

Documentary of the attempts by the Pit River Indians to regain their
ancestral lands from the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. Examines the
corporate interlock among agricultural, forestry, railroad and PG&E interests
in Shasta County, CA.

LAST GRAVE AT DIMBAZA - 55 mins., color.

Newsreel/Resolution, 630 Natoma, San Francisco, CA 94101.

Shows the brutal conditons of apartheid in South Africa, including the
forced removal of people from their homelands. A powerful film.

A LUTA CONTINUA - Robert Van Lierop, 1971, 36 min., color,
available from Tricontinental Films, 333 6th Avenue, NY, NY 10014,
212-989-3330, \$50 rental.

Struggle in Mozambique before liberation - with emphasis on women's role.

O POVO ORGANIZADO - Robert Van Lierop, 1975, 67 min., color.
available from Tricontinental Films, 333 6th Avenue, NY, NY 10014,
212-989-3330, \$75-125.00 rental.

Sequel to A LUTA CONTINUA, 2nd part of a projected trilogy. Shows how
Mozambiquan struggle against problems left by colonialism continues after
liberation, rebuilding. First showings of film raised over \$40,000. for
maternity hospital in Mozambique.

NICARAGUA, SEPTEMBER 1978 - 1979, 40 min., color, 16 mm, National Network in
Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, 1322 18th St., NW, Washington D.C.
20036.

Prizewinning documentary on the Nicaraguan peoples insurrection to oust
the dictatorship of Somoza and his supporters.

THE POLITICS OF TORTURE - ABC News Closeup, 1978, 50 minutes, color,
available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA
94103, \$70 rental.

Explores U.S. human rights campaign and support of repressive regimes
(Iran, Phillipines, Chile).

HUMAN RIGHTS - 5

SIX DAYS IN SOWETO - 1978, 55 min., color, 16 mm, available from Southern Africa Media Center, California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, \$55 rental.

In depth look at Soweto rebellion of June 1976 which pitted unarmed black youth against the guns, dogs and tanks of the South African army. Explores the uprising- causes and aftermath.

SOUTH AFRICA: FREEDOM RISING - 17½ min., slide/tape, available from Dayton Community Media Workshop, 215 Superior Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, 45406, 513-222-0171, \$20. rental.

Graphic, bare expose of real conditions under apartheid and relationship between U.S. and South African regime.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD - Latin American Film Project, 21 min., color and B/W, in Spanish with English subtitles, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY, 10014, \$30 rental.

Personal accounts of imprisonment and torture of Laura Allende and Carmen Castillo (M.I.R.) and general information on the coup.

WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE - 60 min., color, in Spanish with English subtitles, \$40.-60. rental, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY, 10014.

Documents social change under Allende government through 1972 with background on political development of Chile since 1930s.



IMMIGRATION AND UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

Publications

THE CHICANO WORKERS - Vernon Briggs, Jr., et. al. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1977).

FACTORIES IN THE FIELDS - Carey McWilliams, 1935, 335 pp, \$3.95. Earthwork Publications, 3410 19th St., San Fran., CA 94110. Forty-five years after it was written, this book remains an important guide to the social history of California's migratory farm laborers and their struggles with the land-owning class.

MERCHANTS OF LABOR: THE MEXICAN BRACERO STORY - Ernesto Galarza (Santa Barbara: McNally and Loftin, 1964).

UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS: ARE THEY THE PROBLEM? - Glenn Scott, 40¢. NAM, 3244 N. Clark, Chicago, IL 60657. Analysis of the Carter Administration's Mexican border immigration policy and the pitfalls of the amnesty program; also addresses the need for international workers' solidarity as a solution.

NACLA Studies on Immigration - NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.

IMMIGRATION: FACTS AND FALLACIES - Peter Baird and Edward McCaughan, 1977, 16pp.

CARTER'S IMMIGRATION POLICY: ATTACK ON IMMIGRANT LABOR, 1978, 11 pp.

A CALL TO ACTION: AN ANALYSIS OF OUR STRUGGLES AND ALTERNATIVES TO CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PROGRAM - Esteban Flores and the Research Task Force, October 1978.

BEYOND THE BORDER - Peter Baird and Edward McCaughan, 1979 NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011. A comprehensive history and analysis of the Mexican border area, including the movement of U.S. corporations into the area and its impact on both Mexican and U.S. workers.

MATERIALS CONCERNING IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS PREPARED FOR JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - for Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, Senate Judiciary Committee, May 1978. Available from Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St, Philadelphia, PA 19102, for cost of postage.

MOJADOS - THE WETBACK STORY - Julian Samora (University of Notre Dame: 1971) \$3.95. Good overall information as well as personal perspectives on the issue of undocumented workers.

NORTH FROM MEXICO, THE SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES - Carey McWilliams (Lippincott: Philadelphia) pb, Greenwood \$3.95.

Articles and Periodicals

"Caribbean Migration: Contract Labor in U.S. Agriculture."

NACLA, Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 11, #8,
Nov-Dec 1977, \$2.00.

Details the migration of agricultural workers to harvest agribusiness crops, focusing on working conditions, human rights and organizing efforts among Mexicans, West Indians in Florida, Puerto Ricans, and workers in East Coast orchards.

IMMIGRATION NEWSLETTER - National Lawyers Guild Immigration Project,
712 So. Grand View St, Los Angeles, CA 90057. Monthly,
\$20/yr. Information about legal cases on undocumented workers, status of immigrants, and the economics of immigration.

"Maricopa County Farmworkers" - Tom Barry, Nuestro, August 1978.

AFSC, NWP, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Describes the successful strike by undocumented workers against an Arizona ranch co-owned by the powerful Goldwater family - one of the first successful strikes by "illegal aliens."

SOUTHWEST ECONOMY AND SOCIETY - Box 4482, Albuquerque, NM 87106,
\$8.00/year.

A news journal with information on Chicanos, Native Americans and Mexicans in the Southwest - history, labor and undocumented workers.

NEWSLETTER ON MEXICO/U.S. BORDER ISSUES. Available from Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Cost is postage only.

Groups:

American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born -
799 Broadway, New York, NY 10003.

One of the oldest organizations concerned with immigrant rights. Well respected Educational and general advocacy.

Centro Aztlan - 5115 Harrisburg, Houston, TX 77011.

Involved in advocacy and litigation.

Centro de Informacion, El Comite de Servicio do Los Amigos -
Ignacio, Mariscal 132, Mexico, 1, D.F.

Produces a Bulletin (in Spanish) on US/Mexico relations. English version available from US-Mexico Border Program, Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Haitian Refugee Project - 110 Maryland Ave, NE, Washington
D.C. 20002

An educational, general advocacy organization, affiliated with the National Council of Churches.

IMMIGRATION AND UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS - 3

Houston Center for Immigrants - 1314 Cochran, Houston, TX 77009,
713-228-0091.

Provides material resources and advocacy.

National Council of LA RAZA - 1725 Eye St., NW, Suite 210,
Washington, D.C. 20006

Educational, general advocacy organization with a board comprised of representatives of Chicano and other Hispanic grassroots, professional and civic organizations. Publishes AGENDA (in English), which contains particularly useful original research.

Films

A DAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE - Florida Public Broadcasting, 55 mins., color, available from Resolution/California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$70 rental. Examination of Florida Citrus Commission, interrelationships of private business, government. Exploration of migrant labor through case studies of Black, white and Chicano people.

Unpublished Manuscripts

"Francisca Lucero: A profile of Female Factory Work in Ciudad Juarez" - Maria Patricia Fernandez Kelly, Graduate Dept. of Anthropology, Livingston College, Rutgers Univ.
15 pg. overview and personal examination of the employment of women in "maquiladoras" - partial assembly plants of multinational corporations on the Border.

"Mexican Border Industrialization Female Labor Force Participation and Migration" - Maria Patricia Fernandez Kelly, Graduate Dept. of Anthropology, Livingston College - Rutgers Univ.
26 pg. examination of the connections among gender, class, family structure and occupational alternatives for both men and women along the Mexican border in the context of its recent industrialization.

Bibliography on Mexico and Mexico-U.S. Relations - Arthur Schmidt, March 1979. 49 pg. Bibliography covers Mexico and Mexican-U.S. relations, Mexico-U.S. Border areas, Mexican Americans, Labor and Migration, Education and Psychology, Economics, Society and Politics.

All three manuscripts are available from Aurora Schmidt, Mexico-U.S. Border Program, Community Relations Division, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Phila., PA 19102.



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BLOW ON THIS DOT

IF IT TURNS BLUE

COMPANY PROMISES MAY COME TRUE

NEEDS OF WORKING WOMEN

Publications

- ALL THE LIVELONG DAY: THE MEANING AND DEMEANING OF ROUTINE WORK - Barbara Garson (NY: Doubleday & Co., 1975), 221pp, \$7.95. Interviews with workers, mostly women, in industries from pingpong to canning. Good picture of pressures and hardships, and how workers deal with them.
- CHECKING OUT CHILDCARE: A PARENT GUIDE - Jane R. Gold and Joan M. Bergstrom, 28 pp. Day Care and Child Care Development Council of America, 1012 14th St., NW, Washington, DC 20005. A question and answer booklet on basic issues facing parents seeking childcare, including types of care available, personnel, certification, and others.
- CORPORATIONS AND CHILD CARE: PROFIT-MAKING DAY CARE, WORKPLACE DAY CARE, AND A LOOK AT THE ALTERNATIVES - Cookie Avrin and Georgia Sasser, 1974. Women's Research Action Project, Box 119, Proter Square Station, Cambridge, MA 02140.
- EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ISSUES OF LOW INCOME WOMEN: REPORT OF A PROJECT - published by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, single copies may be obtained without charge from the Women's Bureau, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington D.C. 20210 - send a self-addressed label.
- WOMEN WITH LOW INCOME - Nov. 1977, Women's Bureau, see above. Other publications - the Women's Bureau produces a variety of reports and other literature; publications listings can be obtained from the Washington Office.
- NOT SERVANTS, NOT MACHINES: OFFICE WORKERS SPEAK OUT - Jean Tepperman (Boston: Beacon Press, 1976), 188pp, \$2.95. Interviews with office workers; a study of their conditions and attitudes toward organizing. A good resource.
- PINK COLLAR WORKERS: INSIDE THE WORLD OF WOMEN'S WORK - Louise Kapp Howe (NY: G.P. Putnam Sons, 1977), \$8.95. Stories of beauticians, sales clerks and other working women, based on interviews and the author's work experience with them.
- THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN: AN ACLU HANDBOOK - Susan C. Ross (NY: Discus/Avon Books, 1973), \$1.25. A guide by the American Civil Liberties Union to women's legal rights and resources.

60 WORDS A MINUTE AND WHAT DO YOU GET? CLERICAL WORKERS TODAY - Jean Tepperman (Somerville, MA: New England Free Press), 50¢. New England Free Press, 60 Union Sq., Somerville, MA 02143. Short introductory pamphlet on conditions and problems of women clerical workers.

TOGETHER WE WIN: THE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY ON THE JOB - United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE). UE, 11 E. 51st Street, New York, NY 10022. A look at women members of the union and their struggle for equality in the workplace.

A UNION-SPONSORED DAY CARE CENTER - Amalgamated Social Benefits Association, 323 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, IL 60607; Sept. 1972.

U.S. WORKING WOMEN: A DATABOOK - Department of Labor, 1977, \$2.50. Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, DC 20402. A wide variety of information on working women in the U.S. and their growth over the past quarter century. Interesting statistics and sociological data, but little analysis of the actual conditions of working women today.

WELFARE: CHANGING SYSTEMS AND ATTITUDES - Eighth Day Center, 1978, 11 pp, 25¢. Eighth Day Center, 22 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, IL 60605. Good short summary of existing anti-poverty programs, welfare myths and facts, and action suggestions.

WOMEN ORGANIZING THE OFFICE - Women's Work Project, 1978, 72pp, \$2.00. Women in Distribution, PO Box 8858, Washington, DC 20003. Examines problems faced by clerical workers, the growing importance of clerical work and clerical organizing today. Good list of office workers' organization, federal and state employee unions, and private sector unions with sizeable numbers of office workers.

WOMEN, THE POORER SEX; and WOMEN, WORK AND WAGES - National Council on Women, Work and Welfare, 1978. National Council on Women, Work and Welfare, 201 Mass. Ave., NE, Suite 105, Washington, DC 20002. Statistics on the working and living conditions of women in the U.S.

WOMEN'S JOB RIGHTS HANDBOOK - Women Organized for Employment, \$1.50. WOE, 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

WOMEN'S WORK IS . . . RESOURCE ON WORKING WOMEN - Bobbi Wells-Hargle-road (Chicago: ICUIS, 1978), 105pp, \$4.00. ICUIS, 5700 S. Woodlawn, Chicago, IL 60637. An annotated bibliography and resource guide on the status of women's work and women workers; the information available on women in the U.S. and Third World; and church groups involved in the issue. One of the most complete collections on the topic.



WORKING - Studs Terkel (NY: Avon Books, 1972), 762 pp, \$2.50.

A classic collection of interviews with working people across the country talking about "what they do all day and how they feel about what they do." Includes people working in agribusiness, communications and service industries, heavy industry, sports, in the home, etc.

THE URBAN AND SOCIAL CHANGE REVIEW - Vol. 11, #1&2, 1978.
Special issue on Women and Work.

Articles and Periodicals

"Employer Power" - Kate Young, New Internationalist, #56, Oct. 1977.
Explores how women's lesser income derives from unequal relations between the sexes as well as the nature of Western economic development.

UNION W.A.G.E. - Monthly, \$3.50/year.

Union W.A.G.E., PO Box 462, Berkeley, CA 94701.

A newspaper written by working women for working people. Issues have focused on topics from women clerical workers to women and reproduction, and the "new right" and women.

"Women's Labor" - NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Septem-1975, \$1.25.

A theoretical analysis of women's roles from pre-capitalist societies through capitalism and the transition to socialism.

Groups

Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Inc., 1012-14th St., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

Membership organization supporting quality childcare nationwide. Provides information on legislation, local, state and national-level work, and the basics of child care. Write for publications catalog.

Union W.A.G.E. (Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality) - PO Box 462, Berkeley, CA 94701.

Membership organization of working women, unemployed, housewives, retired and on welfare, dedicated to achieving equal rights, pay and opportunities for women workers and building an organization to represent working women nationally. Chapters in California, Indiana, New York and Seattle.

Publications: Union W.A.G.E newspaper; pamphlets on working women.

WOMEN ORGANIZED FOR EMPLOYMENT - 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

Women Employed - 5 S. Wabash, Suite 415, Chicago, Illinois 60603,
312-782-3902

Working Women: National Association of Office Workers - 1258 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115.

National organization of women office workers seeking to promote improvements for women on the job: upgrading pay, promotions, etc., and ending discrimination based on race, sex and age.

Publications: Working Women, bi-monthly, \$5.00/year.

Twelve local organizations are affiliated with the national group, including:

Cleveland Women Working, 1258 Euclid Ave., 2nd floor, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Dayton Women Working, 141 W. 3rd St., Dayton, OH 45402.

Nine to Five, 140 Clarendon St., Boston, MA 02116.

Rhode Island Working Women, 100 Washington St., Providence RI 02903.

Working Women's Institute - 593 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021.

A national resource, research and action center on the problem of sexual harassment on the job. Provides an information clearinghouse; aid to women seeking help with sexual harassment; education on the issue; and legal advice.

Films and Slide Shows

CLERICAL WORKERS: HOW THEY SEE US AND WHO WE ARE - Slide Show.

Ellen Kaiper, 4140 Emerald St., Oakland, CA 94609.

Chronicles the development of clerical work, how it became women's work, and recent mechanization with accompanying monotony and increased exploitation of workers. Also looks at how corporations portray clerical work, and some attempts at organizing.

THE DOUBLE DAY (DOBLE JORNADA) - 56 mins., color, 1975.

Tricontinental Films, 333 6th Ave., New York, NY 10014; or PO Box 4430, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Informative, provocative documentary on working women in Latin America and their efforts to achieve equality in the home and the workplace--which together make up a "double work day."

SIMPLEMENTE JENNY - 33 mins, 16 mm, color, rent \$90, sale \$395.

Cinema Inc., PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.

A film about women in Latin America and the cultural values that shape their lives; examines the models and images supporting today's society, and the realities of poverty and violence.



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Note: Many unions (international offices and often locals) have newspapers or newsletters covering union news and often health and safety issues of importance to workers in their unions. A few examples include:

UAW Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Union News

U.E. News

Utility Reporter (IBEW)

United Mine Workers Journal



Publications

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY - International Labour Office (NY: McGraw-Hill, 1972)

Two volumes with practical information and safety precautions against main hazards in industry. Also deals with specific problems of developing countries.

A GUIDEBOOK FOR LOCAL UNION HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEES - Bob Fowler, \$2.50.

Labor Occupational Health Project, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley CA 94720.

HOW TO USE OSHA: A WORKERS' ACTION GUIDE TO THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION - Urban Planning Aid, 75¢.

Urban Planning Aid, 639 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139.

A good reference work; especially thorough coverage of complaints, inspections and follow-up procedures.

SEVEN STEPS TO HAZARD IDENTIFICATION - Labor Occupational Health Project, 28 pp, \$1.00.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

A workbook outlining simple procedures for identifying workplace hazards.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES REGULATED BY OSHA: A GUIDE TO THEIR PROPERTIES AND HAZARDS - Donald Wharton, MD, 79 pp, \$2.75.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

An alphabetical listing of over 400 OSHA-regulated substances with a brief description of their properties, common uses, effects on the body, and hazards.

WORK IS DANGEROUS TO YOUR HEALTH: A HANDBOOK OF HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT THEM - Jeanne M. Stellman and Susan M. Daum (NY: Vintage Books, 1973), 450 pp.

Covers many common occupational hazards, including noise, stress, heat and cold, radiation and chemicals.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH - 2

A WORKERS' GUIDE TO DOCUMENTING HEALTH AND SAFETY PROBLEMS -
Morris Davis, 66 pp, \$2.00.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Sets out guidelines for the kind of documentation necessary for an effective health and safety program in the workplace.

WORKING FOR YOUR LIFE: A WOMAN'S GUIDE TO JOB HEALTH HAZARDS -
Andrea Hricko and Melanie Brunt, 1976, 200pp, \$5.00.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Covers hazards particularly related to women workers, with source materials and suggestions for action on health and safety problems at work.

WOMEN AND THE WORKPLACE - Eula Bingham, MD, (ed.), \$16.00.

Society for Occupational and Environmental Health, 1714 Mass. Ave., NW, Washington DC 20036.

Anthology of writings by authorities from government, labor, industry, academics and public interest groups. Examines the medical, legal and social consequences of exposure to occupational health hazards.

WOMEN'S WORK, WOMEN'S HEALTH: MYTHS AND REALITIES - Jeanne M. Stellanman (NY: Pantheon Books, 1977) 262 pp, \$3.95.

Occupational health and safety in the adult woman's workworld, covering everything from "work, stress and health" to pregnancy.

Articles and Periodicals

CIS ABSTRACTS - International Labour Office, International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS), CH1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Provides an overview of the most important and useful occupational safety and health information published throughout the world.

JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH - U.S. Dept. of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; \$14.00/yr.

Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, DC 20402.

Covers issues of hazardous substances and news of work being done by OSHA.

MONITOR - Labor Occupational Health Project, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720, Bi-monthly, \$5.00/year.

Good source of articles on worker safety, occupational hazards, OSHA activities, organizing around health and safety, working women, and new resources available on the topic.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REPORTER - Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A weekly review of occupational safety and health developments.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY - 3

"Reproductive Hazards at Work"--Philaposh Fact Sheet,
 Philaposh, 1321 Arch Street, Rm. 607, Philadelphia, PA 19107.
 A brief introduction to the effects of chemicals, radiation,
 infections and stress on women workers, and the need for
 organization. Can be used as leaflet.

"Union Women Oppose Sterility Requirement"--Monitor, Vol. 7, #1,
 Jan-Feb 1979.
 Women working in two separate companies were threatened with
 job transfer or firing if they refused to be sterilized, when
 companies discovered chemicals the workers were handling could
 cause birth defects. In both cases, the women have protested
 through their unions.

Films

SONG OF THE CANARY: INDUSTRIAL ILLNESS IN AMERICA - 58 mins, color,
 rent \$65, sale \$650.

Song of the Canary, PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.
 Color documentary examining two disease-producing job hazards,
 cotton dust and a pesticide. Explores the complex issues of
 government regulation, medical research, compensation, and
 employer-employee and union responses to life-threatening job
 conditions.

WORKING FOR YOUR LIFE - 55 mins, 16 mm, color.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Deals with health and safety hazards faced by women workers, and
 what workers are doing to correct them.

WORKING STEEL - 20 mins, 16 mm, b&w, rent \$30, sale \$175.

LOHP, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

A documentary about foundry workers and the work hazards they
 face daily.

Groups

CACOSH (Chicago Area Committee on Occupational Safety and Health),
 542 S. Dearborn St., Rm. 502, Chicago, IL 60605.

Organization of local labor unions who have gotten together with
 doctors, scientific experts and lawyers to put a stop to unsafe
 and unhealthy conditions on the job. Work includes both educa-
 tion and political action.

Publications: CACOSH Health and Safety News, monthly.

Carolina Brown Lung Association - PO Box 1101, Roanoke Rapids NC
 27870.

A group of textiles workers suffering from brown lung, working
 to enact tighter health and safety legislation for the industry,
 force companies to abide by it, and educate workers about the
 dangers of cotton dust.

Publications: Brown Lung Associaton News, monthly.

ECOSH (Electronics Committee on Safety and Health), 867 W. Dana Street, Mountain View, CA 94041.

An organizing and education project to improve working conditions in the electronics industry. Works toward better occupational health legislation and cooperates with trade union movements in electronics.

Publications: Newsletter on health and safety conditions, and potential areas for organizing and outreach.

Labor Occupational Health Program, Institute for Industrial Relations, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

A labor education project which produces a variety of occupational health materials and conducts workshops, conferences and training sessions for workers and unions in California.

Publications: Monitor, bi-monthly newsletter; manuals and slide modules on various trades and their hazards.

Women's Occupational Health Resource Center, c/o American Health Foundation, 320 E 43rd St., NY, NY 10017, 212-953-1900. Well researched fact sheets on librarians, lab workers, clerical workers, household workers, etc.

Additional Publications:

DEATH ON THE JOB: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY STRUGGLES IN THE U.S. - Daniel M. Berman, (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1978) 253 pp.

Explains political and economic forces causing occupational hazards. Good discussion of workers compensation and its inadequacies and evaluation of various unions performances on health and safety issues.

EXPENDABLE AMERICANS - Paul Brodens, (New York, Viking Press, 1974), 274 pp.

Thoughtful analysis of routine dynamics of the medical-industrial complex - practices of company doctors, industry consultants and key occupational health officials at various levels of state and federal governments.

HELP FOR THE WORKING WOUNDED - Thomas Mancuso, (International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1976) 201 pp. Written for workers with information on recognizing occupational diseases and hazards, control measures and workers compensation.



RUNAWAY SHOPS

Publications

- BEYOND THE BORDER - Peter Baird and Edward McCaughan, 1979.
 NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.
 A comprehensive history and analysis of the Mexican border area, including the movement of U.S. corporations into the region and its impact on both Mexican and U.S. workers.
- GLOBAL REACH: THE POWER OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS - Richard Barnet and Ronald Muller (NY: Simon & Schuster 1974) 508 pp, \$6.95.
 A comprehensive work, drawing on politics, sociology, psychology and economics to describe and analyze global corporations' attempt at "managing" the world as an integrated unit.
- IMPERIALISM WITHOUT INVADING ARMIES: PEACE, JUSTICE AND THE MULTINATIONALS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA - Charlotte and Stewart Meacham 1976, 32 pp, \$1.00.
 AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.
 Discusses how the U.S. is changing its exploitation of Southeast Asia from direct military intervention to economic and social imperialism.
- INDUSTRIAL EXODUS - Edward Kelly
 Ohio Public Interest Campaign, 340 Chester, 12th Bldg, Cleveland, OH 44114.
 Analysis of global corporate shifts and their impact upon our communities in the U.S.
- SYNTHESIS: HOW NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AFFECTS RURAL AREAS - Eldon J. Smith, 1978, 52 pp, \$1.00.
 Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Miss. State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762.
 Documents the economic impact on social and political systems, showing that industrialization doesn't have all the economic benefits generally claimed, and the social/political effects are often more negative than usually assumed.
- THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER: A POLITICO-ECONOMIC PROFILE - Raul Fernandez (South Bend, IN: Univ. of Notre Dame Press, 1977).
 Includes a discussion of the early development of corporate penetration in the U.S.-Mexico border region.
- WOMEN WORKERS IN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS: THE CASE OF THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE - Linda V.C. Lim, Michigan Occasional Paper #IX, Fall 1978, University of Michigan Women's Studies Program, Ann Arbor, MI, 60 pp.
 A study of female-intensive manufacturing for export by multinational firms--effects of multinational corporate employment on women workers, and its impact on women's position in developing nations.

