

# THE PHILIPPINES LABOUR MOVEMENT

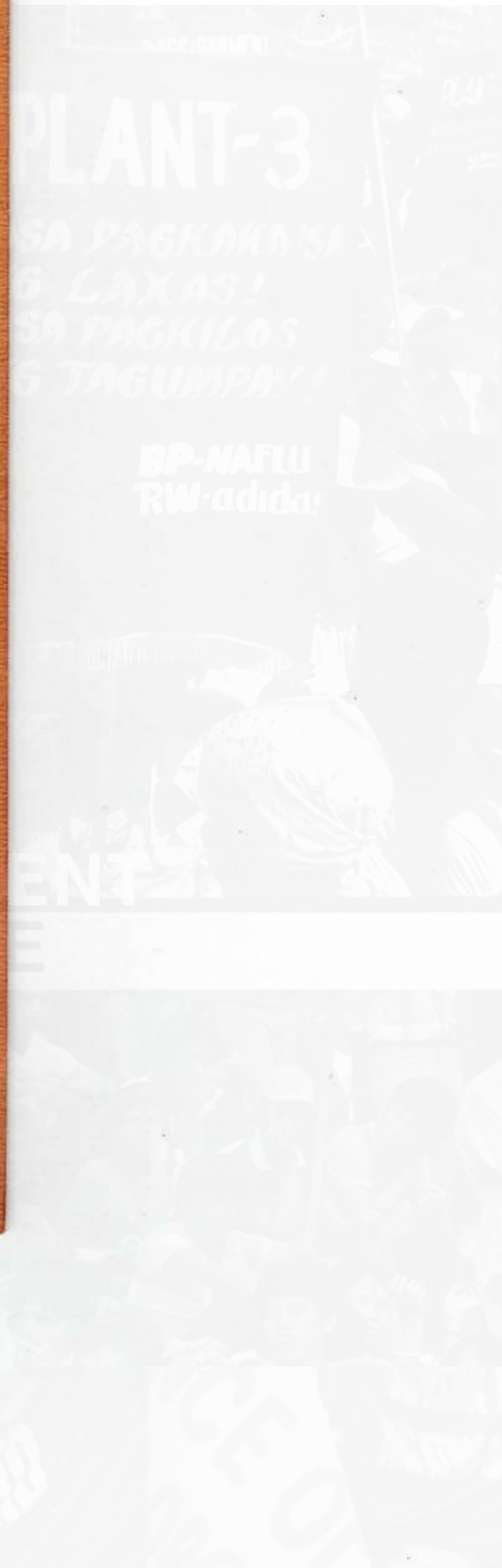


## Growing Under Pressure



**AANL**

**Australia Asia Worker Links**





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*Front cover: Anti-riot police attacking the Artex Company workers' picket line on July 9, 1984.*

# DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS AND OUR JOBS

Supporting Philippine workers' rights means defending jobs here as well. We're all dealing with the same multinational corporations, which don't owe allegiance to anyone. They play one group of workers in one country off against another, threatening to move production if we "demand too much". Meanwhile, workers in both countries lose.

## Multinationals Flock to the Philippines

The big car, electronic, food producing and other multinationals have all flocked to the Philippines. They take advantage of low wages, restrictions on labour organising and action, and lack of health, safety and environmental protection to make bigger profits than they can at home. For the Philippines, much of the production especially food, clothing and electronics are shipped to many parts of the world.

## Workers Demand Free Unions, Decent Wages

One of the big advantages for multinationals has been government controls on union organising and union action. Strikes are mostly illegal and there are no strike funds.

## Military Used in Strikes

The Philippines' military backed dictatorship uses the military to try and crush any opposition and to break up strikes. This results in injury, arrest and sometimes killing for those taking action.

## Our Support Group

International support can make a difference — especially support from the home bases of multinationals — the U.S., Japan, Canada, Germany, Britain and Australia. When all workers can organise to defend their rights the multinationals won't have such an easy time moving into low wage areas, or using the threat of moving plants to keep workers 'in line'. And when that happens, workers everywhere will be better off.