Articles

- "America's Sweatshops in the Sun" - Michael Flannery, AFL-CIO American Federationist, May 1978.
Highlights the impact on Third World host countries of free trade zones, runaway shops, and working conditions brought by multinational corporations.
- "Capital's Flight--The Apparel Industry Moves South" - NACLA Report Vol 11, #3, March 1977, \$1.25.
A case study in capital's mobility and its effect on U.S. workers' lives, their working conditions, and their ability to organize.
- "Changing Role of Southeast Asian Women: The Global Assembly Line and the Social Manipulation of Women on the Job" - joint issue of Southeast Asia Chronicle and Pacific Research, \$1.00.
Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000-D, Berkeley, CA 94704
Focuses on two foreign-oriented industries which are bringing Southeast Asian women into the global economy: semiconductors (electronics) and prostitution, as examples of the problems and opportunities which western development schemes have created for Third World women.
- "Electronics: The Global Industry" - NACLA Report, Vol. 11, #4, April 1977, \$1.25.
Examines the question of why shops run away, and corporations' efforts to pit U.S. workers against their counterparts in runaway industries located elsewhere.
- "Here Come a Wind: Labor on the Move" - Southern Exposure, Vol. 4, #1-2, 1976, \$3.50.
Includes articles on union organizing in the southern textile industry; the Oneita, J.P. Stevens and Farah companies; and the story of an auto plant that "ran away" to avoid the unionizing of its workers.
- "Hit and Run: Runaway Shops on the Mexican Border" - NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 9, #5, July-Aug 1975, \$1.25.
An in depth study describing the effects and implications of runaway shops on Mexican workers in garments and electronics (where 95% of the workers are women), and on U.S. workers.
- "Korean Workers' Plight: IUM Fights On" - Leon Howell, The Christian Century, August 30-September 6, 1978.
Describes the work of the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) in Seoul on behalf of workers in runaway U.S. plants located in Korea. Talks about the harassment of UIM and other labor organizers by the Korean government.
- "Philippines: Workers in the Export Industry" - Pacific Research, Vol. 9, #3-4, 60¢.
Overview of foreign investment in the Philippines, focusing on the garment industry, electronics, and the workers movement.

"Some Effects of Foreign Investment; The Case of Malaysia" - Lewis Mann, Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, Vol. 9, #4, Oct-Dec 1977, \$2.00.

A somewhat technical study of the impact of multinational corporate investment in Malaysia. Good information.

"Where Have all the Sweatshops Gone?" - Diana Roose
AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Groups

Center for Development Policy, Runaway Shops Campaign - 41 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20002.

Organizes local citizen-labor coalitions on problems of runaway shops, especially around health and safety conditions, wages and working conditions. Encourages economic development in the U.S. rather than industry moves abroad.

NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America) - 151 West 19th St., 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011.

A resource, research and publishing organization, focusing on U.S. governmental, military and corporate involvement in Latin America; its impact on the countries and peoples, and the corresponding effect on people and politics in the U.S.

Publications: NACLA Report, monthly, \$11/year.

Pacific Studies Center, 867 W. Dana St., #204, Mountain View, CA 94041.

A public research organization focusing on U.S. foreign policy; maintains a library and information files. Project on "Economic Human Rights in Asia's Export Economy" encourages links between U.S. and Asian workers in electronics, toy and textiles industries, building a coalition of U.S. organizations to alter U.S. policies in Asia.

Publications: Pacific Research, quarterly, \$10/year.

Films and Slide Shows

THE FIGHT AGAINST BLACK MONDAY - ABC TV, 27 min., color, available from California Newsreel, 530 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$40.00 rental. About the worker community purchase of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company when the Lykes Corporation closed it.

TEMISCAMING - National Film Board of Canada, 64 min., color, available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$70.00 rental. About the reopening and operation of a pulp mill by a consortium of the pulp workers union, the provincial government and Canadian business. The film covers the reopening of the plant and the reemergence of old labor/management conflicts.

STERILIZATION ABUSE AND POPULATION CONTROL

Publications:

- BIRTH CONTROL IN AMERICA - David Kennedy (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970)
An important, detailed account of the relationship between the birth control and eugenics movement, and the role of the medical establishment.
- THE POLITICS OF POPULATION CONTROL - Thomas B. Littlewood, (Notre Dame University Press) 1977.
Excellent book about population control by a black reporter; political development of population control establishment in the 1950's and '60's, particularly in relation to racism and the Catholic Church.
- POPULATION: A CLASH OF PROPHETS - Edward Pohlman, (Mentor Books, New American Library) 1973.
A pocket anthology of population control literature which reveals the political, social and economic aims of corporations and public agencies involved.
- POPULATION TARGET: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF POPULATION CONTROL IN LATIN AMERICA - Bonnie Mass (Toronto: Women's Press, 1976) 300 pp.
An exploration of the right to birth control and the oppressive, at times genocidal use of population control. Good bibliography, with annotations. Historical development of population policies.
- WHO SHALL LIVE? MAN'S (sic) CONTROL OVER BIRTH AND DEATH - (NY: Hill and Wang, 1970).
National Board of American Friends Service Committee endorsed the general point of view embodied in this report; which argued for repeal of U.S. anti-abortion laws. Still stands as an example of basic Quaker thought on reproductive rights.
- WOMAN'S BODY, WOMAN'S RIGHT: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF BIRTH CONTROL IN AMERICA - Linda Gordon (NY: Penguin Publishers, 1976) PB \$3.95.
A well-written, well researched history with emphasis on problems of birth control for poor and working women. Distinguishes between birth control, population control and concerns about genocide.
- WOMEN UNDER ATTACK: ABORTION, STERILIZATION ABUSE AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM - CARASA, \$2.50.
CARASA, P.O. Box 124, Cathedral Station, NY, NY 10025.
- WORKBOOK ON STERILIZATION AND STERILIZATION ABUSE - Ad Hoc Women's Studies Committee Against Sterilization Abuse, Women's Studies, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., 1978.

STERILIZATION ABUSE AND POPULATION CONTROL - 2

Articles:

- "ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS, A NEW FORM OF DISCRIMINATION," - Gail Robinson, SPOKESWOMAN, April 1979, pp 12-13.
Overview of some of the basic issues concerning occupational hazards and reproduction.
- "AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION CONTROL MOVEMENT" - Bonnie Mass, International Journal of Health Services, Vol. 4, #4, 1975.
A comprehensive summary of the American population establishment, including its historical development.
- "BIRTH CONTROL AND EUGENICS," - Linda Gordon, Radical America, Vol. 8, #4, July - August 1975, p. 75.
An original expose of the interrelationship of the birth control and eugenics movements, and the prevalent ideas around genetics of the time.
- "POPULATION AND IMPERIALISM" AND "WOMEN IN REVOLUTION" - Latin American Perspectives, Vol. IV, #4, Issue 15, Fall 1977, \$3.50.
Articles on population control in Veracruz, Brazil and Puerto Rico; on population and capitalism; women's role in revolution; and women in Chile, Argentina and Latin America as a whole.
- "POPULATION CONTROL AND THE THIRD WORLD" - William Barclay, Joseph Enright and Reid Reynolds, NACLA Newsletter, Vol. 4, #8, Dec. 1970.
A pioneer work exploring the origins of the population establishment and a refutation of the scientific arguments used to carry forth population planning in the Third World.

Articles and Periodicals:

- "STERILIZED - THIS IS 1979. WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO TO HOLD A NORMAL JOB AND SUPPORT YOUR CHILDREN?" SAFER TIMES, May 1979, Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health, 1321 Arch St., 2nd fl., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
Article about sterilized workers at Willow Grove, West Virginia and industry's response to problems of reproductive hazards on the job.
- "STERILIZATION AND FERTILITY DECLINE IN PUERTO RICO" - Dr. Harriet Presser, Population Monograph Series, Series 13. (Berkeley CA: Cal. Inst. of International Studies, 1973).
One of the first studies done of sterilization of women in Puerto Rico - an important step in understanding U.S. population control policies.
- "STERILIZATION COMES EASIER FOR THE DISADVANTAGED," - Sylvia Law, New York University Law Journal, 1978.

STERILIZATION ABUSE AND POPULATION CONTROL - 3

"U.S. EXPORTS STERILIZATION" - Dollars and Sense, No. 32, Dec. 1977. D&S, 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, MA 02143; 50¢. Challenges the myth of overpopulation used as a basis for U.S. government and university-sponsored population control programs around the world.

"A WOMAN DOCTOR'S PERSPECTIVE ON WOMEN AND THE HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM," AND "STERILIZATION ABUSE," - Helen Rodrigues-Trias, M.D., The Women's Center Reid Lectureship, Nov. 10 and 11, 1976, The Women's Center, Barnard College, 1978 (pamphlet).

MOTHER JONES (MAGAZINE) - The November 1979 issue will contain an article (as yet untitled) by Barbara Ehrenreich on the role of the U.S. Agency for International Development on selling and promotion of admittedly unsafe contraceptives in the Third World, especially Depo Provera, the Dalkon Shield and high estrogen pills. Mother Jones, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA. 94107, \$1.50.

Groups:

COMMITTEE FOR ABORTION RIGHTS AND AGAINST STERILIZATION ABUSE (CARASA)
PO Box 124, Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025.
Grass-roots membership organization, working on abortion rights, contraception questions, public law and policy around abortion and sterilization abuse. Publishes CARASA NEWS. (see periodicals).

COMMITTEE TO END STERILIZATION ABUSE (CESA) - Box 244, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10003.
Active in combatting sterilization abuse in New York, especially among Third World women, and educating about the issue of sterilization.

HEALTH RIGHT - 41 Union Square West, Rm. 206, NY, NY 10003 (212) 675-2651
Women's Health Education and patient advocacy organization. Publishes quarterly newsletter, Health Rights and 8 health-education pamphlets. Consistent source of internationalist, feminist, approaches to women's health issues.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS NATIONAL NETWORK - c/o Nam, 3244 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois 60657, \$3.00 for 4 issues.
Publishes Newsletter, Reproductive Rights Bulletin on the developing reproductive rights movement. Many varied articles on reproductive rights, birth control, abortion, Sterilization abuse, The Hyde amendment, population control etc. In the forefront of a multi-issue approach to winning abortion rights.

STERILIZATION ABUSE AND POPULATION CONTROL - 4

Films

BLOOD OF THE CONDOR - 85 minutes, b&w, 1969.
 Tricontinental Films, 333 6th Ave., New York, NY 10014; or
 PO Box 4430, Berkeley, CA 94704.
 A dramatized account based on actual events in Bolivia in
 1968, when a U.S. - imposed population control program
 sterilized Quechua Indian women without their knowledge or
 consent.

PIECES OF THE POPULATION CONTROL PUZZLE - rent \$20, sale \$40.
 Feminist Women's Health Ctr, 1017 Thomasville Rd.,
 Tallahassee, FL 32303.
 Examines the myth of overpopulation, population control
 measures now in effect, the role of agribusiness and the
 Trilateral Commission. Also discusses feminist ideas on
 counteracting population control.

See Also USE OF WOMEN'S ISSUES by the Right for material
 on reproductive rights.



TEXTILES

Publications

- THE PEACE MARKET: SYMBOLIC CENTER OF THE STRUGGLING WORKERS MOVEMENT IN SOUTH KOREA - Asia Desk, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102, 25¢. Short article on the workers movement in South Korea.
- REPORT ON VISIT TO LOS ANGELES GARMENT FACTORIES - Frank Galvan, available from Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.
- RISE, GONNA RISE: A PORTRAIT OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS - Mimi Conway, (NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday), 1969. Using oral histories, documents the battle against J.P. Stevens Co., and the changes in the southeastern region today.
- SOUTHERN EXPOSURE - Institute for Southern Studies, 113 N. Columbus Street, Chapel Hill, NC 27514; quarterly. Journal of political and cultural affairs in the Southeast, ranging from southern women and land use to corporations and Black politics. Good coverage of the region; analytical articles.
- WORKING WOMEN'S MUSIC: SONGS OF STRUGGLE BY WOMEN WORKERS IN THE NEEDLE TRADES - Evelyn Alloy, New England Free Press 1976, \$2.50.

Exhibit

- PHOTODOCUMENTS - A series of pictures and photodocuments on women working in a Northeast textile factory, in black and white or color, with text, contact Sue Dorfman, 124 N. Valley Rd, Pelham, MA 01002, 413-256-6158.

Articles

- "Capital's Flight: The Apparel Industry Moves South"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 11, #3, March 1977, \$1.25. NACLA, 151 W. 19th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10011. A case study of corporations' mobility and its effect on U.S. workers' lives, their working conditions, wages and ability to organize.
- "Fact Sheet on Health and Safety Concerns to Women Workers"--Women and Corporate Imperialism Program, AFSC, 4312 S.E. Stark St., Portland, OR 97215. 5 pp. Details the use of chemicals, dyes, detergents and other substances in textiles processing; the hazards of cotton dust; and unhealthy workplace conditions. Focuses on Oregon textiles plants, including OSHA work, wage figures and other useful information on the industry worldwide.

"Here Come a Wind: Labor on the Move"--Southern Exposure, Vol. 4, #1-2, 1976, \$3.50.

Includes articles on union organizing in the southern textile industry: Oneita, J.P. Stevens and Farah companies; and the story of an auto plant that "ran away" to avoid the unionizing of its workers.

"Hit and Run: Runaway Shops on the Mexican Border"--NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, Vol. 9, #45, July-Aug. 1975, \$1.25.

An in depth study describing the effects and implications of runaway shops on Mexican workers in garment and electronics (where 95% of the workers are women), and on U.S. workers.

"Letters of A Lowell Mill Girl and Friends: 1845-1846"--Allis Rosenberg Wolfe (ed) in LABOR HISTORY, Vol. 17, #1, Winter 1976 pg. 96-102.

Short collection of letters illustrating the social aspects of working in the textile mills before there was a rigidly organized factory routine.

"J.P. Stevens: Fact Sheets"--ACTWU, 15 Union Square, New York, NY 10003.

A good series of fact sheets detailing various aspects of the J.P. Stevens Co., its history, operations, wages, anti-union activities, health and safety violations and working conditions.

"The New Sweatshops; A Penny for Your Collar"--Rinker Buck, New York, NY, January 1979.

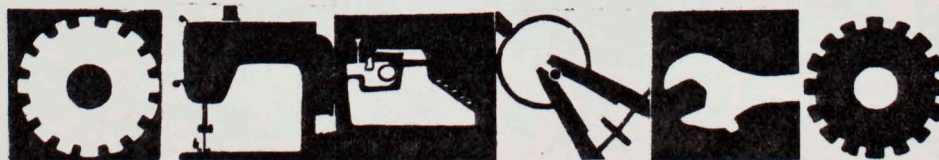
Situation of undocumented workers in textile sweatshops in New York and women who contract out to work at home.

"Organizing the Unorganizable: Three Jewish Women and Their Union"--Alice Kessler Harris in LABOR HISTORY Vol. 17 #1, Winter 1976 pg. 5-23.

Examination of Jewish immigrant women caught between a trade union movement hostile to women in the work force and a women's movement whose participants did not work for wages. Focuses on International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

"Special Report: Textiles"--Southern Exposure: Facing South, Vol. 3, #4, 1976, \$2.50.

Includes articles on "Textile Men" (the story of a mill owner, a mill worker and a union organizer); "Textile Women: Three Generations in the Mill;" and "A New Twist for Textiles" (the coming modernization and mechanization of the industry). Also a list of textiles resources, including charts of the industry in the U.S. and of specific company interlocks with other firms.



TEXTILES - 3

Films

BLOW FOR BLOW - Produced collectively by Red Ball Films, available from Tricontinental Film Center, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014, 212-989-3330, price varies (see listing under films).

Exciting film based on real takeovers by women textile workers in France in recent years. Produced collectively with textile workers who had been involved in takeovers.

GOT TO PUSH - Ellen Calmes and Liss Jeffry, 10 min., B/W, available from Women's Film Coop, Valley Women's Center, 200 Main St., Northampton, MA 01060, \$15.00 rental. Women garment workers in Boston.

THE INHERITANCE - Howard and Lynn Mayer, 55 min., B/W, available from Education Dept., ACTWU, 770 Broadway, N.Y., NY 10003. (212) 255-7800 and 777-3600.

History of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from immigration through 1968 March on Washington. Emphasis on women workers, good profile of U.S. labor history.

TALKING UNION - 58 mins, 16mm, b & w, Rent \$40, sale \$400, Spanish and English.

People's History In Texas, Inc., PO Box 7953, Austin, TX 78712 Oral history film about four Texas women and their union organizing activities from 1930 to 1960, as they responded to problems of low pay, few benefits and poor working conditions. Interviews with 3 ILGWU organizers.

TESTIMONY - Howard and Lynn Mayer, 27 min., color, free rental, Education Dept., ACTWU, 770 Broadway, NY, NY 10003.

Film about J.P. Stevens workers - workers tell their own stories of working conditions and discrimination by the nation's number one labor law violator.

THERE'S NO HIDING PLACE DOWN HERE - 42 min., B/W 1974, available from Third World Newsreel, 26 W. 20th St., NY, NY 10011, \$45.00 rental.

A positive film about textile organizing in the South.

Slide Show

TEXTILES SLIDE SHOW (title not known) - Slide/tape, about 45 mins. Jacqueline King, Community Slide Shows Collective, 136 Williams Street, Boston, MA 02130.

Traces the movement of the textiles industry from the Northeast, especially Massachusetts, to the Southeast and overseas, as the companies try to escape the demands of unionized workers. Also looks at the effect of runaway shops on the communities they leave.

Groups

Carolina Brown Lung Association, PO Box 1101, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870.

A group of textiles workers suffering from brown lung (a disease caused by breathing cotton dust), working to enact tighter health and safety legislation to protect workers, force companies to abide by it, and educate workers as to the dangers of cotton dust.

Publications: Brown Lung Association News--monthly newsletter on cotton dust, other hazards of textiles work, and efforts to organize for better working conditions and proper care for brown lung victims.

Institute for Southern Studies, PO Box 230, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

A research and educational organization attempting to nurture critical thinking about the South's problems and potentials, and aid skillful organizing by citizens' groups. Also does research into issues surrounding the unionization of the Southern textiles industry.

Publications: Southern Exposure, quarterly journal.

Women and Corporate Imperialism Program, American Friends Service Committee, 3412 S.E. Stark Street, Portland, OR 97215.

Research on the textiles industry, especially the J.P. Stevens, Jantzen and White Stag companies. Has compiled a detailed fact sheet on health and safety concerns of women workers in textiles, as well as information on the national and international structure of the three companies. Program ends September 30, 1979, but materials will continue to be distributed by the Portland office or Nationwide Women's Program, AFSC - 1500 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.



THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S STRUGGLES

Publications:

AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN - Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, single copies available without charge from the Women's Bureau, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210 (send a self addressed label). Four pages of statistics on occupation, laborforce status, education etc.

BEAUTIFUL ARE THE SOULS OF MY BLACK SISTERS - Jeanne Noble (NY: Random House)
A history of Black women in the U.S., from Africa to the present. Examines the post-reconstruction period, the migration north and the impact of these movements on Black families in the 20th century.

BLACK MACHO AND THE MYTH OF THE SUPERWOMAN - Michelle Wallace, (Dial Press) 1979, \$7.95.
Explores sexism within the Black community by describing 'Black Macho' which came out of the Black Movement. The distinction between how Black men and women view themselves is shown through an examination of their opportunities during slavery. This leads to the author's second theme of the 'Superwoman'. Highly controversial presentation.

THE BLACK WOMAN: AN ANTHOLOGY - Toni Cade (NY: Signet Books, 1970). Stories, poems, and essays on politics, education, Black men, children, and many other topics. An early work on Black women.

BLACK WOMEN IN WHITE AMERICA - A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY - Gerda Lerner (ed), (NY, Vintage Books), 1973, \$3.95.
A lively and moving collection of first hand accounts of Black women as slaves, as workers in the fields and factories, as fighters against slavery and their role in the continuing struggle.

THE CHICANA FEMINIST - Martha P. Cotera, 1970-1977, available from Information Systems Development, 100 East 8th, Austin, Texas 78702, \$4.00.
A series of essays and public presentations.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST - SPRING 1974 ISSUE - SEXISM AND RACISM: FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES - available from Civil Rights Digest, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. 10425, Free.

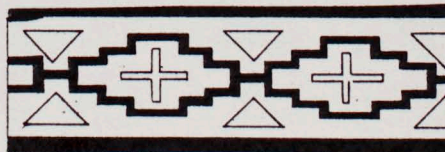
DIALOGUE ON DIVERSITY: A NEW AGENDA FOR AMERICAN WOMEN - Barbara Peters and Victoria Samuels (ed) (The Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, The American Jewish Committee) available from the Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th St., NY, NY 10022, \$1.95.
The result of a 1975 meeting, this booklet includes chapters on such topics as "The Black Woman", "The White Ethnic Catholic Woman", "The Women's Movement Meets the Challenge of Diversity".

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S STRUGGLES - 2

- A FREEDOMWAYS READER - Ernest Kaiser (ed) (NY: International Publishers), 1977, 432 pp, \$2.25.
Articles from ten years of FREEDOMWAYS, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT, has articles on literature, history, music, theater, new aspects of racism, black image in mass media and politics and movements. Provides good historical material.
- JAPANESE WOMEN SPEAKOUT - 1975 "White Paper on Sexism - Japan", available from "White Paper on Sexism - Japan" Task Force c/o PARC, P.O. Box 5250, Tokyo Int'l, Japan, 179 pp. \$2.00. Collection of twenty-two articles on sexism in Japan, double discrimination, women involved in struggle and solidarity among Asian Women.
- LA MUJER CHICANA BIBLIOGRAPHY - Evey Chapa, Compiler, Austin, Texas, Chicana Research and Learning Center, 1977. A notated bibliography covering history, sociology, literature.
- LUCY PARSONS: AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY - Carolyn Ashbaugh, (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Publishing Co., 431 S. Dearborn, Suite 829, Chicago, IL. 60605) \$3.95, 1976, 288pp.
Parsons' life expressed the anger of the unemployed, workers, men and minorities against oppression.
- MINORITY WOMEN WORKERS: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW - Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, 1977, single copies available without charge from the Women's Bureau, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington D.C. 20210 (send a self addressed label).
- RACISM/SEXISM: A RESOURCE PACKET FOR LEADERS - United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, Division of Evangelism, Church Extension and Education and the Advisory Commission on Women in Church and Society of the United Church of Christ, 1979, DECREE, Box 179, St. Louis, MO 63166, \$6.95.
Collection of materials that examines the interaction of racism and sexism through definition of the problems, analysis of the connections and history, discussion of public policy and global issues and ideas on working to end social injustice. Diverse style and contents.
- SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE U.S.: AN HISTORICAL VIEW 1790-1978 - Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1979.
Considerable statistical information with little interpretation.
- THIRD WORLD WOMEN SPEAK OUT - Perdita Huston, available from Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington D.C. 20036, 202-234-8701, \$4.95, 1979.
Women of six countries tell how they feel about the impact of rapid change, the constraints of social custom and their aspirations and new opportunities.

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S STRUGGLES - 3

- WOMEN IN APARTHEID - SOUTH AFRICA - available from Sun Distribution, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Par, MI 48203, 313-869-5964, 25¢, 1976, 12 pp.
Two articles, one on the difficulties of women under apartheid, one on population removals and the breakup of family life.
- WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA - AN ANTHOLOGY FROM LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES - 1979, 164 pp, \$4.95. available from Latin American Perspectives, c/o CMS, Post Office Box 792, Riverside, CA 92502.
Collection of eleven articles on Women in specific countries in Latin America, their part in development, the labor movement and the interaction of sex and class issues.
- WOMEN IN SOUTHERN AFRICA - ISIS - International Bulletin - Autumn 1978. Issue on Women in Southern Africa. Available from Case Postale 301, CH 1227, Carouge Switzerland, \$3.00 in currency equivalents.
Articles on African Women Under Apartheid, Rural Women, Passlaws, SWAPO Women's Campaign, Soweto Uprising, Mutinationals, and Listing of resources on South Africa.
- PERIODICALS:
- THE BLACK SCHOLAR - PO Box 908, Sausalito, CA. 94965. \$12/year.
February 1970. "Racism and Anti-Feminism".
Shirley Chisholm. December 1970 - Issue on the Black Woman.
April 1978 - Issue on Blacks and The Sexual Revolution.
May/June 1979 - Issue on The Black Sexism Debate.
- NEW DIRECTIONS FOR WOMEN - Quarterly, available from 223 Old Hook Rd, Westwood, NJ 07675, \$4.00.
Women's journal with national news and features. Coverage on a variety of topics relevant to women, with a special emphasis on minorities. Newspaper format.
- OFF OUR BACKS - Monthly, \$6/year.
Off Our Backs, 1724 20th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.
A national radical feminist news journal covering issues of women in change and struggle, including prisons, health, labor, gay rights and international. Recycles information about other movements to active women.
- QUEST: A FEMINIST QUARTERLY - 2000 P St., NW Washington D.C. 20009.
Vol. III, No. 4, Spring 1977, Special Issue "Race, Class and Culture." \$2.75 plus 35¢ postage.
- RACE AND CLASS: A JOURNAL FOR BLACK AND THIRD WORLD LIBERATION - Quarterly, \$10/year.
Institute of Race Relations, 247-9 Pentonville Rd, London, N1, England.
Collections of articles by and from Black and Third World people about their struggles. Also includes book reviews and resources.



THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S STRUGGLES - 4

"A RESPONSE TO INEQUALITY: BLACK WOMEN, RACISM AND SEXISM" -
Diane K. Lewis, Signs: A Journal of Women, Culture and Society, Vol. 3, #2, Winter 1977.

Good information about Black women's education, work and family lives over the last decade or so. Suggests that Black women's experiences differ from those of white women, but have grown more similar. Informative tables.

Groups

Affirmative Action Coordinating Center - c/o National Conference of Black Lawyers, 126 W. 119th St., NY, NY 10026. Hotline number: 800-223-0655.

Monitors legislation, litigation and other developments in the field of affirmative action. Encourages people to call and report local developments. Publishes newsletter.

Black Women's Community Development Foundation, Inc - 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1020, Washington, DC 10036. Funds a wide range of community programs - from a local mental health project to a rural development project in Mali, West Africa. Free quarterly newspaper, "Binding Ties."

National Association of Black Feminists - 202 South State St., Chicago, Illinois 60604. Political action group formed in 1976, working primarily in the Chicago area, but with affiliates throughout the country.

WOMEN OF ALL RED NATIONS (W.A.R.N.) - Nationwide organization of Native American women, involved in health issues, Treaty Council work, political prisoner work, fishing rights, legal and social service issues. A booklet, WOMEN OF ALL RED NATIONS W.A.R.N., is distributed by Lorelei Means and Madonna Gilbert, We Will Remember Group, Porcupine, S.D. 57772, \$5.00, and describes the group's program and activities.

Women for Racial and Economic Equality - 266 W. 23 St., NY, NY 10011 (212) 242-2366.

Mujeres Latinas En Accion - 1823 W. 17 St. Chicago, IL 60608

Concilio de Mujeres - P.O. Box 27524, San Francisco, CA 94127, (415) 992-8062.

Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund/Chicana Rights Project, 201 N. St., Mary's St., San Antonio, TX 78205.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA - 1725 Eye St., NW #210, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 659-1251. Publishes Agenda: A Journal of Hispanic Issues, bi-monthly, \$12/year.

USE OF WOMEN'S ISSUES BY THE RIGHT-WING

Publications

A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE RIGHT WING - International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW), 25¢.

UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI 48214.

Includes answers to questions such as "is America turning right?", "who's who on the right?" and how the right wing works.

THE POLITICS OF THE RIGHT-TO-LIFE MOVEMENT - Dana Naparsteck, available from Interchange Resource Center, 2027 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-387-2508. \$2.00. Good history of connections between New Right and Right-to-Life.

MANDATORY MOTHERHOOD: THE TRUE MEANING OF "RIGHT-TO-LIFE"- Garrett Hardin, Boston: Beacon Press, 1974
Critique of "right-to-life" arguments and their political and moral implications.

SEX, FAMILY AND THE NEW RIGHT: ANTI-FEMINISM AS A POLITICAL FORCE - Linda Gordon and Allen Hunter, New England Free Press, 60 Union Square, Somerville, MA 02143.
Beginning discussion of the topic, based on the experience of the authors. Originally published by Radical America, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Nov '77-Feb '78).

Periodicals

THE ADVOCATE - 1730 S. Amphlett, Suite 225, San Mateo, CA 94402.
Gay journal which has done much research on the right-wing, including articles specifically about women's issues.

GROUP RESEARCH REPORT - monthly, \$30/year.
419 New Jersey Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003.
Since 1962, the Report has monitored the economic and political activities of the right-wing in the U.S. Includes women's issues as the right takes them up.

NATIONAL NOW TIMES - Monthly; subscription with membership.
425 13th St., NW, #1048, Washington, DC 20004.
Continuing series, "Know the Opposition" begun in December 1977, analyzing the right wing and its activities.

Articles

"America's New Right" - Andrew Kopkind. New Times, Sept. 30, 1977.

"Decoding the Election Game Plan of the New Right" - Lisa Cronin Wohl, MS, August 1979.
Describes links between anti-abortion groups and the new right, especially cooperation on electoral strategy.

"'Hyde' Hides Church-State Issue" - Rhonda Copelon, CARASA News, Vol. II, No. 5 (June, 1978).
Testimony presented in the McRae case involving Church leadership of the "right-to-life" movement.

"The McRae Case: A Record of the Hyde Amendment's Impact on Religious Freedom and Health Care" - Linda Ambrose, Family Planning/Population Reporter (April, 1978).

"Safety, Shelter, Rules, Form, Love - The Promise of the Ultra-Right"- Andrea Dworkin, MS, June, 1979.

Groups

Abortion Rights Movement - 1212 Penn. Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003.

Coalition of local groups doing organizing and investigation around abortion rights, including preliminary research into where corporate money that funds the right-wing is coming from. Publications: ARM Newsletter, bi-monthly, \$15 with membership, details activities of women nationwide combatting right-wing activity.

Interchange Resource Center - 2027 Mass Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Research center monitoring and collecting information on the activities of the right-wing. Project on the right-to-life movement, and right-wing influence on church activities. Publications: Interchange Newsletter, bi-monthly.

Center for Constitutional Rights - 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003



WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

Publications

- AGRARIAN REFORM GUIDE - Clergy and Laity Concerned, 198 Broadway, NY, NY 10038, 50¢
Collection of 14 articles covers issues of justice in land use, rural development, cash cropping, multi-national corporations, women, family farms. Includes listing of other resources.
- IFDA DOSSIER - Monthly publication of the International Foundation for Development Alternatives, 2 place du marche, ch-1260 nyon, Switzerland.
Articles with global, regional, national and local perspectives on development topics - transnational planning, demilitarization, agriculture, technology, women's employment.
- ISIS INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN - Via Della Pelliccia 31, 00153, Rome, Italy; quarterly; \$20/year, air mail.
Reproduces theoretical and practical information and documentation from women's groups and the women's movement around the world, including resource listings, reports and notices.
See especially Spring '79 issue: Women, Land and Food Production.
- JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY - Scott Kinzer (ed), May 1973, Special Issue.
Issue on women in Latin America with articles on women and economic development.
- THE SISTERHOOD OF MAN - WOMEN'S CHANGING ROLES IN A CHANGING WORLD - Kathleen Newland, (W.W. Norton) 1978.
An examination of the dimensions of the change in women's roles around the world and the impact of those changes on economic and social patterns. Covers seven broad subject matters - legal status, education, health, mass media, politics, work and wages and family life.
- THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE THIRD WORLD - DISPARITY AND INVOLVEMENT - J.E. Goldthorpe, (Cambridge University Press), 1975, pb.
Provides an overview of the problems and prospects of the underdeveloped nations - eg. problems of racist legacy of colonial administrations, resource constrictions on development, etc.
Good background for appreciating the context of present day multinational operations.
- WHO REALLY STARVES? WOMEN AND THE WORLD HUNGER - Lisa Leghorn and Mary Roodkowsky (New York: Friendship Press, 1977) 40 pp, \$1.25.
How women are particularly vulnerable to the economic and social forces which bring about hunger and malnutrition.
- WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA - AN ANTHOLOGY OF ARTICLES FROM LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES - available from Latin American Perspectives, c/c C.M.S., PO Box 792, Riverside, CA 92502, \$4.95 + 50¢ handling charge.

WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA - AN ANTHOLOGY OF ARTICLES FROM LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES (Cont.)

Collection of eleven articles on women in specific countries in Latin America, their part in development, the labor movement, and the interaction of sex and class issues.

WOMEN AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT - Irene Tinker and Michele Bo Bramsen 1976, 240 pp, \$3.50.

Overseas Development Council, 1717 Mass Ave., NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036.

Essays on women and development, including materials on food production and small technology, education and communication, health, nutrition, family planning, urban affairs.

WOMEN IN THE WORLD - A COMPARATIVE STUDY - Lynne B. Iglitzin and Ruth Ross (ed) (Clio Press, Santa Barbara, CA) 1976.

Reviews the differing treatment of women in industrialized, developing and socialist countries. Of interest is the work on the adverse impact of modernization on women in traditional societies.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Ester Boserup (London: Allen and Unwin, 1970)

An analysis of the impact of economic development on women, focusing on the less-developed nations.

Articles

"Diagnosis Incomplete: The NIEO and Women"--Mary Roodkowsky, 1976, 4 pp, 25¢. Published by New England AFSC. Available from Nationwide Womens Program, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 10102

Critique of the New International Economic Order and its failure to challenge the institutions which cause and perpetuate the economic, social and political powerlessness of women.

"Women and Class Struggle"--Latin American Perspectives, Issues 12-13, Vol. 4, #1-2, Winter-Spring 1977.

Somewhat theoretical examination of women and class society, women and imperialism, women and development, and women's liberation.

"Women in Development"--Barbara Howell, Background Paper #29, Bread for the World, 207 East 16th St., NY, NY 10003.

Four page overview of status and position in developing countries. Other resources listed.

Single copy available for stamped, self-addressed envelope.

"Women and National Development"--SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, Vol. 3, #1, Autumn, 1977.

Groups

INFACT (Infant Formula Action Campaign) - 1701 University Ave.,
Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Community-church coalition concerned with infant malnutrition and mortality; working against massive Third World sales of artificial infant formula by multinational corporations. Exposes use of medical personnel, mass media and other techniques targeting Third World women as a market for their product.

International Women's Tribune Centre, Inc., 345 E. 46th St.,
Room 815, New York, NY 10017.

Coordinating U.N. Regional Centres for women established out of the U.N.'s International Women's Year. Centres include the African Centre for Training and Research on Women, and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development.

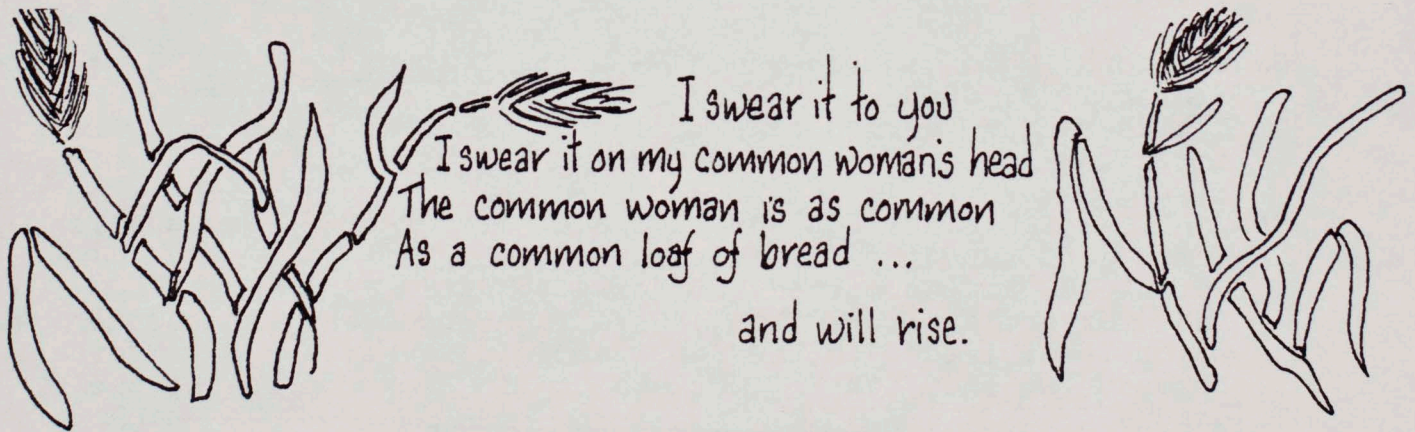
National Coalition for Development Action - 122 W. Franklin Ave.,
Rm 5, Minneapolis MN 55404

A network of organizers active in development issues, U.S. policies toward the Third World, and economic justice at home and abroad. The U.S. chapter is a part of the INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION, sharing information, resources and joint work on the issues of the New International Economic order.

The international coalition publishes ICDA News, a monthly newsletter from London.

Films

See listings under Food and Hunger, Agribusiness, Global Corporations.



WOMEN'S LABOR HISTORY

Publications

- THE AMERICAN WOMAN, HER CHANGING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ROLES, 1920-1970 - William Henry Chafe (Cambridge: Oxford University Press, 1972), 351 pp, \$3.95.
An outstanding book on women in the United States in this century. Particularly good analysis and material on protective legislation, the Women's Trade Union League, and women in World War II.
- AMERICAN WOMEN: OUR LIVES AND LABOR - The Feminist Theory Collective, 50¢.
Amazon Reality, PO Box 95, Eugene, OR 97401.
An annotated bibliography on women and work in the United States, 1900-1975.
- AMERICAN'S WORKING WOMEN: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY, 1600 TO THE PRESENT -- Rosalyn Baxandall, Linda Gordon and Susan Reverby (ed.) (NY: Vintage Press, 1976), 408 pp, \$6.95.
One of the first documentary histories about women workers in the U.S., covering wage earners, slaves and unpaid workers in the home over a period of 400 years. Much material, though the information is sometimes fragmented.
- AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN - Ernest Gaines (NY: Bantam Books, 1971), 246 pp, \$1.50.
A novel in the form of a tape-recorded interview with a 100-year old Black woman in the south. She discusses the times she has seen, from slavery to the militancy of the 1960's.
- BLACK WOMEN IN WHITE AMERICA: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY - Gerda Lerner (ed.) (NY: Vintage Books, 1973), \$3.95.
A comprehensive documentary covering several hundred years, from slavery through black women workers today and discrimination in unions. Valuable resource.
- "Generations: Women in the South"--Southern Exposure, Vol. 4, #4, Winter 1977, \$2.50.
A wide-ranging series of articles on women in the southeast, including poetry, photos, music and history.
- JEAN MADDUX: THE FIGHT FOR RANK AND FILE DEMOCRACY - Pamela Allen, Union WAGE Education Committee, \$1.00.
Union WAGE Ed. Committee, PO Box 462, Berkeley, CA 94701.
The story of a hard-working, hard fighting woman who became a major labor leader in the San Francisco Bay area. An important resource on the fight of workers to win back control of their unions.



LABOR HEROINES: TEN WOMEN WHO LED THE STRUGGLE - Joyce Maupin, Union WAGE, 75¢. Union WAGE Ed. Committee, PO Box 462, Berkeley, CA 94701. From Sarah Bagley, who fought for the 10-hour day in the 1840's, to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Rebel Girl of the Industrial Workers of the World.

LABOR'S UNTOLD STORY - Richard O. Boyer and Herbert Morais (NY: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1955), 402 pp, \$3.95. A readable, fast-moving account of the untold histories of trade unions in the U.S., from the Civil War through the Populist revolts and rise of industrial union the Wobblies and W.W. II.

MOVING THE MOUNTAIN: WOMEN WORKING FOR SOCIAL CHANGE - Ellen Cantarow (NY: Feminist Press). Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568. Oral histories of Jessie de la Cruz, farmworker organizer; Ella Baker, civil rights activist; Florence Luscomb, suffragist and labor activist.

SEPARATED AND UNEQUAL: DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN WORKERS AFTER WORLD WAR II - Women's Work Project, \$1.00. Women's Work Project, 2200-19th St., NW, Washington, DC 20009. Good pamphlet about women workers in the United Auto Workers Union, 1944-1954; and what the UAW did not do for them.

WE WERE THERE: THE STORY OF WORKING WOMEN IN AMERICA - Barbara Mayer Wertheimer (NY: Pantheon, 1977), 427 pp, \$6.95. Highly readable account of working women in the U.S. from colonization to World War I, including wage-earning women and especially Black women.

WHAT HAVE WOMEN DONE? A PHOTO ESSAY ON WORKING WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES - The San Francisco Women's History Group, available from United Front Press, PO Box 40099, San Francisco, CA 94940. \$2.00. Pictorial history of working women's struggles from the Colonial Period to the present, with emphasis on immigrants and Third World Women.

WOMEN IN THE TEXAS WORKFORCE: YESTERDAY AND TODAY - Melissa Hield and Richard Croxdale (eds), (Peoples' History in Texas), 1979, available from Peoples' History in Texas, Box 7935, Austin, TX 78712. Articles on garment workers and pecan shellers in Texas, 1930's to 1950's. Includes a history of Black women in the Texas workforce and a survey of current conditions of women in the Texas workforce. See also film version, TALKIN' UNION.

Groups - These are some useful sources of information and materials on women's history:

Feminist Press, PO Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568

Feminist Studies Program, Goddard-Cambridge Graduate Program in Social Change, 5 Upland Road, Cambridge, MA 02140.

Houseworker's Handbook, Cambridge Women's Center, 46 Pleasant St., Cambridge, MA 02139.

Radical America, 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, MA 02143.

Sense and Sensibility Collective, PO Box 441, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Groups (continued)

Women's Labor History Film Project, U. of Michigan, 108 Museums
Annex, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

National Women's Studies Association, c/o Elaine Reuben, U. of Mary-
land, College Park, MD. 20742. (301) 454-3757

Films

BLOW FOR BLOW - Red Ball Films, available from Tricontinental Film
Center, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014, (212)989-3330,
price varies (see listing under films). Exciting film based
on real takeovers by women textile workers in France in recent
years. Produced collectively with textile workers involved.

GOT TO PUSH - Ellen Calmes and Liss Jeffry, 10 min., B/W, available
from Women's Film Coop, Valley Women's Center, 200 Main St.,
Northampton, MA 01060. \$15.00 rental. Story of women textile
factory workers in Boston, their perceptions of work and racism.

THE GRAPES OF WRATH - Films, Inc., 1155 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL
60091. 115 min., B/W. Film of Steinbeck's novel about an Okla-
homa farming family forced by the dust bowl and Depression to
join the army of migrant workers seeking employment from Cali-
fornia's rising agricultural capitalists.

I AM SOMEBODY - Madeline Anderson, 28 min., color, available from
AFL-CIO Films, Washington, DC Record of the 113 day strike by
Black women hospital workers in the South in 1969.

SALT OF THE EARTH - Brandon Films, 34 MacQueen Parkway So., Mt. Ver-
non, NY 10550, (914)664-5051. Full length feature film about
a zinc miners strike in New Mexico which was won when miners'
wives took up the struggle after an injunction prohibiting picket-
ing by the miners. Made by blacklisted filmmakers in the early
1950's, featuring union members involved in the strike.

TALKIN' UNION - Peoples' History in Texas, 58 min., B/W, Rent \$40,
Sale \$400. Spanish and English. Available from Peoples' History
in Texas, PO Box 7953, Austin, TX 78712. Oral history film about
four Texas women and their union organizing activities from 1930
to 1960, as they responded to problems of low pay, few benefits
and poor working conditions. Features efforts among pecan shellers
and the ILGWU. Talkin' Union is the first oral history film about
working women in Texas.

UNION MAIDS - 48 min., B/W, Rent \$60, Sale \$450. New Day Films, P.O.
Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417. Three working women talk
about their experiences as labor organizers during the 1930's
and the rise of the CIO. Their humorous stories are interspersed
with rare historical film from the 1930's and 1940's, giving a
sense of the role of women in anti-racist and labor struggles.

WITH BABIES AND BANNERS: STORY OF THE WOMEN'S EMERGENCY BRIGADE- 45
min., color, Rent \$60-100, Sale \$475. Women's Labor History Film
Project, 1735 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #402, Washington, DC 20009.
The victory of the Great General Motors Sit-Down Strike in Flint,
Michigan in 1937 was key to the success of the CIO's drive for in-
dustrial unionization. Documents role of women who became the back-
bone of the strike as the Women's Emergency Brigade.

FILMS AND SLIDE SHOWS

- A DAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE - Florida Public Broadcasting, 55 min., color, available from Resolution/California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$70, Rental. Examination of Florida Citrus Commission, interrelationships of private business and government. Exploration of migrant labor through case studies of Black, white and Chicano people.
- A LUTA CONTINUA - Robert Van Lierop, 1971, 36 min, color, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014, 212-989-3330, \$50 rental. Struggle in Mozambique before liberation - with emphasis on women's role.
- BLOOD OF THE CONDOR - 85 mins., b&w, 1969. Tricontinental Films, 333 Sixth Ave., New York, NY 10014. A dramatized account based on actual events in Bolivia in 1968, when a U.S.-imposed population control program sterilized Quechua Indian women without their knowledge or consent.
- BLOW FOR BLOW - produced collectively by Red Ball Films, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014, 212-989-3330, price varies, catalogue says open showing \$150, classroom showing \$75 but Tricontinental has a policy of trying to work out pricing. Exciting film based on real takeovers by women textile workers in France in recent years. Produced collectively with textile workers who had been involved in takeovers.
- BOTTLE BABIES - 30 mins., 16mm, color, 1975, sale \$225. NCC Communications, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 860, New York, NY 10027. Documentary filmed in Kenya in 1975, dealing with the impact of multinational corporations' sales techniques on women and children in the Third World, especially the dangers involved in the sale and use of powdered baby milk and feeding bottles.
- CLERICAL WORKERS: HOW THEY SEE US AND WHO WE ARE - slide show, color. Ellen Kapper, 4140 Emerald Street, Oakland, CA 94609. Chronicles the development of clerical work, how it became women's work, and recent mechanization with its growing monotony and increased exploitation of workers. Also covers how corporations portray clerical work, and some organizing attempts.
- CONTROLLING INTEREST: THE WORLD OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION - 45 mins., color, rental \$60, sale \$550. California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103 Excellent, hard-hitting look at the operations and effects of multinational corporations, focusing on Brazil, Chile and the Dominican Republic; runaway shops; U.S. imperialism and the CIA. Raises the question of who's in control around the world and in the United States.
- DISPOSSESSED - 33 mins., color. National Land for People, 1759. Fulton, #7, Fresno CA 93721. Documentary of the attempts by the Pit River Indians to regain their ancestral lands from the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

DISPOSSESSED (Cont.)

Examines the corporate interlock among agricultural, forestry, railroad and PG&E interests in California.

THE DOUBLE DAY (DOBLE JORNADA) - 56 mins., color, 1975.

Tricontinental Films, 333 Sixth Ave., New York, NY 10014/PO Box 4430, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Informative, provocative documentary on working women in Latin America and their efforts to achieve equality in the home and the workplace--which together constitute the "double day."

THE FIGHT AGAINST BLACK MONDAY - ABC TV, 27 min., color, available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196. \$40 rental.

About the worker community purchase of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company when the Lykes Corporation closed it.

FORMULA FACTOR - 30 mins., 16 mm, color, 1978.

California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

Excellent introductory documentary, filmed by the Canadian Broadcasting Co., on infant formula abuse in Jamaica.

GOT TO PUSH - Ellen Calmes and Liss Jeffry, 10 min., B/W, available from Women's Film Coop, Valley Women's Center, 200 Main St., Northampton, MA 01060, \$15.00 rental.

Women garment workers in Boston.

THE GRAPES OF WRATH - 115 mins., b&w, 1940. Films, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091.

Film of Steinbeck's novel about an Oklahoma farming family forced by the dust bowl and depression to join the army of migrant workers seeking employment from California's rising agricultural capitalists.

GREEN GROW THE PROFITS - 65 min., color, 1974, MacMillan Films/Audio Brandon, 34 McQuesten Pkwy So. Mt Vernon, NY 10550.

A critical examination of agribusiness, focusing on some of the abuses such as contaminated foods and undue pressures on growers from corporations.

GUESS WHO'S COMING TO BREAKFAST? - Slide/tape, 35 min., 1976, Earthwork, 3410 19th St., San Francisco, CA 94110.

An excellent examination of the multinational corporation, Gulf & Western and its involvement in agricultural exploitation in the Dominican Republic.

HAMBURGER USA: A CLOSER LOOK AT AMERICA'S FOOD SYSTEM - Slide/tape, 28 min., color, rental \$15, sale \$75, 1979, AFSC, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco, CA 94121.

By examining each layer of a cheeseburger, focuses on economic concentration here and around the world, and the extent of corporate involvement in our daily lives.

THE HARVEST COMES HOME - A FILM ON DIRECT MARKETING - 20 min., color, 1976, California Dept of Consumer Affairs, Div of Consumer Services, 520 N St., Sacramento, CA 93214.

A look at different aspects of direct marketing, from co-ops, farmer's markets & roadside stands to community canneries.

HUNGER AND PUBLIC POLICY -(20 min filmstrip), HUNGER, WHAT CAN I DO? - (17 min filmstrip), WHAT ARE THE ISSUES -(22 min filmstrip) -on loan from Bread For The World, 207 E 16th St., NY, NY 10003, 212-260-7000, \$2.00.

I AM SOMEBODY - Madeline Anderson, 28 min., color, available from AFL-CIO Films, 815 16th St, NW, Washington D.C. 20006, 202-637-5153, \$5.00. Record of the 113 day strike by Black women hospital workers in the South in 1969.

THE INHERITANCE - Howard and Lynn Mayer, 55 min., B/W available from Education Dept, ACTWU, 770 Broadway, NY, NY 10003, 212-255-7800, 212-777-3600, History of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from immigration through 1968 March on Washington. Emphasis on women workers, good profile of U.S. labor history.

INTO THE MOUTHS OF BABES - 30 min., 1978, color, CBS Reports Documentary by Bill Moyers, available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma, San Francisco, CA 94103, \$40.; available to National Council of Church members from NCC Communications, RM 860, 475 Riverside Drive, NY, NY 10027. Documentary filmed in the Dominican Republic, on the use and abuse of infant formula.

KILLING US SOFTLY: ADVERTISING'S IMAGE OF WOMEN - 30 min., color, Cambridge Documentary Films, Inc, PO Box 385, Cambridge, Mass 02139, \$38. rental. Well researched film examining the advertising industry's manipulation of sex roles in order to sell products.

LAST GRAVE AT DIMBAZA - 55 min., color, Resolution/ California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco CA 94101. Shows the brutal conditions of apartheid in South Africa, including the forced removal of people from their homelands. Powerful.

MANAGING THE GLOBAL PLANTATION - 35 min., AFSC, 2426 Oahu Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 06822, slideshow, \$10 rental. The profile of one of America's largest agribusiness corporations, Castle & Cooke. Looks critically at the process of diversification and growth which transformed Castle & Cook into a global agribusiness corporation - and its impact on its workers and their communities.

NICARAGUA, SEPTEMBER 1978 - 40min., color, 1979, National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, 1322 18th St., NW, Washington D.C. 20036. Prizewinning documentary on the Nicaraguan peoples' insurrection to oust the dictatorship of Somoza and his supporters.

O POVO ORGANIZADO - Robert Van Lierop, 1975, 67 min., color, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014, 212-989-3330, \$75-125 rental. Sequel to A LUTA CONTINUA, 2nd part of a projected trilogy. Shows how Mozambiquan struggle against problems left by colonialism continues after liberation, rebuilding. First showings of film raised over \$40,000. for maternity hospital in Mozambique.