## LABOUR LEADERS IN JAIL

Being a union leader in the Philippines is a dangerous business! Countless numbers have been killed on picket lines, or simply disappeared without trace presumed killed by the military. More is heard when this takes place in Manila, but these incidents take place more often in the country areas or on the other islands such as Mindanao in the south. A recent petition from the Philippines listed 12 workers who went missing in the first few months of 1983.

Many are still arrested, however, and face such charges as "subversion". The biggest crackdown in recent times was the arrest of over 30 union leaders in August 1982. They included:

- Bert Olalia — chairman of the KMU until his death in December 1983.
- Crispin Beltran — secretary-general of the KMU and still in jail.
- Bonifacio Tupaz — chairman of the union federation TUPAS who was released after suffering a heart attack.



*Crispin Beltran*



*Bert Olalia (right)*

Although many were released at the end of 1983, eight still remain in jail including Crispin Beltran. A fact finding mission of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in February 1984, which included Cliff Dolan, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and leaders from European trade unions, visited Beltran in jail and were shocked by the conditions under which they were living.

### New arrests

During 1984 many more unionists have been arrested. The most recent case is of six KMU leaders, jailed on July 22 because of their union work and tortured during interrogation. Five are still detained and are facing charges of "subversion".

## THE HISTORY OF LABOUR STRUGGLE

- 1872 The Cavite "Mutiny". First major industrial strike in the Philippines. Involved civilian Filipino workers at a military base. They protested against taxes and forced labour.
- 1902 The first labour union, Union de Impresores de Filipinas — UIF (Printers Union of the Philippines) was founded. Goal was the struggle for independence. National federation, called the Union Obrera Democratica de Filipinas — UOD (Democratic Labour Union of the Philippines) established.
- 1903 First May Day celebration. 100,000 Filipinos marched to Malacanang Palace bearing slogan "Death to American Imperialism". Unions branded subversive and leaders arrested by American Governor-General Taft.
- 1912 Defunct national union resurrected under the name of Congreso Obrero de Filipinas — OCF (Workers Congress of the Philippines).
- 1913 Yellow unions formed to promote idea of "harmonious relationship" between labour and capital.
- 1924 Workers party (Partido Obrero) founded.
- 1929 The Rightists stacked the COF union congress with delegates from fly-by-night unions. Progressives from largest unions walked out and formed another federation, Katipunan ng Anak Pawis sa Pilipinas — KAP (Proletarian Union of the Philippines).
- 1931 KAP's May Day rally was attacked by the Philippine Constabulary. The workers resisted. KAP leaders arrested and charged with sedition.
- 1932 Socialist Party (SP) was founded, and soon after, established a mass organization called Aguman Din Maldang Talapagobra — AMT (General Workers Union).
- 1941 Japan invaded Philippines. Labour leaders captured, tortured and killed.
- 1942 Hukbalahap, a peasant army to fight Japanese fascists was formed.
- 1945 U.S. returned and arrested the Huk leaders. Congress of Labour Organizations (CLO) was formed, membership reaching 100,000 under 78 unions. Leaders however, were kidnapped and killed.
- 1954 Government enacted "Industrial Peace Act", on the pretext of recognizing "free trade unionism". This law led to labour lawyers replacing the real working class leaders of the trade unions.
- 1970 Bukharan ng Manggagawang Pilipino — BMP (Amalgamation of Filipino Workers) was formed, with aims similar to UIF, UOD, etc.
- 1972 Martial Law was proclaimed. General orders were issued banning strikes, assemblies, rallies, pickets, etc.
- 1975 BMP clamour to repeal PD823 (anti-strike law). BMP banned. Trade Union Congress of Philippines (TUCP) is formed by Marcos. Under close government control. LaTondena strike — first strike since Martial Law declared.
- 1978 Kapitiran ng mga Anak — Pawis (Brotherhood of Workers) formed, but soon banned.
- 1980 Kilusang Mayo Uno — KMU (May 1st Movement) formed.



# BARRIERS TO FREE UNIONISM

## 1. The Unions want the Right to Organise

Union leaders are in constant danger of arrest, torture and even killing (see pages 2 and 8) thereby restricting their opportunity to organise genuine free trade unions.