- ON THE LINE - 50 min., color, rental \$125, Cine Information, PO Box 315 Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417. An investigation of how economic problems--rising prices, layoffs, unemployment, rent hikes--affect our lives, especially as women, low income and minorities.
- PIECES OF THE POPULATION CONTROL PUZZLE - Slide show, rental \$20. Feminist Women's Health Center, 1017 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee, FL 32303. Examines the myth of overpopulation, population control measures now in effect, the role of agribusiness and the Trilateral Commission. Discusses some feminist ideas about how to counteract population control.
- THE POLITICS OF TORTURE - ABC News Closeup, 1978, 50 min., color, available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, \$70 rental. Explores U.S. human rights campaign and support of repressive regimes (Iran, Phillipines, Chile).
- SALT OF THE EARTH - available from Brandon Films, 34 MacQueen Parkway So., Mt Vernon, NY 10550, 914-664-5051. Full length feature film about a zinc miners strike in New Mexico which was won when miners' wives took up the struggle after miners were prohibited by injunction from picketing. Made by blacklisted filmmakers in the early 1950s, using members of the union involved in the strike. Particularly moving.
- SHARING GLOBAL RESOURCES: TOWARD A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER - Slide-tape of filmstrip, 35 mins., rental \$10, sale \$50. NARMIC, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. Examines the role of U.S. multinational corporations in the development and exploitation of natural resources in the Third World, particularly in Chile, Jamaica and Appalachia; and the desire of less-developed countries and regions to control use of their own resources.
- SIMPLEMENTE JENNY - 33 mins., 16 mm, color, rental \$90, sale \$395. Cinema Inc., PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417. A film about women in Latin America, and the cultural values that shape their lives. Through interviews it examines the models and images supporting today's society, and the realities of poverty and violence.
- SIX DAYS IN SOWETO - 1978, 55 min., color, 16 mm, available from Southern Africa Media Center, California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, \$55 rental. In depth look at Soweto rebellion of June 1976 which pitted unarmed youth against the guns, dogs and tanks of the South African army. Explores the uprising's causes and aftermath.
- SLIDE SHOW ON SOUTHEAST ASIAN WOMEN ELECTRONICS WORKERS, Untitled at time of directory compilation, available from Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000 D, Berkeley, CA 94704, 415-548-2546. Focuses on social and economic issues.

- SLIDE SHOW ON STERILIZATION ABUSE, untitled at time of directory compilation, available from Committee to End Sterilization Abuse, Box 244, Cooper Station, NY, NY 10003.
- SONG OF THE CANARY: INDUSTRIAL ILLNESS IN AMERICA - 58 mins., color, rental \$65, sale \$650.
Song of the Canary, PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.
Documentary focusing on two disease-producing job hazards, a pesticide and cotton dust. It explores the complex issues of government regulation, medical research, compensation, and employer-employee and union responses to life-threatening job conditions.
- SOUTH AFRICA: FREEDOM RISING - 17 min., slide/tape, available from Dayton community Media Workshop, 215 Superior Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, 45406, 513-222-0171, \$20 rental.
Graphic, bare expose of real conditions under apartheid and relationship between U.S. and South African regime.
- TALKIN' UNION - 58 mins, 16mm, b & w, Rent \$40, sale \$400.
Spanish and English. People's History In Texas, Inc. P.O. Box 7953, Austin, TX 78712.
Oral history film about four Texas women and their union organizing activities from 1930 to 1960, as they responded to problems of low pay, few benefits and poor working conditions. Features efforts among pecan shellers and the I.L.G.W.U.
- TEMISCAMING - National Film Board of Canada, 64 min., color, available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103, 415-621-6196, \$70 rental.
About the reopening and operation of a pulpmill by a consortium of the pulpworkers union, the provincial government and Canadian businessmen. The film covers the reopening of the plant and the re-emergence of old labor management conflicts.
- TESTIMONY - Howard and Lynn Mayer, 27 min., color, free rental, Education Dept., ACTWU, 770 Broadway, NY, NY 10003, 212-255-7800, 777-3600.
Film about J.P. Stevens workers - workers tell their own stories of working conditions and discrimination by the nation's number one labor law violator.
- TEXTILES SLIDE SHOW (title not known) - Slide show. Jacqueline King, Community Slide Show Collective, 136 Williams Street, Boston, MA 12130.
Traces the movement of the textiles industry from the Northeast, especially Massachusetts, to the Southeast and overseas, as the corporations seek to escape the demands of unionized workers. Also examines the effects of runaway shops on the communities which they leave.
- THERE'S NO HIDING PLACE DOWN HERE - 42 min., B/W, 1974, available from Third World Newsreel, 26 W. 20th St., NY, NY 10011, \$45 rental.
A positive film about textile organizing in the South.

Films and Slide Shows - 6

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD - Latin American Film Project, 21 min., color and B/W, in Spanish with English subtitles, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014. \$30 rental.

Personal accounts of imprisonment and torture of Laura Allende and Carmen Castillo (M.I.R.) and general information on the coup in Chile.

UNION MAIDS - 48 min., b&w, rental \$60, sale \$450. New Day Films, PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.

Three working women talk about their experiences as labor organizers during the 1930's and the rise of the CIO. Their humorous stories are interspersed with rare historical film from the 1930's and '40's, giving a real sense of the role of women in the struggles of labor, women and Blacks.

WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE - 60 min., color, in Spanish with English subtitles, \$40-60 rental, available from Tricontinental Films, 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10014.

Documents social change under Allende government through 1972 with background on political development of Chile since 1930's.

WITH BABIES AND BANNERS: THE STORY OF THE WOMEN'S EMERGENCY BRIGADE- 45 mins., 16mm, color, rental \$60-100, sale \$475. Women's Labor History Film Project, 1735 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #402, Washington, DC 20009.

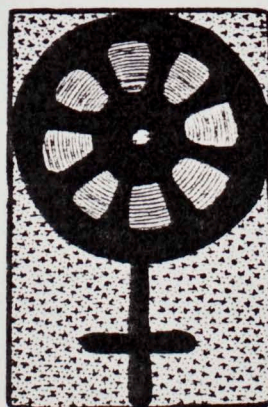
The victory of the Great General Motors Sit-Down Strike in Flint, MI in 1937 was the key to the success of the CIO's national drive for industrial unionization. This film documents the role of the women, who became the backbone of the strike in the Women's Emergency Brigade.

Film Resources:

Cine Information - PO Box 449, Planetarium Station, NY, NY 10024. Publishers of INFOCUS and coordinators of The Film Users' Network, a free information service.

Latin American Film Project - PO Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417, 201-891-8240.

A film library and producer of films about Latin America and Latin American communities in other lands.



Films and Slide Shows -7

- BOTTLE BABIES - 30 mins., 16 mm, color, sale \$225, 1976.
NCC Communications, Rm. 860, 475 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10027.
Documentary filmed in Kenya in 1975, about the growing use of
infant formula and its impact.
- FORMULA FACTOR - 30 mins., 16 mm, color.
California Newsreel, 630 Natoma St., San Francisco, CA 94103.
A documentary by the Canadian Broadcasting Company on infant
formula abuse in Jamaica--excellent introductory film.
- HAMBURGER USA: A CLOSER LOOK AT AMERICA'S FOOD SYSTEM - Slide/tape,
28 mins., color, rent \$15, sale \$75.
Resources and Social Order Program, AFSC, 2160 Lake St., San
Francisco, CA 94121.
By examining each layer of a cheeseburger, focuses on economic
concentration in the food system here and around the world; and
the extent of corporate involvement in our daily lives.
- HUNGER AND PUBLIC POLICY - 20 min. filmstrip; WHAT ARE THE ISSUES -
22 min. filmstrip; HUNGER - WHAT CAN I DO - 17 min. filmstrip,
available on loan from Bread For the World, 207 E. 16th St.,
NY, NY 10003, 212-260-7000, \$2.00.
- INTO THE MOUTHS OF BABES - CBS Reports Documentary by Bill Moyers,
1978, color. Available from California Newsreel, 630 Natoma,
San Francisco, CA 94103, \$40; available to National Council of
Church members from NCC Communications, RM 860, 475 Riverside
Drive, NY, NY 10027.

PERIODICALS

The following are some of the "alternative press" publications on topics covered at the Conference. There are many, many more being produced throughout the country; these serve only as an introduction. See also listings under specific topics.

AFRICA NEWS - PO Box 3851, Durham NC 27702; weekly; \$15/year.
Weekly, progressive summary of news from all over Africa.

AKWESASNE NOTES - Mohawk Nation, Via Rooseveltown, NY 13683;
5 times/year; contribution requested.
Issues covered range from ecology to political repression, movements, social analysis, alternative technology, and Native peoples worldwide. One of the largest publications by and about Native Americans.

ASIA MONITOR - 2 Man Wan Road, 17-C, Kowloon, Hong Kong; quarterly.
Synthesis of U.S. aid, trade and investment in nine Southeast Asia countries; progressive.

CARASA NEWS - monthly periodical, available from CARASA, P.O. Box 124, Cathedral Station, NY, NY 10025, \$5.00 minimum per year.
(Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse)
Contains articles on abortion rights, sterilization abuse, women's health, right to life and related issues.

FOOD MONITOR - PO Box 1975, Garden City, NY 11530; bimonthly; \$15/yr.
Articles on family farms, agricultural policy, nutrition, rural development and food aid programs overseas.

HEALTH RIGHT - 41 Union Square West, Room 206, New York, NY 10003;
quarterly; \$10/year.
Consistent source of international, feminist and anti-imperialist approaches to women's issues, especially health and population control. Some material on health and safety.

KOREA REPORT - Asia Desk, International Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102,
donation requested.
Reports on human rights situation in South Korea, compiled by Tokyo office of AFSC.

LABOR NEWSLETTER - National Lawyers Guild National Labor Committee, 558 Capp Street, San Francisco, CA 94110; \$5/year.
News and analysis about unions, labor-related law, and current labor struggles.

LABOR TODAY: THE RANK AND FILE IN ACTION - Labor Today Associates, 343 S. Dearborn, Rm 600, Chicago, IL 60604; monthly; \$3.50/year.
Deals with economic issues of concern to labor union members, including analysis of why and how economic policies come about.

Periodicals - 2

- LATIN AMERICA POLITICAL REPORT, ECONOMIC REPORT, COMMODITIES REPORT - Latin America Newsletters, Ltd., 90-93 Cowcross St., London EC1M6BL, England; weekly; sub. rates on request. Weekly reports and analysis of political, economic and commodities news throughout South and Central America and the Caribbean. The political and economic reports are especially good sources of ongoing information; the commodities one is more specialized.
- NEWSFRONT INTERNATIONAL - Peoples Translation Service, 4228 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, CA 94609; \$10/year. Provides a left perspective on world events and political currents through translations and compilations from progressive press overseas; contains much otherwise unavailable materials.
- PERIODICALS OF PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS - A CITIZEN'S GUIDE - Commission for the Advancement of Public Interest Organizations, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1013, Washington, D.C. 20009, \$5.00. A guide to over 100 newspapers, newsletters, magazines, journals.
- SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE - 879 Main St., Cambridge, MA. 02139; bimonthly, \$7/year. For people interested in a progressive or radical view of science and technology; often carries articles on women, scientific research, its use and misuse, and health and safety.
- SOUTHERN AFRICA - 156 Fifth Ave., Room 707, New York, NY 10010; monthly; \$8/year. Provides current analysis of the situation in the countries of Southern Africa; indepth articles on U.S. corporations, liberation movements, etc.
- SOUTHERN EXPOSURE - Institute for Southern Studies, 113 N. Columbus St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514; quarterly. Journal of political and cultural affairs in the Southeast, from southern women and land use to corporations and Black politics; both information and analysis.
- SOUTHEAST ASIA CHRONICLE - Southeast Asia Resource Center, PO Box 4000-D, Berkeley, CA. 94704; bimonthly; \$8/year. Information on current developments in the countries of South east Asia and on U.S. involvement there.
- SPARERIB - 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1, England; monthly; \$18/yr. Women's journal with news, indepth articles and analysis on labor and the women's movement, mostly in England and Europe.
- UPDATE LATIN AMERICA - Washington Office on Latin America, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, D.C. 20002. Country-focused reports and analysis of human rights in Latin America; Congressional update; action suggestions.
- WORKING PAPERS FOR A NEW SOCIETY - Center for the Study of Public Policy, 4 Nutting Road, Cambridge MA 02138; bimonthly; \$15/year. Focuses on everything from inflation to organized crime, legal issues--gives a progressive view of issues currently before the American public.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS AND NETWORK

ALDRIDGE, Ethel M.
747 Boston
Waterloo, IA 50703

(319)233-8075

Organizational affiliations - Women's Committee, Local 838,
United Auto Workers

ANAND, Anita
100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, DC 20002

(202)488-3637/8 (work)
(202)234-2951 (home)

Workshop leader on food and hunger

Organizational affiliations - United Methodist Church, Board
of Church and Society, Population Department

Conference-related work - organizing and offering workshops and
seminars on abortion, development assistance, population
programs, women in development, food and hunger; information
available on these subjects

ANDRZEJEWSKI, Julie R.
RR 5
St. Cloud, MN 56301

(612)255-3251 (work)
255-4120
(612)253-5551 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Human Relations Program, St.
Cloud State University; St. Cloud Area Women's Center;
Farmer-Labor Association; Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom; National Alliance Against Racist and Po-
litical Repression

Conference-related work - teaching teachers and health care
workers about racism, sexism, poverty, multinationals, polit-
ical economy, hunger, and health care; feminist organizing;
research on alternative and radical publications (bibliograp-
hy available); organizing independent third party

ASHBAUGH, Jane
R. 3, Box 18
Sac City, IA 50583

(712)662-3234

Organizational affiliations - American Association of Univer-
sity Women; Common Cause; Presbyterian Church

AULL, Mary L.
6445 Greene St., #C404
Philadelphia, PA 19119

(215)844-5946 (home)

Conference organizer; workshop leader on rank and file organ-

AULL, Mary L. (cont.)

izing and health and safety

Organizational affiliations - Philadelphia Area Project on Oc-
cupational Safety and Health; Philadelphia Women's Health
Collective; Women's Occupational Safety and Health Resource
Center; Women's Health Concerns Committee

Conference-related work - women's occupational safety and
health, including establishment of resource center (Women's
Occupational Safety and Health Resource Center, c/o Ameri-
can Health Foundation, 320 E. 43rd St., New York, NY 10017;
(212)953-1900)

AUTENREITH, Mary E.

R. 1
Paullina, IA 51046

(712)448-3703 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (AFSC); National Women's Political Caucus, Iowa Chapter;
League of Women Voters

Conference-related work - Nationwide Women's Program, AFSC; as
farmer, interested in world food problems and agribusiness

BACKIEL, Linda

424 W. Schoolhouse Lane
Philadelphia, PA 19144

(215)LO8-3190 (work)
(215)438-6139 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Grand Jury Project, National
Lawyers' Guild

Conference-related work - teaching history of working women in
America (curriculum and bibliography available)

BACON, Margaret

1726 Addison St.
Philadelphia, PA 19146

(215)241-7058 (work)
(215)545-3586 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - AFSC's border, Puerto Rican, and Ap-
palachian women's programs; Women's Way, a coalition of fem-
inist groups in Philadelphia

BAKER, Paula

2016 Harding Rd.
Des Moines, IA 50314

(515)243-8762 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (former staff); Black American Law Student Organization

Conference-related work - community organizing; legal advocacy
on issues related to reproduction, Native American rights,
welfare and poverty, criminal justice

BANZHAF, Marion

Feminist Women's Health Center
1017 Thomasville Rd. (904)224-9600 (work)
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Organizational affiliations - Board member, National Women's Health Network

Conference-related work - providing health care to women; researching and confronting population control groups and practices; self-help clinics, menstrual extraction, information

BATES, Dee

120 Maryland Avenue, N.E. (202)546-8400 (work)
Washington, DC 20002

Organizational affiliations - Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy

Conference-related work - Congressional and grassroots education on human rights/aid to dictators, disarmament/peace conversion, domestic human needs, unemployment; literature available (Coalition, 120 Maryland Ave, N.E., Washington, DC 20002)

BELL, Jan Marie

2701 Alcott, Suite 266 (303)455-4783 (work)
Denver, CO 80211 (303)935-6926 (home)

Organizational affiliations - National Organization for Women; Colorado AFL-CIO Environmental Task Force; Colorado Clean Air Coalition; anti-nuclear movement; Service Employees International Union, Local 105

Conference-related work - organizing women in "pink collar" service jobs; interested in holistic health and universal spirituality as components of personal growth and non-violent social change

BELLENGER, Margaret

2737 Sharon Ct., S.W. (616)532-6487 (home)
Wyoming, MI 49509

Organizational affiliations - member, International Union of Electrical and Radio Machine Workers (IUE) Women's Council; director, Women's Activities, District 8, IUE; Coalition of

BELLENGER, Margaret (cont.)

Labor Union Women (CLUW)

Conference-related work - organizing and education on women's rights, legislation relating to women, women in the work force, full employment, ERA, affirmative action, women's leadership in unions

BLACKSHEAR, Lisa

2623 16th Ave., S. (612)522-4461 (work)
Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612)721-4547 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Chile Resistance Committee

Conference-related work - education about events in Chile over last 10 years

BLANC, Sukey

1340 Frankford Ave. (215)739-6041 (work)
Philadelphia, PA 19125 (215)748-3030 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Lutheran Settlement House Women's Program

Conference-related work - community-based women's center with educational and employment programs, personal growth/support/consciousness-raising groups; high school equivalency classes, with discussion of women's roles, labor history, and political issues; developing curriculum packets for grades 9-12 on labor heroines, working women, and workplace issues

BOWLDEN, Anne

5224 N.E. Cleveland (503)287-4982 (home)
Portland, OR 97211

Organizational affiliations - painters' union; American Friends Service Committee's study group on women and multinationals

Conference-related work - women workers' needs in the workplace; workplace organizing; working within unions; health and safety in the electronics, textiles, and agribusiness industries

BRADLEY, Kate

General Delivery (615)324-3402
Petros, TN 37845

Organizational affiliation - Save Our Cumberland Mountains

BRAGG, Carol
2 Stimson Ave.
Providence, RI 02906

(401)751-4488 (work)

Workshop leader on political economy of human rights

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - developing slide show on women in Southeast Asia, focusing on impact of government development strategies and global corporations on women in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines; slide talks on "Women in Southeast Asia" and "Human Rights and Multinationals: American Investment in Repression"

BRAND, Robert
4210 Spruce St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104

(215)387-1322

Organizational affiliations - Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee

BRANDI, Diana
Principia College
Elsah, IL 62028

(618)374-2131, Ext. 282 (work)
(618)465-7875 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Oasis Women's Center; program committee, Alton, IL Pastors' Association; Sociology Department, Principia College

Conference-related work - constituency organizing and Congressional education on Middle East and arms sales (AFSC); local advocacy for women in crisis; education and organizing on local issues, including Owen's Illinois Munitions Manufacturing's arms sales to S. Africa

BROEG, Helen
75 Lenox Rd.
Nahant, MA 01908

(617)581-3511 (home)

Organizational affiliations - New England Human Rights Network; Friends of the Filipino People

Conference-related work - literature, audio-visuals, and speakers available on domestic and international human rights violations

BROYLES, Catalina
Rt. 1, Box 337
Litchfield Park, AZ 85340

(602)974-5854 (work)
(602)935-3294 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Legal Aid

BUCHANAN, Sandy
2432 Kenilworth
Cleveland, OH 44106

(216)861-5200 (work)
(216)371-0066 (home)

Organizational affiliations - member, Cleveland Women Working; Ohio Public Interest Campaign (340 Chester, 12th Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44114)

Conference-related work - coalition of unions, church groups, senior citizens, and community organizations working for legislation to protect workers and communities from runaway shops; organizing citizen opposition to taxbreaks to large corporations

BURSIE, Margaret S.
1455 Edison
Detroit, MI 48206

(313)823-1100 (work)
(313)867-4717 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - AFSC's Detroit Anti-Hunger Program

CALUORI, Theresa
1860 St. Ambrose St.
Dubuque, IA 52001

Organizational affiliations - Fellowship of Reconciliation; Bread for the World

Conference-related work - disarmament/military spending; ERA

CANTWELL, Becky
698 West End Ave., #2C
New York, NY 10025

(212)866-2204 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC) (198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038)

Conference-related work - CALC is a national grassroots network of 44 chapters, working on anti-corporate campaigns (Nestle's boycott, South Africa bank withdrawal), anti-nuclear organizing, human rights, food issues, support for Vietnam; interfaith and non-sectarian, with feminist structure; resources, speakers, publications available; slides, photos, information on women workers in Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines

CAPEHART-WRIGHT, Betty
405 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, NY 10032

(212)682-3633, Ext. 23

Organizational affiliations - United Nations Methodist Program

CHEN, Amy
Box 1005
Oberlin College
Oberlin, OH 44074

(216) 775-7357

Organizational affiliations - Asian Alliance

Conference-related work - research on women and development,
with focus on women and multinational corporations in
Southeast Asia

CHINEN, Joyce
1916 Manoa Rd.
Honolulu, HI 96822

(808) 455-0309 (work)
845-9160
(808) 941-2079 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (AFSC): assistant clerk, Hawaii Area Executive Commit-
tee; member, Multinationals Study Group

Conference-related work - research on women in corporate agri-
business; work on "Managing the Global Plantation," a slide
show on Castle and Cooke; article on women in Dole's Hono-
lulu cannery (available from AFSC, 2426 Oahu Ave., Honolulu,
HI 96822)

CLAYTON, Jeannie
324-C W. 12th Ave.
Chico, CA 95926

(916) 891-1911 (work)
(916) 345-2637 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Chico Feminist Women's Health
Center (330 Flume St., Chico, CA 95926)

Conference-related work - political education of health work-
ers and friends; self-help clinics; women's reproductive
rights (abortion, cycle observation, sterilization abuse)

CLEMMER, Connie L.
309 S. 15th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102

(215) 241-7114 (work)
(215) 735-2114 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee

CONNELL, Kathleen
3410 19th St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

(415) 626-1266 (work)
(415) 821-7279 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Earthwork/Center for Rural Stud-
ies

Conference-related work - resource and organizing center for
urban/rural alliances; monitoring agribusiness in California

CONNELL, Kathleen (cont.)

and globally; information available on consumer issues, how
to organize co-ops, and boycotts

COOK, Katsi
RFD, Box 3
Mohawk Nation
Hogansburg, NY 13655

CRAMER-HEUERMAN, Jean
2215 Maple, Apt. F-2
Evanston, IL 60201
(312) 869-0842 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Infant Formula Action Coalition
(INFACIT)

Conference-related work - assistant editor, "Women's Work Is..."
Resources on Working Women resource guide; study guide
forthcoming (ICUIS, 5700 S. Woodlawn, Chicago, IL 60637)

CUELLAR, Rosa
705 E. 6th, Apt. 204
Weslaco, TX 78596

Organizational affiliation - Texas Farm Workers.

DANIEL, Emily
4719 Springfield Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
(215) 729-7458 (home)

Conference logistics organizer.

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee, Nationwide Women's Program (former staff)

DIDIER, Jean
1120 1/2 Main St.
Dubuque, IA 52001
(319) 588-4655 (work)
(319) 582-9513 (home)

Conference-related work - legal services work in rural areas

DOBROF, Susan
932 S.E. 12 th Street
Portland, OR 97215
(503) 235-2024 (home)

Resource leader for mini-plenary on textiles

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - Women and Corporate Imperialism Pro-

DOBROF, Susan (cont.)

gram, Portland AFSC, focusing on the Portland textile industry and the Nestle's and J.P. Stevens boycotts; fact sheets on issues such as corporations in the Third World, women and children in the textile industry, women as consumers, women workers, the Farah strike, the interconnections of people's oppression

DORFMAN, Susan

124 N. Valley Road, (413) 256-6158 (home)
Pelham, MA. 01002

Organizational affiliations - Institute for Community Economics (639 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139)

Conference-related work - research on large corporations and small businesses with alternative work structures (collectives, cooperatives, worker-owned/controlled shops); land trusts; resources on women, money, and power (personal and political); photo show and text on women in textile factories; literature available

EDINGTON, Pamela

8343 Hogan Road # 192 (904) 724-9251 (home)
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

Organizational affiliations - (1978) St. Cloud Area Women's Center (SCAWC) (1900 Minnesota Blvd., St. Cloud, MN 56301)

Conference-related work - teaching community short course on women and corporations; teaching sociology course; director, SCAWC

EHRENREICH, Barbara

9 Devine Avenue (212) 689-3803 (work)
Syosset, NY 11791 (516) 364-9676 (home)

Panelist on "Corporate Power: What's New about It and What Can We Do about It?"

Organizational affiliations - Seven Days; Health Right; New American Movement; AFSC Women's Program Committee.

Conference-related work - follow-up to health/women as consumers strategy workshop

ELSTON, Linda

3628 10th Ave., S. (612) 822-4664 (home)
Minneapolis, MN 55407

Organizational affiliations - Irish Republican Club

ELSTON, Linda (cont.)

Conference-related work - rank and file organizing

ENRIQUEZ, Oscar

Apdo. 1455 2-50-15 (home)
Ciudad Juarez
Chihuahua
Mexico

Organizational affiliations - Iglesia Solidaria

Conference-related work - project on undocumented workers; interested in analyzing impact of "maquiladoras" (American industries) in Mexico

EVERDELL, Ros

306 W. 100th St., #82 (212) 695-0202 (work)
New York, NY 10025 (212) 666-6793 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Food and Hunger Hotline; Committee to End Sterilization Abuse

Conference-related work - information and referral center on food programs and services in New York City's 5 boroughs (emergency food, food stamps, meals for elderly and home-bound, farmers' markets, food co-ops, community gardens); information on food, hunger, agriculture, nutrition, social/economic/political issues related to food

FERNHOLZ, Annette

4216 Ingersoll (515) 274-1581
Des Moines, IA 50312

FIERRO, Hope

2348 N. Cornelia (209) 233-2747 (work)
Fresno, CA 93705 (209) 441-8462 (home)

Organizational affiliations - National Land for People

Conference-related work - land reform; reclamation of land and water; enforcement of 1902 Reclamation Act; corporate control

FISHER, Kathleen

3556 20th St. (415) 764-3494 (work)
San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 641-0418 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Union W.A.G.E. (37A 29th St., San Francisco, CA 94110; (415) 282-6777)

Conference-related work - helping women organize unions (including subsidiaries of global corporations); supporting workers' liberation struggles in U.S. and abroad; nationally-distributed newspaper; strike support training workshops; information on protective legislation and ERA; pamphlets on labor heroines, how to organize, working women's history, union and organizing terms

GALLAGHER, Marie
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102

(215) 241-7149 (work)
(215) 627-1937 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - staff person, Asia Desk, International Division, AFSC; literature on textile industry in Southeast Asia

GARRELS, Chris
1210 K St., S.W.
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

(319) 364-8937 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Cedar Rapids Clinic for Women

GARZA-LUBECK, Maria
2902 French Pl.
Austin, TX 78722

(512) 476-1354 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Young Workers Liberation League

Conference-related work - community organizing and social services

GLYNN, Kathleen
624 Wingra St.
Madison, WI 53215

(608) 251-3241 (work)
(608) 255-5890 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Community Action on Latin America (731 State St., Madison, WI 53703)

Conference-related work - anti-imperialist research and action on Latin America

GOLDFARB, Lyn
108 Museums Annex
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

(313) 764-0492 (work)
(313) 663-9786 (home)

Workshop leader on women's labor history

Organizational affiliations - program coordinator, Program on Women and Work, Institute for Labor and Industrial Rela-

GOLDFARB, Lyn (cont.)

tions, University of Michigan; producer, Women's Labor History Film Project

Conference-related work - Local 189, Labor Educators Organization (nationwide organization for sharing resources, developing networks, providing information and support for labor educators); producer and historian, developing discussion materials and resource guide to With Babies and Banners; Twentieth Century Trade Union Women Oral History Project (developing source book, resource guide, anthology, and manual for doing oral histories of working women); Program on Women and Work (labor education and leadership training for women workers in Michigan, information and resources available)

GUISE, Jane F.
2161 Mass. Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02140

(617) 661-6130 (work)
(617) 899-1959 (home)

Organizational affiliations - staff, American Friends Service Committee; New England Human Rights Network

Conference-related work - organizing New England Human Rights Network to promote cooperation, communication, analysis, strategy and action among small groups with human rights concerns, domestic and international; written materials and audio-visuals

GUITTIEREZ, Teresa
c/o El Pueblo
P.O. Box 9281
San Antonio, TX. 78285

(512) 434-1180 (home)
(512) 734-8643 (home)
(512) 225-3823 (work)

HACKER, Sally
Sociology Department
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331

(503) 754-2641 (work)
(503) 926-0335 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Corvallis Women's Association (CWA); National Organization for Women

Conference-related work - research and action with CWA and NOW on American Telephone and Telegraph; electronics, agribusiness

HALVORSON, Paul
1220 4th Ave., N.
Minneapolis, MN 55405

(612) 377-3723

Organizational affiliations -American Luthern Church;Lutheran Peace Fellowship;Order of St. Martin;New Wine Exchange.

Conference-related work -lifestyle implications for rich Americans in an age of limited material resources;politics and economics of food (agribusiness,U.S.food policy,production and distribution;economic justice and human rights (corporate power,Western-style development,military dictator ships);gathering materials in these areas.

HAMILTON,Marianne
17 South First Street
Minneapolis,MN. 55401

(612) 338-2224

Conference-related work -international human rights and solidarity

HAMILTON, Saralee
5501 Wayne Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

(215) 241-7160 (work)
(215) 438-0110 (home)

Conference Organizer; AFSC Nationwide Women's Program Coordinator
Organizational Affiliations -Phila. Reproductive Rights Coalition, New American Movement Feminist Commission; Working Group on Battered Women.

HARRIS, Debbie
7403 Baltimore Avenue
Tacoma Park, Maryland 20012

(301) 587-7161

Resource leader for mini-plenary on agribusiness.

Organizational affiliations-American Friends Service Committee (former student intern,Nationwide Women's Program); United Farm Workers (former staff)

HILLEGAS, Jan
P.O. Box 3568
Jackson, MS. 39207

(601) 969-2269(home)

Organizational affiliations-Community Coalition for Better Broadcasting

Conference-related work -opposing discrimination by Mississippi Employment Security Commission and Mississippi Educational TV; support work for RNA-II (Republic of New Afrika), which is working to build a black nation in the U.S. South; Southern Africa support.

HOBBS-TAYLOR,Loretta M.
2713 Shipley Ter.,S.E. #6
Washington,D.C. 20020

(703) 360-2100 (work)
(202) 889-1966 (home)

HOCK, Marty
3800 Lindlavista Way
Des Moines, IA 50310

(515) 277-0298 (work)
(515) 276-5667 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Citizens United for Responsible Energy (CURE)

Conference-related work - economic and safety aspects of nuclear power; energy strategies; corporate control of energy production; alternative energy sources

HODNE, Carol
1357 Main St.
Dubuque, IA 52001

(319) 588-4655 (work)
(319) 556-3571 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA); Lawyer's Guild

Conference-related work - abortion rights, sterilization abuse, Medicaid abortion; consumer education and organizing on nutrition, patients' rights, health planning, drug industry, medical industry; literature available

HOWE, Helen
171 Colorado
Highland Park, MI 48203

(313) 862-6250 (work)
(313) 865-2397 (home)

Organizational affiliations - coordinator, Michigan Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights; Women's Studies and Focus on Woman Program, Wayne County Community College; Part-Time Caucus, Local 2000, American Federation of Teachers

HUNTER, Phoebe
313 N. Linn
Iowa City, IA 52240

(319) 337-2294 (home)

Organizational affiliations - National Organization for Women; National Feminist Lesbian Organization

Conference-related work - independent research on women in development, University of Iowa

JONES, Tim
3628 10th Ave., S.
Minneapolis, MN 55407

(612) 822-4664

Organizational affiliations - Irish Republican Club

JOHNSON, Valerie A.
364 Harvard St., #7
Cambridge, MA 02138

(617) 876-6355 (home)

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee, New England Women's Issues Committee

Conference-related work - Supporters of Silkwood (connections between women's rights, health and safety issues, anti-nuclear movement; information available)

JONES, Edna
511 S. 4th, #1
Ames, IA 50010 (515)233-3291

JONES, Lindsay
Rte. 2
Greenbrier, TN 37073 (615)322-4773 (work)
(615)643-4860 (home)

Workshop leader on alternatives

Organizational affiliations - Agricultural Marketing Project
(Vanderbilt Medical Center, Station 17, Nashville, TN
37232)

Conference-related work - organizing cooperatives and direct
marketing networks among small farmers

JOYNER, Brenda
2523 Spring Garden
Greensboro, NC 27403

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Commit-
tee (former staff)

JUNG, Mary
1801 E. 12th St., #1216 (216)566-7207
Cleveland, OH 44114

Workshop leader on needs of working women

Organizational affiliations - Cleveland Women Working

Conference-related work - organizing and support work for of-
fice and clerical workers

KARLSON, Kathe
577 Columbus Ave.
New York, NY 10025 (212)874-9162

Organizational affiliations - El Comite-MINP

KATZ, Marilyn
10704 Clifton (216) 281-2850
Cleveland, Ohio 44102

Workshop on use of women's issues by the right

Organizational affiliations - New American Movement Women's
Health Task Force

Conference-related work - editor, Reproductive Rights Newslet-
ter; trade union organizing; Women Organizing journal

KELLY, Maria Patricia Fernandez
1621 Greenbriar (919)683-8709
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Organizational affiliations - Department of Anthropology, Rut-
gers University; El Colegio de Mexico, Centro de Orientacion
de la Mujer Obrera (C.O.M.O.)

Conference-related work - research project on the composition
of the female labor force in Mexican-American border indus-
tries

KENNEDY, Katharine
524 11 Street (212) 499-1350
Brooklyn, New York 11215

Organizational affiliations - New American Movement; New Haven
Feminist Union

Conference-related work - organizing on reproductive rights;
rank and file organizing in Hotel and Restaurant Employees
International Union; forums, discussions and political edu-
cation and outreach in the community and workplace on fem-
inism, socialism, imperialism, and racism

KILKENNY, Niani
934 S St., N.W. (202)265-9494 (work)
Washington, DC 20001 (202)332-2510 (home)

Workshop leader on effective use of media

Organizational affiliations - Southern Africa News Collective;
Women's Media Collective, Howard University; WHUR-FM

LA DUKE, Winona
201 Hermosa, N.E. (505)242-1715
Albuquerque, NM 87108

LeCAIN, Eleanor M.
 Institute for Policy Studies (202)234-9382 (work)
 1901 Q St., N.W. (202)265-0919 (home)
 Washington, DC 20009

Organizational affiliations - Institute for Policy Studies

LEVENBACH, Roberta
 AFSC (215)241-7149 (work)
 1501 Cherry St.
 Philadelphia, PA 19102

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee

Conference-related work - struggles of women textile workers overseas, particularly Korea; Korea Reports; opportunity for specific questions about corporate activities in Korea researched and answered

LEVILAIN, Guy Viet
 621 Wilson Ave., S.E. (612)255-4141 (work)
 St. Cloud, MN 56301 (612)251-1823 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression

Conference-related work - teaching human relations courses at St. Cloud State University (anti-racism, anti-sexism, political awareness); future courses on global corporations/under-development/world peace, people vs. profits (the profit motive and poverty), and global corporations and women

LLOYD, Bea
 5228 Euclid St. (215)221-0146 (work)
 Philadelphia, PA 19131 (215)879-3196 (home)

LEWIS, Muriel C.
 AFSC (215)241-7147 (work)
 1501 Cherry St. (215)387-5228 (home)
 Philadelphia, PA 19102

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Third World Coalition, AFSC; Holly St. Civic Club

LOPEZ, Brenda J.
 76 Clifton Ave. (413)732-5536 (home)
 Springfield, MA 01105

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee

LOPEZ, Brenda J. (cont.)
 tee
 Conference-related work - Third World Women's Caucus

MALINOWSKI, Jack
 AFSC (215)241-7165 (work)
 1501 Cherry St. (215)438-2334 (home)
 Philadelphia, PA 19102

Workshop leader on political economy of human rights

Organizational affiliations - American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

Conference-related work - national coordinator of AFSC's Human Rights/Global Justice program, with local projects around the country on women and corporate imperialism, challenging U.S. support for repressive regimes, development education; resource packets available

MARGULIES, Leah
 ICCR (212)870-2750 (work)
 475 Riverside Dr.
 New York, NY 10027

Resource leader on "Corporate Analysis Can Be Fun -- And Effective" (Saturday night special)

Organizational affiliations - Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR); National INFAC (Infant Formula Action Coalition); National Coalition for Development Action

Conference-related work - Infant Formula Program, ICCR (combating promotion of infant formula by multinationals at home and abroad); National INFAC (coalition of local, regional, and national groups opposing promotion of baby formula, with emphasis on Nestle's boycott); audio-visuals, informational leaflets, organizing packets available

MAYS, Jeb
 80 Prospect Avenue (415) 282-4692 (home)
 San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 956-6440 (work)

Resource leader for mini-plenary on textiles

Organizational affiliations - EPICA Task Force; Lucha

Conference-related work - Lucha (a women's band of four North Americans who seek to bridge and link the struggles of people in the U.S. and Latin America); EPICA (a solidarity and information group focusing on the countries of Central America and the Caribbean; publications on Puerto Rico, Panama, Jamaica, Dominican Republic; information, contacts, speakers, links with base groups in countries of focus area)

McNABB, Marilyn
2501 N St. (402)471-2512 (work)
Lincoln, NE 68510 (402)475-6581 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Nebraskans for Peace; Nebraska Coalition of Women

Conference-related work - Nebraskans for Peace is developing ways of conveying human rights issues in the context of the multinational-business-military-food-industrial complex

MEALY, Rosemari
AFSC (215)241-7179 (work)
1501 Cherry St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Workshop leader on sexism and racism

Organizational affiliations - Third World Coalition, American Friends Service Committee (staff)

MICHEL, Marilyn
921 Maddux Dr. (415)969-1545 (work)
Palo Alto, CA 94303 (415)327-3839 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Electronics Safety and Health Organizing Project; Pacific Studies Center

Conference-related work - safety and health organizing in electronics industry in conjunction with U.E. organizers; developing materials on chemical hazards, legal rights, workshops; research on runaway shops in Southeast Asia and their impact on U.S. and overseas workers' lives

MUSUNGU, Ayanna Linda
1107 Arthur (515)244-4901 (work)
Des Moines, IA 50316 (515)266-2856 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Young Women's Resource Center

NORRIS, Mary W.
110 Fayette St. (609)455-2304 (home)
Bridgeton, NJ 08302

Organizational affiliations - National Community Relations Committee and Nationwide Women's Program Support Group, American Friends Service Committee

NOUN, Louise
3131 Fleur Dr., Apt. 702 (515)243-3651 (home)
Des Moines, IA 50321

Conference-related work - reproductive freedom

PEREZ, Evelyn
c/o Earthwork
3410 19th St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

Organizational affiliations - local church groups

Conference-related work - rural community organizing in the Philippines among peasants and workers affected by transnational agribusiness corporations; research on the banana export industry; slide presentation

PHILLIPS, Mabel Ann
1218 Wanbi Dr.
Rapid City, SD 57701

POE, Cate
Iowa ACORN
Insurance Exchange Bldg., #201
Davenport, IA 52801

Workshop leader on community organizing

Organizational affiliations - regional organizer, ACORN

Conference-related work - community organizing around housing, jobs, and recreation

RAWLAND, Margaret
8200 Prairie Ave. (515)276-5758
Des Moines, IA 50322

Organizational affiliations - Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

REIN, Marcy
1855 Lamont St., N.W. (202)785-5943 (work)
Washington, DC 20010 (202)483-8917 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Off Our Backs: A Women's News Journal (1724 20th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009; (202) 234-8072)

Conference-related work - Off Our Backs covers all kinds of news concerning women; available as an information and communications resource

REYNA, Phyllis
 Standing Rock Reservation (701)854-7231
 Ft. Yates, ND 58538

RIOS, Sara
 FLOC (419)243-3456 (work)
 714 1/2 S. St. Clair
 Toledo, OH 43609
 Organizational affiliations - Farm Labor Organizing Committee

RIVERA, Rose
 FLOC (419)243-3456
 714 1/2 S. St. Clair
 Toledo, OH 43609
 Organizational affiliations - Farm Labor Organizing Committee

RODRIGUEZ, Helen
 760 West End Ave. (212)554-7475 (work)
 New York, NY 10025 (212)850-6968 (home)
 Panelist on "What Is Happening?" (Friday evening)
 Organizational affiliations - Committee to End Sterilization Abuse (CESA)
 Conference-related work - Puerto Rican physician working with CESA and other groups organizing around population control issues; Children and Youth Program, Roosevelt Hospital, New York

RODRIGUEZ, Virginia
 P.O. Box 417 (602)979-3488
 Peoria, AZ 85345
 Organizational affiliations - M-Cop; Centro Adelante Campesino

ROODKOWSKY, Mary
 Boston Industrial Mission (617)542-0932 (work)
 138 Tremont
 Boston, MA 02111
 Workshop leader on women and development
 Organizational affiliations - Director, Boston Industrial Mission
 Conference-related work - organizing on farm and food issues in New England to promote alternative food supply and distribution networks to benefit farmers and consumers; organizing on full employment issues; research and writing on

ROODKOWSKY, Mary (cont.)

women and hunger and women and the New International Economic Order; producing two slide shows on food and energy policies from the Third World perspective

ROOSE, Diana
 224 Morgan Ave. (215)564-6244 (work)
 Collingswood, NJ 08108 (609)854-3324 (home)

Workshop leader on political economy of human rights

Organizational affiliations - National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC) (1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102); Philadelphia SANE

Conference-related work - research on human rights violations and militarism and the corporations which support them; fact sheets on individual countries (e.g., the Philippines) and information to action groups for use in campaigns

RUDAVSKY, Dahlia
 3410 19th St. (415)626-1266 (work)
 San Francisco, CA 94110 (415)282-3984 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Earthwork/Center for Rural Studies

Conference-related work - Earthwork/Newsreel Development Media Center (films and slide shows); article on the Trilateral Commission's Food Task Force Report; information on foreign direct investment in agricultural land and U.S. tax law; Philippines support work; anti-DelMonte campaign

RUSSELL, Michelle
 5440 Cass Ave., #1003 (313)496-0111 (work)
 Detroit, MI 48202 (313)831-5700 (home)

Panelist on "Corporate Power: What's New about It and What Can We Do about It?"

Organizational affiliations - Executive Board, Detroit Alliance for a Rational Economy (DARE)

Conference-related work - Nestle's and Libby's boycotts; reproductive rights; Youngstown Sheet and Tube project; Farm Labor Organizing Committee work; sterilization abuse; women's history and political-economic structural analysis

SANTANA, Aracelly
 Seminar Program (212)682-3633 (work)
 777 UN Plaza, 8th floor (212)595-8680 (home)
 New York, NY 10017

SANTANA, Aracelly (cont.)

Conference-related work - study group on Capital, Vols. 1-3, and other works of Marx, attempting to trace the logic of Marx's writings; study group on theories of imperialism, with analysis of Lenin, Bukharin, Hilferding, Luxembourg, and contemporary writers, attempting to trace the structure of finance capital

SANTOS, Maria
c/o Earthwork
3410 19th St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

Conference-related work - research on multinationals, particularly agribusiness; organizing in the Philippines in support of laborers, peasants, and political detainees; slide show on women and multinationals; interested in establishing contact with unions

SCHMITZ, Karen A.
455 River Forest Rd. (319)232-5193 (home)
Evansdale, IA 50707

Organizational affiliations - Women's Committee, Local 838,
United Auto Workers

Conference-related work - union organizing

SCHUM, Sr. Agnes Ann
3001 S. Federal Blvd., Box 1113 (303)922-8215 (work)
Denver, CO 80236 (303)988-3510 (home)

Organizational affiliations - state coordinator, Network;
Northern Colorado Coalition of Religious; social advocate,
Sisters of Loretto

Conference-related work - Third World issues; corporate re-
search on agribusiness (DelMonte)

SCOTT, Glenn
4106 Avenue G (512)454-2888 (home)
Austin, TX 78751

Workshop leader on immigration and undocumented workers

Organizational affiliations - Southwest Center on Alternative
Policy; New American Movement; People's History in Texas;
Texas Tenants Rights Association; Comite en Defensa del Im-
migrante

Conference-related work - educational work on Carter's immigra-
tion plan; actions to protest Immigration and Naturalization

SCOTT, Glenn (cont.)

Service harassment and raids; oral history of women in the
Texas labor movement; film on women active in garment and
pecan industry unionization

SERRANO, Adela
1611 E. Hidalgo (602)276-5720
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Organizational affiliations - M-Cop (Maricopa County Organizing
Project)
Conference-related work - union organizing

SESHIBE, Nana
28 Woodbridge St. (413)533-7788
S. Hadley, MA 01075

Panelist on "Corporate Power: What's New about It and What Can
We Do about It?"

Organizational affiliations - South Africa Support Committee
(W. Mass.)

Conference-related work - South Africa exile doing South Africa
support work; research on refugee education in Southern
Africa

SHATAN, Claudia
205 West End Ave., #17B (212)387-7464
New York, NY 10023

Workshop leader on international solidarity campaigns

Organizational affiliations - Action for Women in Chile

Conference-related work - problems of repression in Chile and
how that has an impact on women

SHIRAS, Natalie
867 W. Dana, #203 (415)968-8798 (work)
Mountain View, CA 94041 (415)326-1030 (home)

Resource leader for mini-plenary on electronics

Organizational affiliations - Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project
(MPCP); Electronics Safety and Health Organizing Project;
AFSC Women's Program Committee.

Conference-related work - resource person on electronics (his-
tory of industry, runaway shops, organizing; list of chemi-
cals used in industry, legal remedies for workers faced with
job health and safety hazards); resource person on economic
planning for conversion from military to socially useful
production; Plowshare Press, quarterly paper of MPCP

SILVA, Elizabeth H.
 932 Eigenmann Hall (812) 337-7151
 Indiana University
 Bloomington, IN 47401

Organizational affiliations - Third World Coalition and Reciprocal Youth Project, American Friends Service Committee; North Central Region Women's Studies Association

Conference-related work - working on dissertation on "Perceptions of Puerto Rican and North American Women and How These Affect Patterns of Communication"

SIMCICH, Tina
 198 Broadway, Room 707 (212) 874-6057
 New York, NY 10024

Workshop leader on corporate research and strategy

Organizational affiliations - Corporate Data Exchange; Coordinating Committee, Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa (New York City)

Conference-related work - extensive data base on leading U.S. corporations, including company documents, newspaper and periodical clippings, specialized directories; current files focus on agribusiness, financial institutions, transportation and energy (includes nuclear); conducting a study of pension funds and their holdings in corporations involved in violations of EEO (Equal Employment Opportunity) and OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) regulations, lenders to South Africa, and major non-union companies

SIMS, Beverly E.
 229 24th St., E. (206) 324-3181 (work)
 Seattle, WA 98112 (206) 324-8219 (home)

Organizational affiliations - United Construction Workers Association, Seattle; Third World Coalition, American Friends Service Committee

SKERBECK, Marilyn
 1112 Crenshaw (213) 936-6293 (work)
 Los Angeles, CA 90019 (213) 469-0435 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Feminist Women's Health Center

Conference-related work - research on power structure of multinationals, focusing on Trilateral Commission; self-help

SKERBECK, Marilyn (cont.)
 clinics and menstrual extraction.

SKLAR, Holly
 306 W. 100 St., #82 (212) 666-6793 (home)
 New York, NY 10025

Resource leader on "Corporate Analysis Can Be Fun -- And Effective" (Saturday night special)

Organizational affiliations - National Coalition for Development Action

Conference-related work - editing anthology on trilateralism (domestic and international implications); education around trilateralism and elite planning; research on transnational corporations and corporate planning

SPAUGH, Diane
 War Resisters League (919) 967-7244 (work)
 108 Purefoy Rd. (919) 929-9962 (home)
 Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Organizational affiliations - War Resisters League; American Friends Service Committee; Women Against Violence Against Women

SPENCE, Sara
 4025 W. Vliet (414) 933-9742 (home)
 Milwaukee, WI 53208

Organizational affiliations - New American Movement, Milwaukee chapter

Conference-related work - study group on racism and capitalism (materials to be produced); pamphlet on reproductive rights and responsibilities, linking struggle for abortion and birth control rights with fight against sterilization abuse

STEFKO, Jacqueline K.
 171 Colorado (313) 865-2397 (home)
 Highland Park, MI 48203

Organizational affiliations - Feminist Women's Health Center; New American Movement; Women's Liberation Coalition; Detroit NOW Reproductive Rights

TORRES, Azalia
 577 Columbus Ave. (212) 874-9162 (home)
 New York, NY 10025

Organizational affiliations - El Comite-MINP

VALDES, Guillermina
P.O. Box 1385 2-47-47 (work)
El Paso, TX 79984 3-12-10 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Centro de Orientacion de la
Mujer Obrera (C.O.M.O.)

Conference-related work - women workers in Juarez, Mexico mul-
tinationals; production co-ops

VARGAS, Claudia B.
2473 Bremmer St.
St. Paul, MN 55113

VERA, Beatriz
P.O. Box 9365 2-47-47 (work)
El Paso, TX 79984 3-06-82 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Centro de Orientacion de la
Mujer Obrera (C.O.M.O.)

Conference-related work - education of women workers employed
by multinationals on the Mexican border

WARD, Kathy
1131 Fairchild (319)337-2854 (home)
Iowa City, IA 52240

WHEATON, Lisa
c/o EPICA (Ecumenical Program for InterAmerican Communication
and Action) (202)332-0292 (work)
1470 Irving Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Organizational affiliations - Puerto Rico Reciprocal Youth
Project, American Friends Service Committee (former staff)

Conference-related work - local organizing in Vieques and soli-
darity work in U.S. to stop U.S. Navy bombing and occupation
of Vieques; documentation and education on impact of U.S.
militarism in Puerto Rico; campaign on political and econom-
ic human rights in Puerto Rico

WHITE, Clara
2104 N. 41st St. (414)276-8575 (work)
Milwaukee, WI 53208 (414)449-0933 (home)

Organizational affiliations - Coalition for Peaceful Schools;
People United for Quality Education; National Organization
for Women

Conference-related work - speakers, newsletters, information
available from Coalition for Peaceful Schools and People
United for Quality Education

WILLIAMS, Gerri L.
4152 Columbus Ave. (612)870-1501 (work)
Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612)823-2188 (home)

Organizational affiliations - South Africa Task Force, Ameri-
can Friends Service Committee, Minneapolis

WILLIAMS, Patricia
205 Argyle, #204 (319)235-9143
Waterloo, IA 50703

Organizational affiliations - Women's Committee, Local 838,
United Auto Workers

WILLOUGHBY, Lillian
4722 Baltimore Ave. (215)727-2671 (home)
Philadelphia, PA 19143

Organizational affiliations - Movement for a New Society (MNS);
Central Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends; American
Dietetic Association

Conference-related work - Transnational Collective, MNS (net-
work, visits of people from Third World countries); nutri-
tion counselling with Women, Infants and Children's Program

WOLFF, Leone
5900 Osage Rd. (319)233-6709 (home)
Waterloo, IA 50701

Organizational affiliations - Hinson Unit chairman and Women's
Committee vice-chairman, Local 838, United Auto Workers

WOODS, Sylvia
264 N. California (312)533-1497
Chicago, IL 60612

Resource leader on "What Is Happening?" (Friday evening)

Conference-related work - involved in labor movement since
1930's; featured in film Union Maids, which describes her
first experiences organizing laundry workers

ZEBROSKI, Peggy
P.O. Box 21418
San Jose, CA 95151

Organizational affiliations - United Electrical Workers Organ-
izing Committee

Conference-related work - organizing electronics workers; in-
formation exchange

ADDENDUM

The following people expressed interest in being included in the Conference network or registered for the Conference but were unable to attend.