### ORGANIZED LABOUR AND ITS MAIN FEATURES

Organization	Membership	Position Towards the Government	Affiliation with International Labour Organizations
Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP)	1 million	Recognized by the government as the centre of labour unionism	Affiliated with ICTFU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions). Through the AAFLI (Asian American Labor Institute), which is an agency of AFLCIO, ICFTU permeates its policies to TUCP. AAFLI is a well-known front of the CIA.
Philippine Trade Union Council (PTUC)	10,000-15,000		
Federation of Free Workers (FFW)	150,000-200,000	Against TUCP policies and some government laws but enjoys government support	Affiliated with WCL (World Confederation of Labour) an organization of social democrats.
TUPAS-KATIPUNAN	50,000-100,000		WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions), a labour organization aligned with Soviet-influenced unions
Independent Unions and Federations	50,000		No affiliation
KMU	350,000	Against TUCP and anti-labour laws imposed by the government; espouses genuine, militant and nationalist trade unionism.	No affiliation

## 2. The Union want the Right to Strike

There are a maze of restrictions in 3 laws which in effect legally prohibit strikes.

### Labour Code 1974

- bans strikes in all "vital industries" for the sake of "industrial peace"
- provides for compulsory arbitration in place of strikes
- prohibits the collection of strike funds

### BP 130 "The New Strike Law" 1981

- management given the power of lock-out, shut down or dismissal of employees
- the President and Labor Ministers may assume control over any dispute and order a return to work, his decision being unchallengeable in the courts (the Labor Minister can bring in the police and military to enforce the decision)
- strikes are banned in cases where it is "adversely affecting the national interest"
- where strikes are allowed, the legal requirements are tough
  - 2/3 vote in favour of strikes
  - 15 to 30 days cooling off period varying with the nature of the dispute
  - dismissal of all union officers and members if they participate in an "illegal strike"
  - strikes limited to cases of deadlock in negotiations and unfair labour practices

### BP 227 "Anti Scab and Peaceful Picketing Law" 1981

It ensures that in case a strike flares up, production and distribution will not be stopped. Provisions include:

- free entrance and exit of products
- allows a labour arbiter to prohibit a strike even before a hearing has taken place
- strengthens the power of the Labor Minister to decide on strikes adversely affecting the "national interest"



Helicopter ferrying scabs and goods in and out of a strike bound factory.



# KMU AND EMERGING LABOUR MOVEMENT

Since the initial crackdown on labour associated with the 1972 imposition of Martial Law, the re-emergence of the labour movement was first seen in 1975 with the La Tondena strike. Despite the Government's response to this of a tighter no strike policy in almost all industries, the number of worker actions has escalated enormously especially through the early 1980's.

## KMU Formed

In May 1980, six national labour federations formed the Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement). Expanding now to include 12 federations and over 100 independent unions, its philosophy and aim is described as "genuine, militant and nationalist unionism".

- It is genuine because it "subscribes to the concept of class struggle" and "it relies on the worker's own organizations and strength to analyse and solve their own problems".
- "It is militant because it does not limit its concerns and struggles to economic issues but also involves itself with political and other struggles."
- "It is nationalist because it runs union struggles in the context of the overall struggle of the entire Filipino people to free the country from the control of foreign powers."

Outside the KMU umbrella, there are some other progressive federations, notably TUPAS (Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services) and some efforts are being made to link industry unions together e.g. Drug, Food and Allied Industry.