AGUILAR, Amparo
300 33rd E Street, Apt. B (512) 472-4777 (home)
Austin, TX 78705

BROWN, Rozsalind (Rose)
1444 Rock Creek Ford Road #213 (202) 723-1077 (home)
Washington, D.C., N.W. 20011

CAMPBELL, Jane L.
WomanSpace 1258 Euclid Avenue #200 (216) 696-3100 (work)
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

CAMPBELL, Penny
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WOMEN AND GLOBAL CORPORATIONS WORK, ROLES AND RESISTANCE

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Vol. 22, No. 14

April 4, 1980

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WW photo: G. DUNKEL

Transit workers rallying at City Hall on Thursday.

Rockefeller sued for provoking strike

By Bill Del Vecchio

NEW YORK, April 2—The big banks provoked the transit strike, charge two organizations representing poor and working people in this city, and they have brought suit against the leading conspirator, David Rockefeller, in an effort to block further illegal interference in bargaining that would lengthen the strike.

The two organizations, the Center for United Labor Action and People United for Justice, took the legal action against Rockefeller after his March 31 public statement which told the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) that a strike was "preferable" to an "unaffordable settlement."

The CULA and PUJ suit contends that Rockefeller's position as one of the richest men in the world

Continued on page 10

Super-banker hides from people's court order

By Andy Stapp

NEW YORK, April 2—David Rockefeller is the Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and Chase Manhattan is like a sovereign state, except it has more money than most. For the last two days David Rockefeller has been doing something unusual. He has been hiding.

Rockefeller is hiding to avoid being served by a subpoena commanding him to appear in State Supreme Court tomorrow to show cause why an order should not be made restraining him from interfering in the collective bargaining process between the MTA and the striking transit workers.

Rockefeller is avoiding service because he doesn't want to be confronted in public by the fact that he is engineering the transit management team to force a reactionary settlement against the workers.

According to affidavits filed yesterday by the plaintiffs in the case, the Center for United Labor Action (CULA) and People United for Justice (PUJ), "Four separate attempts were made during the course of the

Continued on page 10

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- A strike against inflation's wage cuts
- Test case for entire union movement
- MTA's history of plunder
- Is there really no money?

—pp. 5-8

Union victory at Newport News shipyard

By Phil Wilayto
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 31—After three-and-a-half years of one of the most important labor organizing campaigns in the South in recent decades, the 17,500 production and maintenance workers at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company (NNSD) have a contract.

Representatives of NNSD, the largest privately-owned shipyard in the U.S., and Local 8888 of the United Steelworkers of America signed their first contract today, a contract that had been ratified by the local rank-and-file late last week by a vote of 4,939 to 1,646, a 3 to 1 margin.

The shipyard is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the giant Houston-based Tenneco Corporation. Tenneco had been determined to keep NNSD one of the lowest paid yards in the country, and felt confident that Virginia's so-called right-to-work laws and its series of pro-big business gov-

Black-white solidarity key to victory

ernors would enable it to keep a strong union out of Newport News. In addition, Tenneco was backed by the powerful U.S. military apparatus. The shipyard's biggest customer, the U.S. Navy even continued to make payments to the shipyard during the 1979 strike in an attempt to break the union.

But rising inflation and economic setbacks are forcing working people to become more aggressive in their demands for decent wages and benefits, and Southern workers have been no exception.

As bosses harden anti-labor stand

Strikes reach ten-year high

By Preston Wood
NEW YORK, April 1—A new tough attitude by the bosses towards demands for better wages and working conditions has forced more and more workers to take direct action against management in the form of strikes and job actions.

Strikes during February involved 332,000 workers with a total lost time of 3 million workdays, which is significantly above the norm for most of the past ten years.

Figures recently released by the U.S. Labor Dept. have shown that more workers were on strike during January and February of this year than during any January or February since 1970, except for January of 1978 when a nationwide coal strike paralyzed the coal bosses.

In January, workers struck for a total of 3.1 million working days compared to 1.9 million days in January of 1979.

These figures show that by refusing to listen to the demands for pay increases which in many cases would allow workers to just barely keep up with inflation, the corporate bosses are making it necessary for workers to show their power through strikes.

More and more strikes have

immediate margins of from 45 cents to \$1.00 and up to \$2.25 per hour over the life of the 43-month contract, raises that will primarily benefit the workers in the lower classification grades, some of whom now receive as little as \$3.64 an hour. The contract also includes improved benefits and medical insurance which will not go into effect until 1982. The contract also contains a no strike clause.

While not all the local's members are happy with specific provisions of the contract, most agree that it represents a victory over the shipyard, and Tenneco.

Solidarity, aggressiveness, courage in the face of police dogs and clubs, a belief in the idea of a union—these are the qualities that thousands of rank-and-file Southerners, Black and white, men and women, old and young, showed throughout the battles of the three-and-a-half years that it took to win a contract. Now they have a union contract—an important victory in the larger battle to organize the South.



Newport News shipbuilders picketline during 1979 strike.

WW photo: KENNY PETERSON

Lesbians, gay men picket Anita Bryant TV show

By Bill Haislip
NEW YORK, March 27—Wrapped in an American flag, Anita Bryant opened her two-hour prime time television special "My Little Corner of the World" with a recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. Outside the television studios of WPIX, Channel 11 (owned and operated by the Tribune Company which also owns and operates the *Daily News*) 40 angry and militant lesbians and gay men chanted and demonstrated here tonight against the repressive political and religious views being expressed.

Bryant, the personification of the anti-gay attacks being conducted in this country, had as her guests Gen. William Westmoreland, Pat Boone, Efram Zimbalist, Jr., and the West Point Glee Club. Westmoreland spoke about the "country's decline in military strength and the erosion of moral fiber." Pat Boone instructed the audience on how to raise children. Zimbalist explained that Bryant

"wants to bring the nation back to decency, morality, and wholesome family life." The West Point Glee Club joined Anita in singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

A spokesperson for the Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights (CLGR) said, "To broadcast the Anita Bryant Spectacular is an outrage to the lesbian and gay community."

Bryant's special, presented as a public service by a nonprofit organization called the Anita Bryant Ministries, clearly places Anita in the Carter-Pentagon war campaign. This special is being presented one month prior to a so-called "Washington for Jesus" march called by right-wing extremists to demonstrate and lobby in Washington against lesbian and gay rights, the ERA, abortion rights, and to push openly for the draft. And Bryant's program is an ad for this campaign.

The CLGR spokesperson condemned "The Tribune Company and its subsidiaries the *Daily News* and WPIX for supporting this political campaign."

Detroit gearing to vote on people's oil takeover

By Diane Ellis
DETROIT, March 30—In the wake of their victory in obtaining an initiative vote in a people's takeover of the oil industry, the People's Energy Committee (PEC) here is gearing up for a massive campaign that will be needed to win a "Yes" vote on this historic question.

On March 26, due to public pressure, the Detroit City Council voted 5-3 to place the advisory question "We call for the oil industry to be owned and operated by the people and not by private industry" on the ballot in the Aug. 5 primary.

The PEC had presented the City Council with petitions signed by 11,300 registered voters to get this issue placed on the ballot.

The nationwide campaign for a referendum on a people's takeover of oil was launched last Oct. 17 at the National Day of Protest Against Big Oil, when large numbers of people turned out in more than 100 cities across the country to protest oil company ripoffs.

The Detroit PEC, which is part of the National Campaign for People's Control of the Oil Industry, is coordinating its efforts with groups in 25 other major cities. Detroit, where the phony shortages and supply manipulation of the oil monopolies have resulted in thousands of layoffs among auto workers, is a key center for this struggle.

Popular committees should run oil industries

Stating that the oil, gas and energy industries should be run by popular committees, comprised of direct representatives of all interested parties—trade unions, community groups, the elderly, minorities, women, the disabled, the PEC is explaining to the people of Detroit that people's committees would have no difficulty employing whatever technicians and managerial staffs necessary to run the industry and make cheap power available to all.

PEC enters struggle to save hospital

In a related development the PEC has volunteered to lend whatever support it can to the Concerned Citizens for Detroit General Hospital (DGH), who are



fighting for the right of the public to vote in the Aug. 5 primary for public control of the hospital, which the city government and banks are trying to close down. The city government is suing to obtain an injunction against placement of the DGH question on the ballot, flouting the will of the 28,000 voters who signed a petition demanding public control of this hospital, an institution vital to the community. The PEC has offered to act as an intervenor in the court case and to file a "friend of the court" brief along with other groups who back the DGH proposal.

On the oil referendum itself, AFSCME Local 457 has added its voice to the campaign, voting unanimous support at its membership meeting after the City Council put the oil takeover question on the ballot.

A victory against the oil bosses on Aug. 5 would give a great boost to the campaign nationwide, and because of the national significance of the Detroit vote, the PEC has issued a press release announcing the placement of the vote on the Detroit ballot to a list of over 700 newspapers, TV and radio stations across the country.

The Local 457 resolution calls on AFSCME Council 25 to include endorsement for a "Yes" vote on a people's oil takeover in any election literature it prints up for the Aug. 5 primary. The PEOPLE Committee of AFSCME Council 25, Region One, was one of the first endorsers of the PEC campaign.

Members of the PEC are also making plans to participate strongly in activities sponsored by the Progressive Alliance for "Big Business Day" April 17, and in many other upcoming conferences and actions in Detroit.



People's Energy Committee in Detroit announces plans to get out the vote for a people's takeover of the oil industry.

WW photo: DAVE SOLE

Shutdowns? 'Chrysler owes workers an honest answer'

By C. Fry
(Editor's note: C. Fry is a laid-off Chrysler worker.)

DETROIT, March 31—According to local union officials of the United Auto Workers (UAW), the Chrysler Corporation is planning to close permanently Detroit's Lynch Road Assembly plant in July of this year. At its peak, the Lynch Road plant employed 5,700 workers. At the present time only 2,000 workers remain there, many of them having formerly worked at the Dodge Main plant, which Chrysler shut down in January.

UAW local officials also believe that Chrysler is planning to close additional plants, including Mound Road Engine, Outer Drive

Stamping, Eight Mile Stamping and Detroit Trim. Thousands of auto workers will join the 40,000 Chrysler workers already indefinitely laid off.

In a letter to Chrysler president Lee Iacocca, the president of UAW Local 51 wrote: "I believe you owe the Chrysler workers an honest answer as to what the Chrysler Corporation's plans are for our workers and the plants. Are we faced with a phase-out of the Lynch Road Assembly and the Mound Road Engine plants?"

Chrysler misses loan deadline

Chrysler failed to meet today's deadline for lining up \$1.5 billion in matching funds needed to qualify for the government's loan guarantees. Although its failure to meet the deadline may not prove fatal to Chrysler's efforts to

receive federal loan guarantees of \$1.5 billion, it does raise questions about the auto maker's intentions.

After Chrysler was awarded the \$7.7 billion Pentagon contract for building the new MX-1 tank, Iacocca suggested that the corporation would no longer need the loan guarantees. When the UAW announced it would demand re-opening the contract if Chrysler refused the loan Iacocca changed his mind. The auto workers have given up \$400 million in concessions to Chrysler in their contract under pressure from Congress in exchange for the loan guarantee program.

The contract for the MX-1 calls for Chrysler to produce 7,000 tanks, each one costing \$1.1 million. As is the case throughout the weapons industry, huge orders by the Pentagon result in declining employment even as profits continue to rise. This trend can be seen in the threatened plant closings cited by the UAW in Detroit. It has long been documented that dollar for dollar, military spending yields the fewest jobs while bringing the highest profit levels to business.

Auto workers need job guarantees. A program to rescue the Chrysler Corporation at the expense of the workers should be pronounced unacceptable by the leaders of the UAW, especially international president Doug Fraser. Blaming Japanese or Canadian workers for layoffs by U.S. corporations, as Fraser has done, is no answer. Nor is it a solution to rely on this or that politician, as the union leaders so often do.

An effective program must be based on the needs of the workers, relying on our untapped strength. One answer to plant shutdowns is a plan takeover by the rank and file. This kind of militant strategy has been proven successful: it was how the UAW won recognition from the automobile industry in the first place.

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Griswold, Holmes campaign in California

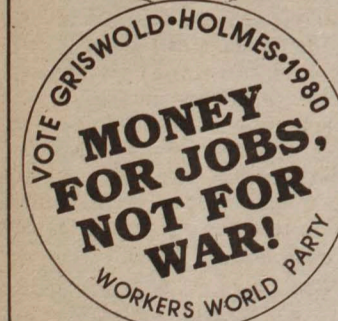
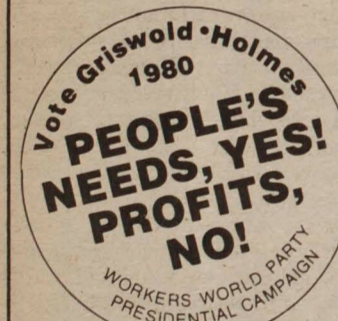
Peace & Freedom Party hears WWP candidates



Deirdre Griswold (above) and Larry Holmes (below) explaining Workers World Party's program to Peace and Freedom Party State Central Committee on March 29



New buttons



Paid for by the Workers World Party Presidential Campaign Committee \$1 each



By Gavielle Gemma
 SAN LUIS OBISPO, Ca., March 30—Workers World Party candidates Deirdre Griswold and Larry Holmes spoke to the State Central Committee of the Peace and Freedom Party (P&F) here today in their campaign to win the P&F nomination in the June presidential primary. P&F, which has ballot status, has opened its primary to progressive candidates from other organizations.

Also on the program to present their views and answer the questions of the 60 members and observers of the P&F Central Committee were Angela Davis, Vice Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, Dave McReynolds, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, and representatives for Barry Comomner of the Citizens Party and Dr. Benjamin Spock, who was P&F Presidential candidate in 1976.

Good response to WWP

The position of Griswold and Holmes received a very warm response and many members of P&F from around California offered their support in the upcoming campaign.

Larry Holmes, WWP's Vice Presidential candidate, summarized the party's struggle history and its views on elections. Griswold reviewed the issues raised in Workers World election program.

Holmes explained how Workers World party sees the election as a way of reaching the "millions of people disillusioned with capitalism" with a revolutionary socialist position. "We want to challenge the system and the pro-war administration," he said, but stressed that the people would win socialism "not through the rigged election process but through the class struggle."

Struggle history

Holmes went over some of the many struggles that his party has initiated in its 21 year history: its role in the anti-war movement, including organizing the first U.S. demonstration against the Viet Nam war and helping anti-war GIs form the American Servicemen's Union; its support for the Black Liberation, women's, and gay and lesbian movement and its work in getting a progressive rent control referendum passed in Baltimore last November.

"Like the Peace and Freedom Party," Holmes pointed out, "Workers World defended the Black Panther Party when they were under FBI attack." He also mentioned WWP's role as "the driving force in the two major civil rights demonstrations of the 70s, the 1974 March Against Racism of 25,000 in Boston, and the demonstration in Washington, D.C., in 1978 of 35,000 in defense of affirmative action and against the Bakke decision."

Against war drive

Griswold explained that one of the most important aspects of the Workers World campaign has been to "fight against attempts to remilitarize the country." This means explaining to the people how the war drive is "not for national security but in the interest of the big corporations." She told how the WWP candi-

dates had toured the country demanding that Carter send back the shah as the only answer to the U.S.-provoked Iranian crisis.

On Afghanistan, Griswold defended the right of the Soviet Union to aid the Afghan revolution. "It is essentially no different from Cuban aid to Angola, Cuban-Soviet aid to Ethiopia, and Soviet and Chinese aid to Viet Nam during the war," she said.

Dismantle CIA and Pentagon

Differing with some of the other speakers, she declared, "We are not merely for cutting back the military budget. We are for dismantling the Pentagon and CIA."

Fighting the many forms of oppression in this country means being against racism in all its forms, for affirmative action with quotas, and raising the issues of undocumented workers and prisoners, who have been deprived of all their rights. Calling for an end to the persecution of gay and lesbian people, Griswold said, "We view homosexuality as normal and existing throughout history. Gays only became persecuted after the division of society into classes and the development of private property and the patriarchal family."

Armed struggle

In the question period, various candidates were asked to further define their position on such questions as the right of Black people in the U.S. to self-determination, whether or not they would support the right of Puerto Rican people to independence, including the use of armed struggle, and their views on the socialist countries. Many P&F members felt that of all the views presented, only the Workers World Party program adequately dealt with these issues.

Larry Holmes explained that WWP "supports whatever measures the Puerto Rican people take to liberate themselves from U.S. imperialism and colonialism, be it the armed struggle or other tactics. Moreover, we have to not only support the struggle there, but make it untenable for the capitalist class here to maintain Puerto Rico as a colony."

Self-determination

On self-determination, Holmes explained that the only way to build multinational class solidarity in this country is by "supporting the right to self-determination for all oppressed people, including the right of separation from the oppressor nation if they so choose." But, clarified Holmes, "We are not advocates of separation, we are for building a multinational party."

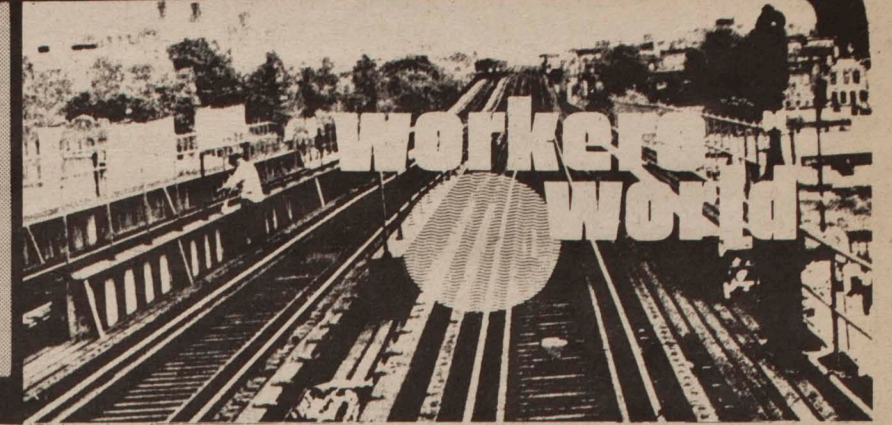
Holmes explained that WWP defends all the socialist countries unconditionally against imperialism and internal reaction, notwithstanding differences it may have with the policies of the leaders.

In her summary, Griswold emphasized that the Workers World candidates could endorse and fight for the thoroughly progressive electoral program of the Peace and Freedom Party and looked forward to building a struggle campaign in the state of California.

For information on how to get involved in the Workers World campaign in California, call 415-367-9475.

Inside

- Rockefeller hit by show cause order
- MTA's history of plunder
- Strike seen as test for all labor
- Is there really no money?



Transit workers fight inflation's wage cuts Strike shuts down NYC



Outside Jerome Ave. yard in the Bronx: The MTA's proposals "would have returned the situation to the Stone Age."



10,000 rally in support of strike

By Jim McMahan

NEW YORK, March 28—Ten thousand workers led by the Transport Workers Union (TWU), rallied in a powerful show of strength at City Hall here today. Delegations from District Council 37 (AFSCME), Firefighters, Communications Workers of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, District 1199 of Hospital and Health Care Workers, Service Employees International Union and other unions came to show solidarity with the transit workers in their contract struggle.

A thousand off-duty cops tried to use the rally to put pressure on the city for their own reactionary and racist demands. Their contract expires on June 30. But it was the transit workers' day to be heard. And they were.

Against the roar of "No contract no work!" and "Strike, strike, strike!" TWU president John E. Lawe declared, "Management hasn't put one penny on the table—we're going to hold out for a 30% increase." A strike resolution followed that was so loud that it could be heard by Mayor Koch in his office.

By Robert Dobrow

NEW YORK, April 2—They wouldn't give the workers a decent contract.

They lied in their newspapers, radio reports, and TV programs about so-called "high wages" and "excessive overtime." They tried to get the union to give back what it had won over decades of struggle.

They threatened the workers with fines, layoffs, and even jailings.

But New York City transit workers, 33,000-strong, said "NO MORE" Monday night as they laid down their tools, brought in their buses, and closed off the turnstiles, bringing the nation's largest subway system, used by over six million riders, to a screeching halt.

On the second day of the transit strike the workers' ranks are solid. The rank and file, particularly the Black and Latin workers who make up about half the union, are fighting mad and the mood on picketlines throughout the city is that of firm determination to get a decent contract.

"30% or shut it down!"

The members of Transport Workers Union (TWU) Local 100 are striking for a 30% wage increase over 21 months (about 17% per year)—barely enough to keep up with near-20% inflation. Since the start of the city crisis in 1974, the union has been held to less than 20% in total wage increases while the cost of living has gone up 56%. In other words, the workers are demanding 30% to alleviate a 36% pay cut over the past six years.

In addition, the TWU is seeking a cost-of-living allowance, paid every three months, to keep up with inflation.

But the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) has refused to even consider the workers' demands. Until the last moment they had no money counterproposal to offer the union—just arrogant demands for 41 vicious takeaways that would slash everything from retirement pay to holiday and sick leave to wash-up time to coffee breaks. In the words of one division committeeman, "It would have returned the situation in transit back to the Stone Age."

The MTA is also pushing for "increased productivity," a code word for back-breaking speedup and cutbacks in safety. Particularly dangerous for the union is the MTA's demand for the use of part-timers who would be hired at minimal wages without benefits.

Management's last-minute proposal of 6% and substantial givebacks must have been seen as a ridiculous joke by union negotiators. Governor Carey and Mayor Koch, who were at the Sheraton Hotel where the pre-strike negotiations were taking place last night, knew that the "offer" would be rejected.

And when local president John Lawe presented the MTA's ultimatum to the union's executive committee, it was unanimously voted down, 45-0. As Lawe finally came out at 2:05 a.m. to address the press, union delegates smiled and winked to rank and filers anxiously wait-

Continued on page 8

Subway system: A history of plunder

By Sharon Shelton
NEW YORK, April 1—Poor and working people here pay millions of dollars in taxes and subway fares, but the cost of tokens keeps going up and the MTA cries poverty when it comes to paying transit workers a living wage.

So where is the money going? What is responsible for the current transit crisis?

A history of the subway system shows who's responsible. The history of mass transit in New York City is a history of plunder and exploitation. Ever since 1904, when the first IRT train rolled through the tunnels under Manhattan, mass transit has been systematically looted—at first openly by private owners and then later, when the subways were nationalized under the capitalist state, by the biggest banks and corporations acting behind the scenes.

Although financier August Belmont is credited with having "built" New York City's first successful subway, it was really the sweat and blood of some 10,000 workers that built the IRT around the turn of the century. The IRT was soon followed in 1915 by the BMT. Even in those days, the taxpayers bore part of the financial burden for these private companies' profits as the city helped finance

construction costs. Subway workers were underpaid, many jobs turned out to be dangerous, and equipment was allowed to run down. The contemptuous profit-mad attitude of the early subway bosses can be seen in the words of an IRT manager responding to a question over why subway cars were so dirty. "I saw a car with clean windows today," he said. "And when I got back to the office I raised hell to find out who spent all the money."

Raising the fares

From the beginning, the banks continually tried to get their stooges in the government to raise the five-cent fare. But the politicians were afraid of the reaction of the masses of people, so in June 1953 they created the New York City Transit Authority (TA), called an "independent" agency, this creation of the politicians and the bankers is just a group of stooges who don't have to worry about getting elected. Not surprisingly, their first act was to jack up the transit fares, and they've been at it ever since.

To even further remove the matter of the fare from popular pressure, control was put in the hands of a state agency, the Metropolitan Transit Authority to act as a parent to the TA. This was back in 1965, when none other than Nelson

Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan banking family was governor. Needless to say, this move tightened the grip of the Rockefeller banks on what should be a public service.

Today's transit crisis shows how nationalization of a vital necessity like the subways is no answer if it's carried out under the capitalist state, which is just the collective rule of the big financial interests. All that's changed in this kind of "public takeover" is that one set of individual owner are replaced by the far stronger, more ruthless might of the state, representing the capitalist class as a whole.

Transit, as this strike is showing so clearly, is a needed public service just like fire protection and schools, and should be free. What is needed is a real public takeover by the poor and working people who built the subways, pay for them, and ride them.

Strength of union led to nationalization

For many years the subways brought untold fortunes to the financial interests behind them, interests including dynasties like the Astors, Morgans, and Rockefellers. By 1940, however, the growing strength of the Transport Workers Union

(TWU) became in the bosses' eyes a hindrance to profiteering. To get around collective bargaining, ownership was shifted to the capitalist state. This was virtually admitted by Mayor LaGuardia who announced three months prior to the June city takeover that he would not recognize the right to strike or a union shop. It was only the strength of the TWU that preserved the union shop, though ever since the union has had to deal with repressive laws that threaten public workers who strike.

Public ownership also meant that the city "compensated" the private owners for the subway system they already bled dry and left in shambles. This compensation was carried out through \$380 million in bonds, paid for through loans from the banks.

For the past 40 years, as a result of these loans, the people of New York have been turning over their hard earned tax money to line the bankers' pockets as interest, interest that has many times over exceeded the original loans. Loans have been taken out solely to cover interest on old loans, and as a condition for the new loans, the banks, controlled by the same dynasties like the Rockefellers who had financial interests in the subways before the takeover, began to dictate how the subways were run.



It's walk to work or no pay say bosses of these commuters crossing Brooklyn Bridge.

the same song as all the other bosses: No show, no dough, no transportation.

Some companies are taking away vacation days for every day a worker is absent. Others are forcing workers to work an hour overtime for every hour they are late to work, regardless of the difficulty getting in.

The clearest sign of a systematic change in attitude by the ruling class here is at the *New York Times*. The newspaper has trucks spread all over the city and during the transit strike of 1966, benches were added to take on passengers. This time, workers have been told that on no condition are they to pick up passengers!