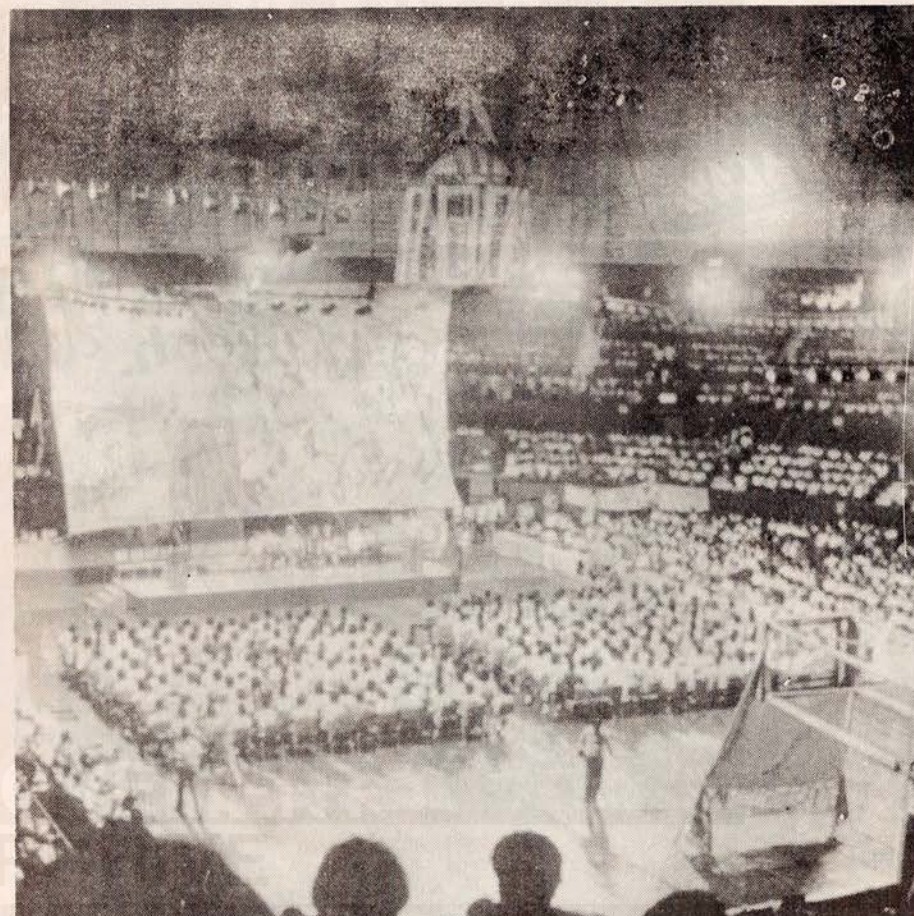
## More Strikes

Although these unions represent a quarter of organized workers, in fact only 29% of the seven million workers are unionized.

The number of strikes each year in the late 1970's was less than 100. This shot up to 260 in 1981 but fell again in 1982 and 1983, reflecting the 1981 Anti-Strike Laws and the August 1982 crackdown and arrest of leaders (see pages 12 and 13).

Despite the current economic crisis and lay off of tens of thousands of workers, factors which would normally reduce worker actions, 1984 has seen a growth in strike activity as wages become quickly eroded by the over 50% inflation.

An indication of the growth of the labour movement is the 60,000 strong May Day rally held in 1984 in Manila, only one of several rallies held around the country.



*A KMU Assembly of 30,000 workers.*

## The History of Labour Struggle

*(Continued from page 3)*

- 1981** Killing of worker on picket on April 26 brings 40,000 to May Day rally and funeral.  
Strikes reach all time high — over 250 for year.  
New anti-strike laws passed despite strong KMU protest.
- 1982** 35 KMU and other union leaders arrested in general crackdown.  
First general strike at Bataan Export Processing Zone involving 14,000 workers.
- 1983** Former Senator Aquino assassinated, bringing widespread anti-government protest.  
Bert Olalia, Chairman of KMU, dies as a result of heart attack suffered in jail.
- 1984** Third general strike at Bataan Export Processing Zone. Two workers die on Foamtex picket line. Strikes increase.





## RECENT ACTIONS

These headlines are typical of the worker actions. At a time when the threat of lay-offs is at its greatest for many years, workers are organising to recover lost wages, eaten up by inflation, and regain basic rights, denied by a repressive dictatorship. The response by the police and military to strikers and demonstrators has been brutal.