Why should the poor and working people of this city have to suffer while the

bosses continue to rake in fabulous profits? The bosses must be prevented from using the transit strike as a way to tighten the screws on the workers of this city. It's in the class interests of the transit workers and all the poor and working people here to mount a struggle against the anti-labor, crackdown policies of the bosses in New York. No worker should be docked or otherwise penalized during the course of this strike.

During an earthquake, a fire, or some other natural disaster the government has a responsibility to provide care and funds for those most in need. And, during the transit strike the city, state, and federal government should provide any necessary funding to alleviate any hardships among the mass of the people.

People's organization charges bargaining interference

'Take Rockefeller to court!'

By Naomi Cohen
NEW YORK, April 1—Today, banker-boss David Rockefeller was ordered to appear in court on Thursday, April 3 to show cause why he should not be restrained from illegally interfering in the collective bargaining process between the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) and the Transport Workers Union (TWU).

Rockefeller, along with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the MTA, and the attorney general's office were ordered into court by State Supreme Court Justice Xavier Riccobono, in response to a show cause order drawn up by the Center for United Labor Action (CULA) and People United for Justice (PUJ), two organizations representing working and poor people in this city.

The legal proceedings were begun after a statement by David Rockefeller appeared in the press here on March 29 quoting him as urging the MTA not to meet the demands of the transit workers. Speaking as the Chairman of the Board of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Rockefeller said, in part, "the long-range damage of an unaffordable labor settlement could be even greater than the painful short-range consequences of a strike."

Rockefeller also stated, "Consultation with key Chamber leaders indicates that the Mayor and the MTA have the strong support of the business community against any demands for a settlement 'at any price.'"

"Unlawful public pronouncement"

Such statements, the plaintiffs (CULA and PUJ) contend, constitute a virtual ultimatum to the MTA not to bargain with the TWU.

The plaintiffs' complaint further con-

tends, "Rockefeller's statement constitutes an unprecedented, uninvited and unlawful public pronouncement, which goes way beyond the scope of the official functions of the Chamber of Commerce. The intimidating and coercive effect of such a statement cannot be overlooked. It represents further a directive by the business community of which defendant Rockefeller is the acknowledged leader, to the MTA to violate the law by refusing to bargain collectively as required by the Civil Service Law, and directs the MTA not to negotiate a contract settlement with the transit workers and to provoke a strike.

"It brings an enormous weight of economic and political pressure against the Transport Workers Union, a preponderant weight of wealth and power to the side of the MTA and has insured a strike by instructing the MTA not to grant the transit workers a meaningful wage increase."

The complaint points out that Rockefeller is not only the chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, but is also chairman of the Board of Directors and principal, controlling stockholder of the Chase Manhattan Bank. This powerful bank has minority control through stock ownership of "at least 58 major U.S. corporations and various members of said bank's Board of Directors also sit on the Board of Directors of at least 66 other major U.S. corporations.

"Chase Manhattan Bank is a leading holder and trader of New York City municipal bonds and transportation bonds, and has enormous influence on the bond market on which the Metropolitan Transportation Authority depends for a significant portion of its funds. Said Chase Manhattan Bank has net assets valued in excess of \$60 billion and it is

common knowledge that Defendant David Rockefeller as principal and controlling stockholder in said bank wields an extraordinary power in the federal, state and local governments."

"Rockefeller is breaking the law"

Immediately after obtaining the show cause order, Tom Soto of CULA and Jaime Veve, representing PUJ, held an impromptu press conference at the Sheraton Center, where negotiations are going on. Mr. Soto told the press gathered there that the statement by Rockefeller was clearly an order by the MTA not to

meet the demands of the union. "He is interfering in the collective bargaining process and breaking the law." Mr. Veve further pointed out that the demands of the TWU were in no sense inflationary, but rather a mere attempt to catch up with the raging inflation that has cut severely into their pay checks since 1974.

All the working people in this city have a stake in this strike, because we all face the prospect of a lowered living standard. It is the business community that should cover the costs of a settlement, and not the working people."



Laurie Fierstein (CULA), Jaime Veve (PUJ), Tom Soto (CULA), and Bob Russo (PUJ) with show cause order against David Rockefeller at Sheraton Center press conference.

Bosses threaten 'no show, no dough'

By Molly Charboneau
NEW YORK, April 1—Starting today, millions of workers in this city face paycuts, loss of vacation time, forced overtime and even loss of their jobs. Why? Because their bosses are lining up with the banks and the MTA to break a strike by 33,000 bus and subway workers whose demand for a 30% wage increase will barely keep pace with inflation.

Giant, profit-bloated corporations throughout the city are issuing an ultimatum to the workers here: "Get to work during the transit strike or you won't get paid. And don't count on us to help you get there." In contrast to the 1966 transit strike, when many companies arranged transportation for employees, this time such arrangements are almost unheard of.

AT&T: No excuses will be taken

A telephone worker told this reporter that a memo was circulated throughout AT&T last week stating in no uncertain terms: If you're late, you'll be docked; you must show up for work; no excuses will be taken.

This giant, multi-national corporation (which is the largest employer in New York City and which reports the highest profits of any company in the U.S.) has

made only token transportation plans for workers in Manhattan and no plans for the other four boroughs. In contrast, in 1966 elaborate plans were made, including the renting of buses and even boats to get people to work. Clearly a decision has been made in AT&T's board rooms by the super-rich owners like the Rockefeller family, to clamp down on AT&T workers and try to foster a hysteria against the transit workers at the same time.

Macy's says: The bridges have walkways

This reporter spoke to a Macy's employee who described a similar attitude by the owners of that giant department store. "We were told to make our own arrangements to get to work, that we would not be paid if we don't show up, and we were given a list of city bridges with walkways! What Macy's didn't explain is how we're supposed to travel the 100 blocks distance from some of these bridges to the store!" She added that, while spending nothing on transportation, the bosses at Macy's are gearing up for major retail sales during the strike.

The story is the same at the Plaza and other major hotels throughout the city, which are currently experiencing a boom because of near-100% occupancy due to the strike. Despite all the money they're raking in, the hotel owners are singing

No money for mass transit?

Since 1974, transit workers along with the city's municipal workers have seen their real wages drop because the MTA, the mayor, the governor, and the banks have claimed that New York is "no money." New York is the richest city in the world with plenty of money, however. The problem is that only the richest in New York own and control all the riches. Listed below are some of the vast financial resources in the city which could be used not only to give the transit workers a 30% pay increase but provide a "no-fare" subway system.

Every year New York City pays out more than **\$2 billion** in interest payments to banks holding municipal bonds. These payments to the banks, soaking the poor to fatten the rich, should be stopped immediately.

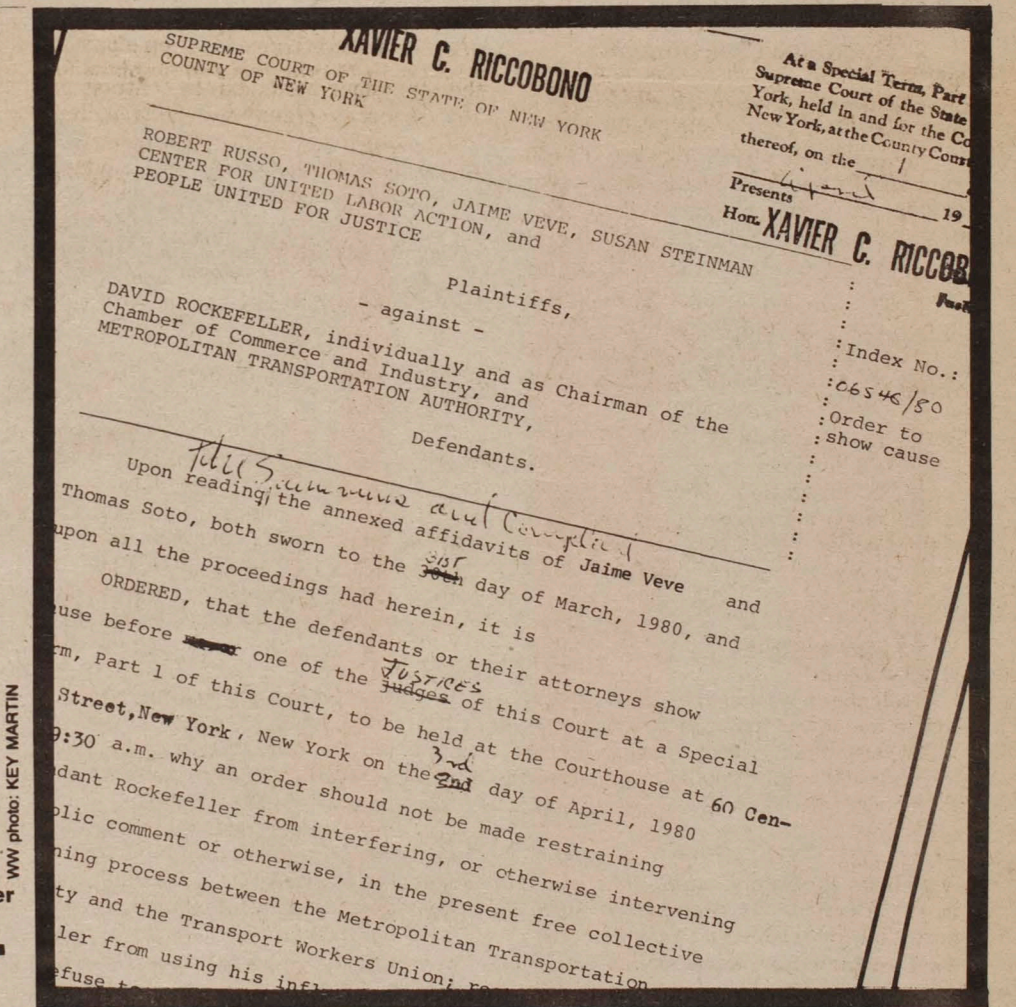
Giant real estate owners in New York owe close to **\$3 billion** in uncollected back taxes. Some 40% of New York City property is tax-free real estate that amounts to **\$2 billion** in uncollected revenues.

New Yorkers paid over **\$4 billion** in taxes for the military budget. One quarter of 1% of the military budget would more than balance the city's finances including giving transit workers the wages they are demanding.

The banks, including David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan, have combined assets of \$300 billion. If the banks were taxed one cent for each dollar in assets that would come to **\$3 billion** more in revenue for the city.

In one New York City bank, the Federal Reserve at 33 Liberty Street, 14,000 tons of gold are stored. This gold is worth more than **\$150 billion!** If the U.S. government sold off even a tiny fraction of this hoarded wealth, more than enough cash could be raised to settle the strike.

Every business, department store, office, and factory in New York makes its profits only because workers and consumers use the subway to get to work or to shop. Yet the burden of paying for the subways lies exclusively on the riding public. If business profits were taxed 1%, it would be enough money for the transit workers' wages and transit system renovation.



Show cause order issued by State Supreme Court Justice Xavier Riccobono for restraining David Rockefeller from interfering in transit talks.

WWW PHOTO: KEVIN MARTIN

WWW PHOTO: BRIAN JACKIE

Across U.S., strike seen as Test case for entire union movement

By Bill Del Vecchio
NEW YORK, March 31—From all sides, the struggle of the New York City transit workers is seen as a test of the union movement, not just in this city, but in the entire country as well.

Financial crises are about to be unleashed on the cities, and the banks, corporations and their politicians are counting on dumping the full burden of these crises on municipal workers and the cities' poor and working people.

The biggest thing standing in the way of big business' plans is the organized might of the municipal unions. The New York Transport Workers Union, Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union, is clearly one of the most powerful of these unions, if not the most powerful, having shown in the past that it is able and willing to shut down the biggest city in the U.S. if that's what it takes to win a decent contract.

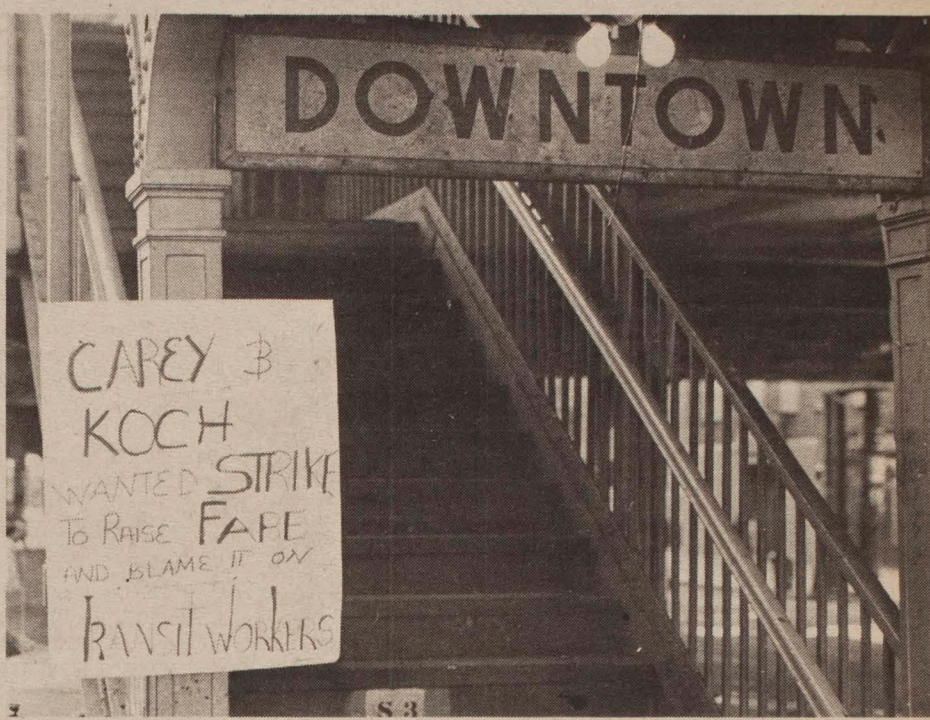
During the New York City budget crisis of 1975 municipal union leaders, after initial resistance, gave in to the bankers' and politicians' demands for major wage concessions, layoffs, use of workers pension funds, and other sharp cutbacks. This took a heavy toll on the living standards of both municipal workers and all working and poor people here, and the union leaders failed to protect the mem-

bership from the devastating impact of inflation in the years that followed.

Rank-and-file militancy
It was the rank-and-file transit workers in 1978 that challenged this no-fight stance of the municipal union leadership by their sharp opposition to the contract the Metropolitan Transportation Authority was offering. The contract ratification was delayed for three months by the rank-and-file opposition, and was finally passed by only a narrow margin. This renewed militancy spread to other city workers and forced the leadership to demand cost-of-living raises, the first raises since the crisis were finally won as a result.

Once again it is the transit workers rank-and-file who are militantly pushing their leaders to stand up to the politicians and bankers and fight for a contract which wins back at least some of what inflation has already taken away. They know that the only thing the bosses of the city recognize is power, and so are ready to take them on in a bitter fight.

The bosses of the city, the big banks, corporations and their political hacks, know that the transit workers are really fighting for all the workers of the city, and that's why they're coming down so hard on them. If the transit workers are able to stop the cutbacks, then other workers will also be able to stop them, not just in New York City, but in Chicago, Kansas City, Memphis and Los Angeles.



Transit workers sign at Bronx IRT yard shows where the real blame for the strike lies.



Long record of fighting fare

THE SUBWAYS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE! Every time the subway fare has been increased, there has been massive resistance and protest by the people of New York. It was Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism which initiated the tactic of helping people get into the subways for free at the time of the 1970 rate hike (from 20¢ to 30¢). In 1970, 1972 (when the fare was upped to 35¢), and 1975 (when it went to 50¢) squads of activists went into the subways, chained open the gates, and led millions of people over and under the turnstiles to protest the illegal fare hikes. In addition, massive petition drives were organized and a referendum initiated to let the people vote for free subways.

The bankers are likely to use the just demands of the transit workers for a living wage as an excuse to once again raise the fare. But this time around they're likely to meet a storm of opposition from workers and riders demanding decent subways and no fare increase!

LIRR strike ends abruptly

AS WE GO TO PRESS, John Mahoney, Secretary-Treasurer of Teamster Local 808, arbitrarily ordered his membership back to work following a strike that began 6:00 a.m. Monday morning. More than 4,000 railroad workers representing seven operating unions had shut down the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR), the busiest passenger railroad in the country.

After joining the 33,000-strong Transport Workers Union for a day-and-a-half, Mahoney's flip-flop came as a shock and a surprise to his own membership. The cave-in by this Teamster head can only embolden the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and the bankers and bosses, who were beginning to feel

some heat from the two day strike that tied up New York City—the financial center of the world.

When Mahoney was asked by a few members what the union got out of the return to work, he stated only that Francis Dooley, the federal mediator, agreed to set up a negotiating session with the MTA—a bitter pill for the ranks to swallow after 14 months of this kind of double-talk. Mahoney promised that if the MTA didn't bargain in good faith, he would order his membership out next week, remarks that were taken lightly by those who know better. Whatever the effect of this return to work, the LIRR workers will not be satisfied with a contract that is less than what they have been fighting for all this time.

—Subway system

Continued from page 5
ing for news at the hotel. Before Lawe could even begin speaking, the cheer went up, "Strike, strike, strike" and calls went out throughout the city: "Shut it down!"

Labor vs. capital

The mayor's office has said that the city is losing over \$200 million a day in lost wages, sales, and production during the strike. This is the amount of money the banks and bosses are prepared to pay to bust up the union.

The transit workers are now engaged in a major class battle which has broad significance for workers throughout the city. Arrayed against labor are the combined forces of capital—the courts, the media, the police, and the big bucks of big business. And Mr. Capitalism himself, David Rockefeller, the richest and most anti-worker boss in the city, through his stooges on the MTA and at City Hall, is orchestrating the assault.

Already, the hated Taylor Law has been invoked against the union. The Law fines workers two days pay for each day on strike and threatens union leaders with jail. In addition, a permanent restraining order was issued yesterday in Brooklyn Supreme Court enjoining workers from picketing within 100 feet of

MTA facilities.

The strike-hating press, which always claims "neutrality" when it comes to covering KKK racists and ultra-rightist war hawks, has pulled out all stops in attacking the transit workers and trying to manipulate public opinion against the strike. Not one of these great pillars of "objective journalism" has seen fit to present the "other" side, the side of the workers, but are united in their hatred of the TWU.

The word is out among the bosses that provoked this strike, from the tiniest cockroach capitalist in the sweatshops, to the biggest employers like AT&T: If we can slash the wages of the transit workers, if we can kill the union, we can do it next against all the workers of this city.

The labor movement of New York and all poor and working people who have been ravaged by double-digit inflation and cutbacks in life-sustaining services need a victory in this strike. A defeat would only whet the budget-slashing, cutback appetites of the bosses and bankers who would then turn their knives onto the rest of the city's work force.

The transit workers need the support of workers everywhere. Their fight is our fight and a victory for them is a victory for all.

Support the transit workers!

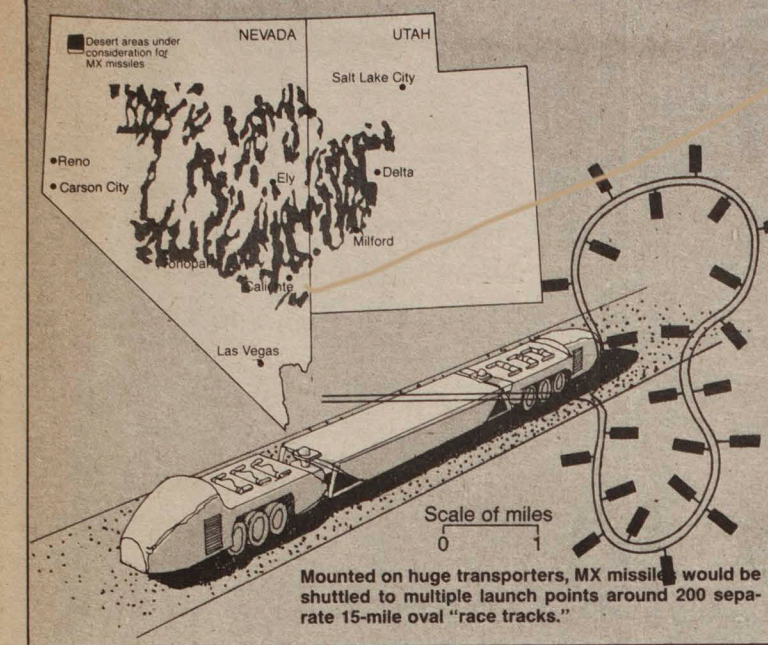
If you would like to know about activities in support of the transit workers please contact:

Workers World Party
46 West 21 Street
New York, NY 10010
(212) 255-0352

\$100 billion transit system for missiles

Western states join opposition to MX

MX "Race Track" and Where 200 May Be Built



Mounted on huge transporters, MX missiles would be shuttled to multiple launch points around 200 separate 15-mile oval "race tracks."

Calif. anti-nuke actions

By Bill Massey
SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—This weekend demonstrations throughout the state of California denounced the nuclear industry.

Nine organizations in the Sacramento area, including women's groups, lesbian and gay organizations, students as well as others joined with the Citizens for Safe Energy in demanding the permanent shutdown of the Rancho Seco nuclear facility. The facility, which is a duplicate of the Three Mile Island facility in Harrisburg, Pa., is being built by the same corporation, Babcock and Wilcox.

Organizers for the National Anti-Draft Network were warmly received by the protesters who coupled their opposition to the nuclear facilities with opposition

to the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

A similar demonstration took place in San Luis Obispo against the Diablo Canyon facility.

On Sunday, nearly 4,000 persons marched through San Francisco calling for abolition of nuclear weaponry and the closing down of all nuclear facilities. Joining in the protest were survivors of the Hiroshima disaster where the U.S. dropped the atomic bomb on Japan. They were joined by survivors of U.S. atomic tests organized by the Association of Atomic Vets.

In addition there were organizations representing Native people, there were lesbian and gay groups, women's organizations, anti-nuke groups and others. Workers World Party and Youth Against War & Fascism took part in both the Sacramento and the San Francisco demonstrations.

Join the struggle!

Workers World Party (WWP) and Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF) participate in and organize many of the struggles described in this newspaper. All work together in these organizations—Black and white, Latin, Asian, and Native peoples, women and men, young and old, gay and straight, working, unemployed, and students. We fight on all issues that face the working class and oppressed peoples in this capitalist society.

If you would like to know more about WWP and YAWF, or if you would like to join us in these struggles, contact the branch nearest you.

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By Bill Del Vecchio
MARCH 28—The federal government is about to embark on one of the biggest construction projects in history—bigger, its planners brag, than the Pyramids, the Panama Canal, the Great Wall of China, or the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Just like more and more of the things the federal government is spending the people's tax money for these days, this project is not meant to benefit people at all.

While big cities are desperately in need of mass transit and the Conrail and Amtrak rail systems fall apart, this project will build a 10,000-mile transit system in the Nevada and Utah desert to shuttle nuclear missiles back and forth between different launching silos.

Called the MX missile system, this subway for nukes is expected to cost \$100 billion by the time it's finished. Yet this outrageous waste of money was untouched by Carter's "anti-inflation" budget cuts.

Railroad of death

While this railroad of death faces little opposition in Congress and none in the White House, it's facing determined opposition from the people of Nevada and Utah.

Plagued by high rates of cancer from the above-ground nuclear testing of the 1950s, the people of this desert area know from bitter experience what it means to have the U.S. military as a neighbor.

"When I think of all the years of that pain, and all the times the military were telling us there was no danger," said Janet Gordon of Utah, after describing how her brother died of cancer of the pancreas. "He was 27 when he died, he had it for five years and finally starved to death because he could not eat."

"I've seen those government memos now from back then saying that only a very few would die," said Gordon, who is now part of the swelling local opposition to the MX. "They lied to us. They wrote us off. We are not real people to them."

This opposition is fed by the facts that having the MX will further increase the cancer rate, will carry the risk of complete devastation in the event of an accident, and its construction threatens the area's limited water supply.

A key part of the system is the thick concrete covers over the sites that the missile will smash through when it is launched. Making the hundreds of thousands of tons of concrete for these

covers will require an almost unlimited supply of water, something that is as precious as blood in this desert area.

While the Air Force has said that they will drill new wells to find water to build the MX and will follow state laws which have allocated existing water supplies for years to come, the people of the area know that the Air Force has the legal power to just take their water away. Given their past record, the people feel that that's probably what will happen.

The deep sentiment against the MX has even pushed the governors of Nevada and Utah to speak against the building of the MX.

But the immediate dangers of living near the MX are not the only reasons to stop it. This system is an offensive, not a defensive, weapon, that is intended to give the U.S. first strike capability against the Soviet Union. The U.S. already has the power to destroy the world 100 times over. Increasing that capability doesn't insure against a nuclear war, it increases the danger of it.

One hundred billion dollars could create a national system of mass transit, creating thousands of jobs, and provide a desperately needed service to millions of people. Let's spend the money on people, not death.



One of last year's anti-nuke demonstrations spawned by the near disaster at Three Mile Island.

5,000 in Harrisburg protest year of Three Mile Island nuclear terror

Special to Workers World
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29—Today 5,000 people gathered here on the Statehouse grounds just 10 miles from the Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear plant to protest nuclear power and the plans to "vent" radioactive gas from the facility. The action was the focus of a nationwide day of demonstrations to mark the first anniversary of the TMI nuclear accident, the horror which came within 30 minutes of a catastrophic nuclear meltdown. Other rallies took place around the country from Rancho Seco, Calif., to Seabrook, N.H.

Residents expressed their deep-down fear and anger at hearings

held by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission last week assessing plans to release Krypton 85, a radioactive gas, from No. 2 reactor. The people called the NRC "murderers" and chanted, "We hate your guts."

The accident at TMI last year brought the dangers of nuclear power in the U.S. to the consciousness of masses of people. Millions of people were awakened to the acute danger of having nuclear power in the hands of private capitalists who put profits before human safety.

The damaged No. 2 reactor at TMI was itself rushed into service at the end of 1978 to save millions in taxes for its owners at Metropolitan Edison. The resulting accident aroused demonstrations of tens of thousands all over the U.S., including one of 100,000

people in Washington, D.C., last May.

Today's rally drew people mainly from the nearby communities living under the shadow of the nuclear towers. One of their chants was "Close down TMI," showing they would not be satisfied with merely keeping the reactor inactive.

The new military threat

Sam Marcy's series on "From Carter to Truman: The new military threat," which appeared in the last two issues of Workers World, will resume next week.

WORKERS WORLD EDITORIAL

War and the olympics

THE LATEST cold war news is that Carter has prohibited export of U.S. products and technology to be used in the summer Olympic Games at Moscow. This act has a double, if not triple purpose.

First and most obviously, it makes it easier for Carter and the Pentagon to prevent the U.S. athletes from participating in the Games. It confronts them, as well as NBC and other companies involved in this particular move, with a fait accompli—an accomplished fact.

Second, it comes on the heels of a series of crude export restrictions to the Soviet Union, of which the denial of 35 million tons of wheat was only the most vicious and most startling.

Third, however, and more subtly, it is Carter's way of letting the right wing of the ruling class know that he, Carter, is willing to endure the wrath of millions of sports lovers even in an election year. And it is also a way of telling the imperialist allies (most of whom oppose the Olympic boycott) that U.S. imperialism will continue on its anti-Soviet, anti-working-class, anti-people course, even if they, the other imperialists, try to play it neutral.

Carter's semi-isolation in the U.S. on the Olympic question and among other capitalist countries on the trade question in general, may yet lead him and the Pentagon to do what Sam Marcy recently (see *Workers World*: Jan. 25, 1980) warned about in these pages: stage a Gulf-of-Tonkin type of frame-up in which the other side seems to make an attack, thus uniting the "nation" and forcing the other imperialist powers to go along in a falsely "defensive" war.

The task of the workers and oppressed is to expose and struggle against any such provocation, just as they oppose and condemn Carter's Olympic diplomacy.

The census and the undocumented

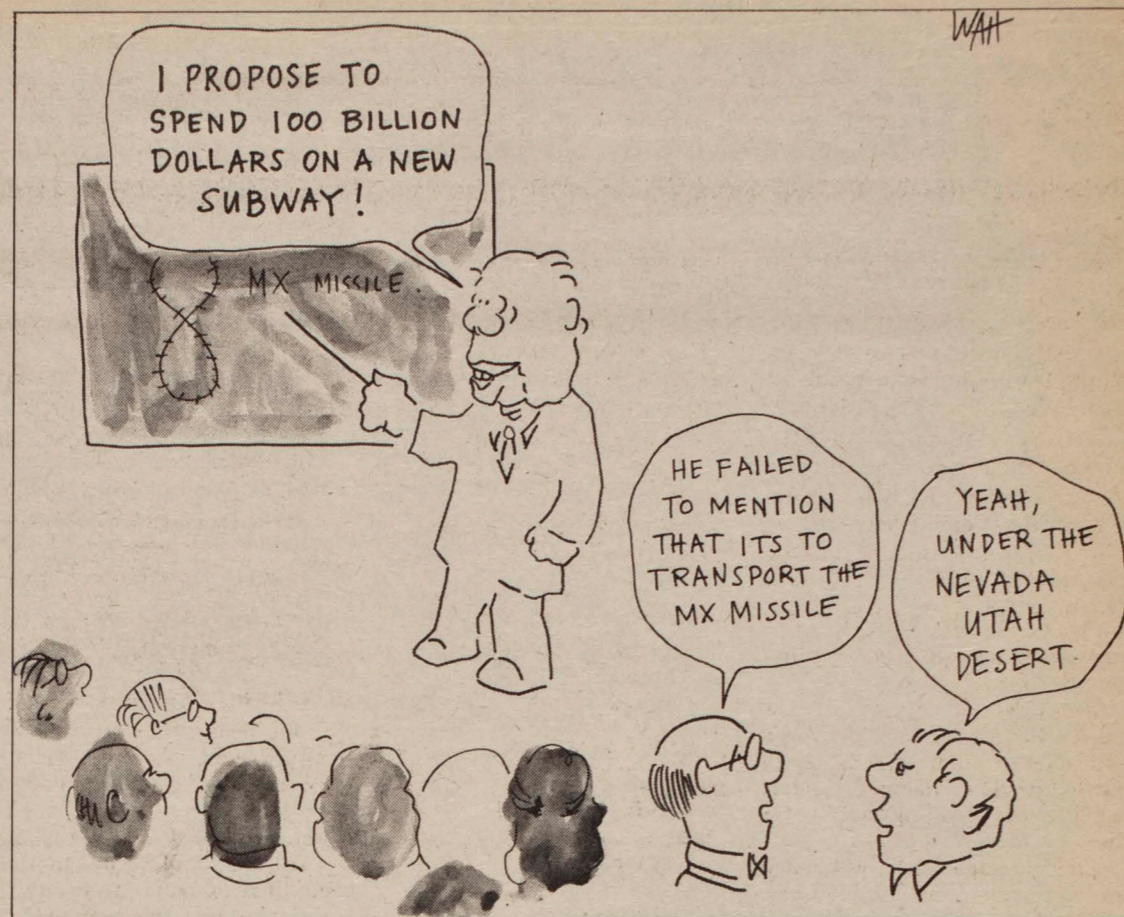
ON TOP OF substandard housing, abysmally low wages, lack of the most minimal democratic rights, and racist abuse, undocumented workers live in constant fear of government and police terror. The hated Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has virtual Gestapo-like powers to swoop down into an oppressed community, arbitrarily arrest any person without papers and deport them to their country of origin.

Just last week, the INS rounded up over 800 Mexican workers in the Phoenix, Ariz., area—one of the largest such raids in recent history. The attack was quickly denounced by Chicano and Chicano organizations throughout the Southwest and across the country. Yet, within days of this fascist dragnet, the INS suddenly announced that it was "considering" putting a halt to the massive arrests of the undocumented during the next few months. The reason? Some new-found morality on the part of the immigration cops? A new turn away from their repressive ways? Not quite. The answer is the 1980 census! It seems that the government is "concerned" that the undocumented are distrustful of the census takers and may not cooperate out of fear that any information they provide will find its way to the repressive arms of the state apparatus.

The millions of undocumented in this country who do not have citizenship papers should, of course, be counted in the census, and more importantly get all the necessary legal, social, political, and economic rights on an equal basis with all those who have citizenship papers. But the undocumented have every right to be thoroughly skeptical and distrustful of the census and the government's real intentions. Once before, the census was used against an oppressed group within the U.S. During World War II, according to the *New York Times* of March 31, "the Census Bureau provided the Department of Justice with figures showing where Japanese-Americans tended to live. The figures were used to help gather the people into detention camps."

The government has not changed its attitude toward oppressed people one iota from the days of the 1940s.

Indeed, federal, state, and local governments and their repressive forces have become even more brutal and oppressive toward the poor and the oppressed—Black, Latin, Asian, and Native. What the undocumented need first and foremost is the right of citizenship in this country without forcing them to lose their citizenship rights in their countries of origin. All workers in the U.S.—those with papers and those without—should demand the unconditional right of amnesty for all undocumented workers.



LETTERS

Cruising

THE SCENE is an entertainment paper for young people in Cleveland. It is the first I've seen around Cleveland of any public opposition to disgusting anti-people movies like *Cruising*.

These violent movies are worse than disgusting—they're depressing and are an attack on everything that lives.

Politically, they are an accomplice (a cultural aid) to the war machine. They function to defeat people's love of life and to make us feel helpless so we won't fight back against the war machine and the brainwashing corporations.

M.L.
Cleveland, Ohio

Foundering Fathers

I HAVE been a subscriber to *Workers World* for several months. What I especially like ab-

—Super-banker

Continued from page 1

to personally serve defendant Rockefeller."

David Rockefeller's personal secretary and confidante, David A. Strawbridge, was handed the subpoena for Rockefeller at the Rockefeller family's office at 30 Rockefeller Center.

The notarized affidavit of the individual who tried to serve Rockefeller at his 17th floor office at Chase Manhattan Plaza states, "I was met with immense hostility by guards who told me to leave immediately, made threatening remarks and called many extra guards up to the 17th floor who insisted I leave immediately."

Attempts were made to serve the subpoena at Rockefeller's home at 146 East 65 Street, where a personal secretary took the document.

Finally, one of the Rockefellers army of lawyers at the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which he heads, accepted the subpoena.

According to an affidavit presented by the CULA and the PUJ today in court, Rockefeller's "resources and security arrange-

destroy the head of this covetous cephalopod is to effectively immobilize its overreaching tentacles.

J.A.
Etzatlan, Jalisco,
Mexico

Boulevard Nights

I JUST wanted to mention to the friend in San Antonio who wrote last week about the movie *Boulevard Nights* which depicts Chicanos as hot-rodding, violent-loving delinquents. There was a huge uproar here over that movie by Chicano groups and anti-racist supporters. That movie, like *Cruising*, was a violent, offensive, disgusting, stereotypic display which people felt would whip up reaction against oppressed people. It was eventually, due to demonstrations and pressure from an outraged community, removed from the theaters in San Francisco and Oakland.

C.I.T.
Oakland, Calif.

—Rockefeller sued

Continued from page 1

and chairman of a bank that holds in its hands the financial life or death of both the city government and the MTA makes his "advice" in fact an order. The law states that the MTA is supposed to bargain with its workers without any coercion or interference from outside parties. And Rockefeller has been ordered into court to show cause. (See related article, p.7.)

Rockefeller and the rest of big business in the city want to make an example of transit workers.

While Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank is free to raise its interest rates on loans to 20% to keep ahead of inflation, he calls transit workers' attempts to have their wages catch up with inflation "unaffordable."

What's really unaffordable is continuing sitting by and watching higher prices hack away our standard of living, while the big banks and corporations make out like bandits. The transit workers are fighting for all poor and working people. It's time to stand behind them.

What was behind THAT letter to Iran?

By Andy Stapp
APRIL 2—Last week President Carter sent a message apologizing to Ayatollah Khomeini for past U.S. government actions against Iran. When the Iranians announced the existence of the letter, Carter mouthpiece Jody Powell then said, "the President has sent no message to Khomeini. Period."

That was on Sunday. On Monday the White House allowed that it had sent a message. Then last night Carter reversed himself again, saying "we have nothing for which to apologize."

Today even the capitalist press began observing that Carter's statements about the message have caused "confusion," which is a polite way of saying that Carter lied.

The message itself, published in Monday's *New York Times*, quotes Carter admitting to policies toward Iran which led him "to commit errors in the past." And not only in Iran, as Carter also concedes "the truth of serious examples of American intervention as in the case of Chile," where the CIA installed a fascist dicta-

torship in 1973. Carter also states that "the takeover of our country's embassy in your country" was caused by "the understandable reaction of Iranian youth."

The embassy was seized after the CIA puppet ex-shah was brought to the U.S. in October. The Iranians have presented a UN commission with proof that the ex-shah murdered 100,000 people in his quarter-century reign of terror before the 1979 revolution ousted him, and they want this arch criminal back to stand trial.

Obviously, Carter thought he could apologize "in private," trick Iran into returning the embassy personnel to the U.S. and then deny he had apologized at all. By publishing the content of his letter, before releasing the hostages, the Iranians exposed Carter's scheme.

U.S. apologized to north Korea

A similar situation developed in 1968 after the north Koreans captured the U.S. spy ship *Pueblo*. To get the ship's crew back, Major General Gilbert Woodward was sent to Korea where he signed a



For Carter effigy in Tehran it's too late for apologies

public document apologizing to the Koreans, "shouldering full responsibility for the grave acts of espionage committed by the U.S. General Woodward's admission of espionage, which was true, was a lie!

After the *Pueblo* crew were returned to U.S. custody, Secretary of State Dean Rusk immediately repudiated the Pentagon's confes-

sion of guilt. With the Machiavellian doublethink that is the normal modus operandi of imperialist diplomats, Rusk declared that General Woodward's admission of espionage, which was true, was a lie!

Nevertheless, this confession of guilt remains a part of the historic record, wrung from the imperialists by the courage of the north Korean government which, braving the wrath of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Fifth Air Force, had

forced the Pentagon aggressors out into the open.

That the brazen, cutthroat morality of the U.S. ruling class has changed not a whit since the *Pueblo* incident is illustrated by the fact that during the very week that the U.S. president sent his "private apology" to Khomeini, Carter got nine of his NATO imperialist allies to send Iran identical letters in the form of joint ultimatums threatening increased diplomatic and economic measures against the revolution.

In El Salvador

Military murders 40 at archbishop's funeral

By P. Meisner
MARCH 31—As the military-dominated right-wing junta in El Salvador becomes more and more isolated from the impoverished masses of that country, it is desperately resorting to the most cruel violence against any and all progressive opponents of the regime, from the most moderate to the most left-wing.

Yesterday's massacre in San Salvador (the capital of El Salvador) of 40 people attending the funeral of the recently assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero is perhaps the most vicious crime yet perpetrated by the rightist military and their paramilitary henchmen.

More than 80,000 people attended Romero's funeral, and besides the 40 dead, 250 more innocent victims were injured. The military had set up the massacre by not displaying any uniformed troops right by the funeral procession. However, rightist paramilitary snipers were strategically located, including on rooftops, and opened fire on the funeral throng, killing some and causing people to run for cover, thereby creating a panic and fatal stampede.

Just as the initial reports in the pro-regime press and the imperialist U.S. media claimed that it could not be known for sure whether the assassination of the archbishop was the work of rightists or leftists, the same lie was spread about the sniper fire at the funeral.

Secret police in civilian clothes

However, even government sources in San Salvador have now admitted that Romero was killed by ultra-rightists. Of course, the repressive Salvadorean regime's spokesmen would never admit that the "civilian" rightists are really military personnel or the oligarchy's secret police agents in civilian clothes.

Archbishop Arnulfo Romero

was shot in cold blood by a professional gunman last Monday while performing a religious service in memory of Jorge Pinto, a well known Salvadorean opposition journalist murdered by the military a year ago. The 62-year-old Romero was originally a conservative archbishop who gradually became sympathetic to El Salvador's poor workers and peasants, especially as the military regime accelerated its brutal repression. He had supported the five-man civilian junta that replaced the previous government of General Carlos Humberto Romero last October, but he became quickly disillusioned when the junta allowed the military to carry out repression against unarmed peasants and workers.

Opposed U.S. military aid

Many in El Salvador believed that the archbishop was a marked man when he recently opposed all U.S. military aid to the junta. Romero had apparently struck the most sensitive nerve of the junta and the ruling Salvadorean oligarchy: the nexus between the rightist regime and U.S. imperialism. In fact, three more ministers of the junta just resigned this past Friday in fear of also being assassinated by the rightist military or its agents.

The assassination of Romero has already sparked massive resistance to the military dominated regime. Guerrillas have struck at military outposts throughout the country. Also, the mass of workers and peasants have been swung closer to the left. The political atmosphere in El Salvador is akin to that following the assassination of the moderate liberal editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Nicaragua on Jan. 10, 1978. The "gorilla" regime in El Salvador is more hated than ever among the masses, as was its Somoza counterpart in Nicaragua two years ago. In fact, even the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador was prompted to remark



Workers massacred by military in San Salvador at March 30 funeral of Archbishop Romero.

yesterday:

"This country is in a pre-revolutionary situation. We're in a situation where the level of violence is rising to such a degree that unless this government can put an end to it, or at least bring it under control, there's danger of civil war."

What the ambassador omitted from his remarks, of course, was that the Carter government is pouring in \$50 million more in military aid to the Salvadorean military "to put an end to it." But the Salvadorean masses know that their enemy resides both at home and in Washington—and it has not intimidated them from stepping closer to the day when they will overthrow all of their oppressors.

Libya's Qaddafi for Afghan Revolution

MARCH 31—Libya's head of state, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, has issued a strong statement in solidarity with the Afghan Revolution and against U.S. imperialism's "intrigues" in the Middle East and Asia.

Speaking at a reception in honor of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Qaddafi said that "imperialism is attempting to use events in Afghanistan for consolidat-

ing its supremacy in the Near and Middle East." Libya, Qaddafi noted, "supports the progressive regime in Afghanistan."

The Libyan leader expressed strong support for the Iranian Revolution and denounced the U.S. government's efforts at creating a blockade against the Iranian people. Qaddafi also attacked the Egyptian government for "inflicting damage on the Arab and Palestinian people."

Racist Texas law challenged by suit

Fight school ban on undocumented

By Gary Wilson
MARCH 31—A Texas courtroom has become the stage for one of the major civil rights battles of the year. Undocumented workers mostly from Mexico, are challenging a Texas law that forbids their children from attending public schools in a suit that opened Feb. 19. The suit is on behalf of 30 children. Estimates of the number of undocumented children in Texas range from 10,000 to 100,000.

In 1975, Texas passed a state law that restricts educational rights for the children of undocumented workers. In some Texas cities, such as Houston, the workers must pay a tuition of \$162 a month per child! In others, such as Dallas, they cannot attend public schools at all.

The Texas suit charges that undocumented workers are being denied their constitutional right

to equality as defined in the Fourteenth Amendment.

Super-exploited workers

Undocumented workers enter the U.S. seeking jobs because there is massive unemployment in their countries of origin. The finger of blame for this situation must be pointed first and foremost at the U.S.-based transnational corporations which control the economies of whole countries and bleed them in order to fatten their profit margins while the masses

of people face hunger, poverty and unemployment. In addition, many companies here encourage undocumented workers to enter the U.S. knowing that because of their highly vulnerable "illegal" status, they can be made to work for less than minimum wage. It is the children of these super-exploited workers who are being denied their right to an education.

The Texas law is a classic case of discrimination. Even the Supreme Court, under the pressure of strong protests from Chicano and Mexicano activists, admitted that all residents of the U.S. whether or not they are technically "legal" are protected by the constitution.

Importance of education

Discrimination in education has always been recognized as one of the most damaging forms of oppression. The importance of education for human advancement is universally recognized, and this is why every state in the

U.S. except Mississippi has mandatory school attendance laws.

The suit points out that undocumented workers pay taxes, including sales tax, fuel tax, and federal tax, while they are denied the basic social services that these taxes provide. Texas cities such as Dallas have been including undocumented children on lists given to the federal government which then collects federal school funds from these workers while their children are barred from the schools!

It should be a simple case, and no right-thinking judge would need more than five minutes to make a decision, but with the whole capitalist system united to squeeze as much as possible out of foreign-born workers, it may take a struggle to win this case. For example, so far, Judge Woodrow Seals, who is supposed to be the "impartial arbiter of justice," has openly displayed his racist bias during the trial. At one point he

showed his ignorance and complete contempt for Latin culture by casually commenting that "nothing of worldwide importance has even been written in Spanish."(!).

National implications of case

The case has implications that extend beyond the state of Texas. If this state is allowed to deny educational rights, other states in the Southwest which now provide free education to all can be expected to try to carry out this same reactionary program. Some 80,000 undocumented children in Los Angeles alone could be denied an education if a similar measure was adopted in California.

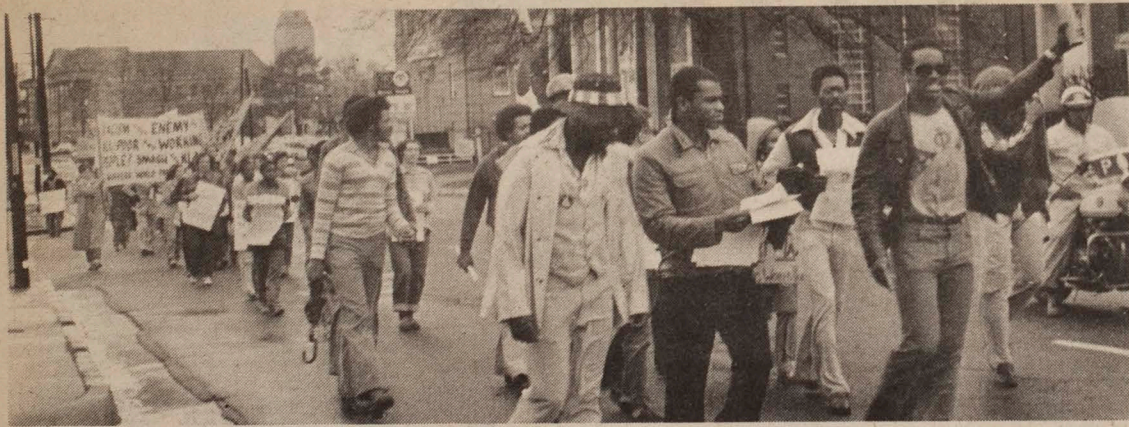
And if schooling is denied to the children of undocumented workers, other social services may be denied next. For these reasons this case is being closely watched by all activists fighting for the rights of the undocumented.

The census and the undocumented

—p. 10

In Mississippi

Terror by cops, KKK, courts protested



www photo

March through downtown Jackson, Miss. on March 29 protests racism of courts, cops, and KKK.

South Bronx residents vow to stop racist film 'Fort Apache'

By Marta Gallegos
NEW YORK, March 28—"The movie *Fort Apache, the Bronx* is anti-Puerto Rican and anti-Black," said Diana Perez a member of the Committee Against *Fort Apache* early this morning on the steps of the Supreme Court building. "We are going to fight until we stop this racist film from being made."

Today, she explained, they were picketing the court building where William Kunstler and a group of Puerto Rican and Black lawyers will be trying to get an injunction on the film. Last week they stopped the filming on 149th St. and 3rd Ave. in the Bronx, by making noises, whistling, and getting in the way of cameras with signs that read "Paul Newman—from liberal to racist for \$3 million."

The Committee Against *Fort Apache*, a group of individuals and community organizations,

oppose the film because of the way it distorts the reality of the community in the South Bronx. "We are portrayed as a community that has learned to live with inhuman conditions," they say. "The film tries to create the impression that we ourselves are inhuman and that the only people capable of experiencing human emotions in the South Bronx are the police."

The film distorts reality by failing to show the causes of the problems in the South Bronx. The absentee landlords—the ones who refuse to make repairs, suck all the profits out of a building, then abandon it, or even burn it to collect insurance—are not shown anywhere in the film.

And what about the cops in the 41st Precinct? Cops from the 41st Precinct beat Peter Funches and Louis Rodriguez to death this past summer in one of the many incidents of police brutality in the oppressed community. And it was

a cop from the 41st Precinct, Thomas Ryan, who on June 13, 1975 beat Ismael Rodriguez to death. He was sentenced to a four-year prison term for it. While he was out on bail, he was indicted as a hit-and-run driver who broke the legs of a Black postal worker. Ryan failed to show up for his sentence and fled to Ireland.

Last week, the producers of *Fort Apache* showed once more their lack of scruples by promising 60 youths from the South Bronx \$15 each if they demonstrated in favor of the film in front of the Supreme Court building. But the promised money proved to be a trick and the youth were left stranded in Manhattan without subway fare. Members of the Committee Against *Fort Apache* explained to them about the racism of the film and how they were being used against the better interests of the community. The 60 youth then decided to join the struggle to stop the filming of *Fort Apache, the Bronx*.

By Bob Bruton

MARCH 29, Jackson, Miss.—"When will the words become 'We Shall Overthrow' this racist system of injustice!" instead of "We Shall Overcome."

This fiery statement by L.C. Dorsey, a Black organizer for the Southern Coalition for Prisons and Jails, reflected the spirit and determination of over 80 people here today as torrential rains and a tornado watch failed to stop the march against the terror of the courts, the cops and the Ku Klux Klan.

Today's march and rally, from Jackson State University campus through downtown to the Governor's office, was called by the United League of Mississippi. The march, it said in an official leaflet, focused on "a pattern of terrorism, both legal (cops and courts) and illegal (rise of the Klan)," aimed at repressing poor and minorities who resist being scapegoats of the declining economy.

Freedom for 'Bubba' May!

The march also demanded freedom for Robert Earl "Bubba" May. Bubba is a fourteen-year-old Black youth who was unjustly convicted of robbing a firecracker stand in Brookhaven, Miss. Although unarmed, he was sentenced to 12 years in prison without parole!

L.C. Dorsey explained that, "there are a lot of other Bubba May's. There is a conspiracy to rid us (the Black community) of the next generation." But that generation was here, as Bro. Leon Wells, of the Gulf Coast Southern Christian Leadership Conference made clear. He pointed out two banner-carrying six and eight-year-old "freedom fighters" that came to join the struggle.

Eddie Sandifer, of the Mississippi Gay Alliance and Workers

World Party, told the crowd of increased attacks and repression against gays, lesbians, and transvestite and transexual people in the state and added that only by linking the struggle of all oppressed people will our victory be won. Sandifer, a key organizer for today's march, told this reporter of KKK death threats prior to the march. No attacks or disruptions occurred on the march.

Laurel march planned

Gloria Jorden, vice-president of Local 882, International Chemical Workers Union (ICWU), announced that the striking poultry workers at Sanderson Farms in Laurel, Miss. supported today's march and rally.

Jorden called for support for a southwide march for justice and dignity on May 17 in Laurel. The march is organized around the one-year-old strike of 200 workers, mostly Black women, at the Sanderson Farms poultry processing factory.

The ICWU has formed the Committee for Justice in Mississippi "to bring all these forces together in a powerful movement." Giving a history of how Klan influence split Black and white workers and broke a union in Laurel, the Committee's literature goes on to say that, "today, the plant superintendent at Sanderson is a man who was arrested in connection with the murder of Vernon Dahmer, a Black leader in Hattiesburg, Miss., in the 1960s."

The struggle of the striking poultry workers in Laurel, the gay community fighting increased attacks, the struggle against racism and increased attacks on the Black community, all came together today in Jackson to form, as Arnett Lewis of the United League stated, "a stepping stone in the long process of justice."



El pueblo unido jamas sera vencido -

NAT. WORKING WOMEN'S CONF.
APRIL 18 - 20 1980
EL MIRAGE, ARIZ.

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