Here are some examples:

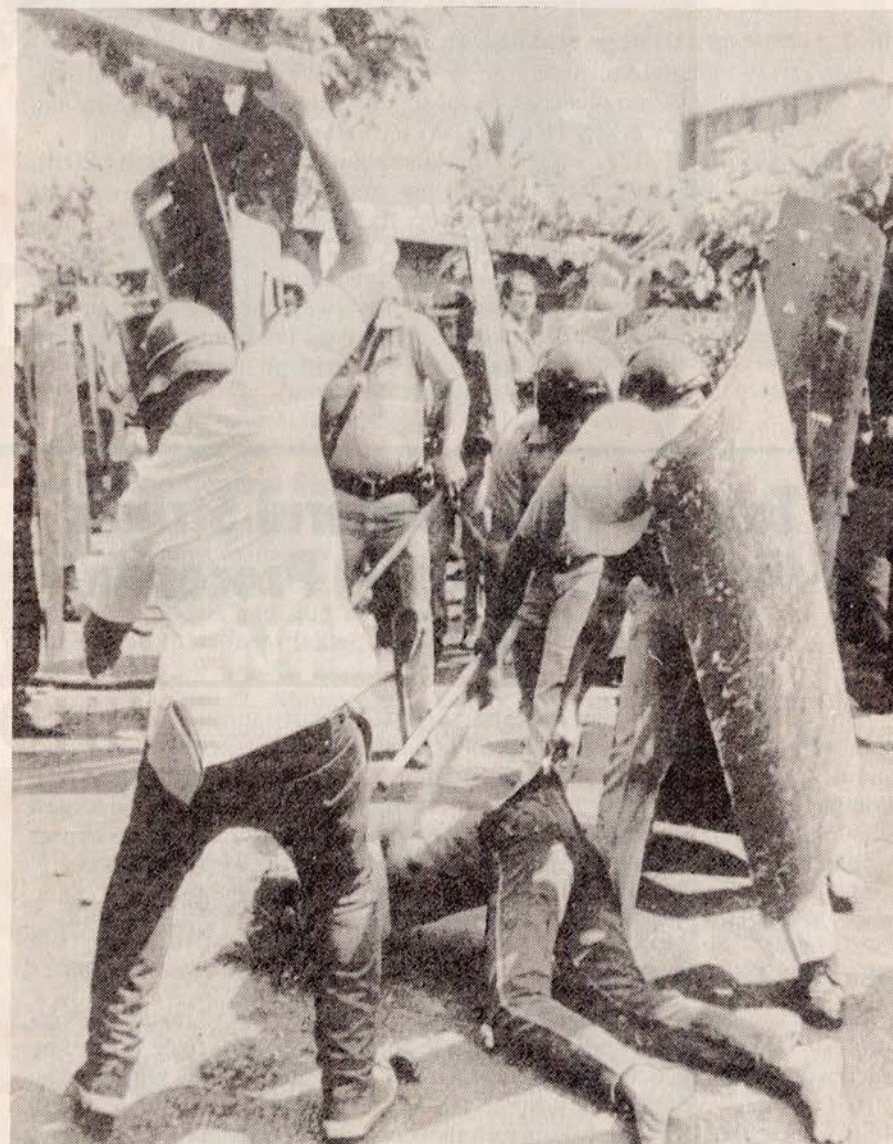
### Picketline Attacked

Sixty-one people were injured, nine of them seriously, when police and anti-riot squads clashed with striking workers at the Artex Development Corporation in Malabon, Manila on July 9, 1984.

Police later arrested 27 workers and charged them with direct assault and illegal possession of firearms. Rolando Tumagas, 24, who was shot on the left side of the body (seen being beaten up on opposite page) said he and some 100 strikers were picketing the factory gate when the police gave them 10 minutes to disperse. But before the ultimatum expired, the strikers said truncheon wielding police attacked the picketlines. Wounded strikers said the police and Metrocom snipers began firing at them when they fought back. A number of workers were then listed as being seriously injured and confined to hospital.

Workers were demanding the payment of Government decreed wage rises, the reinstatement of laid off union officials, regularization of casual workers plus other demands.

One worker said, "We have no other place to look for jobs, so we have no choice but to fight for what we deserve or what is due by law."



*Anti-riot police beat a fallen striker, Rolando Umagas, at the Artex factory in Manila — after he had been shot twice.*



## RECENT ACTIONS

### **Milk company strike — Australian link**

Workers at Holland Milk ended a four month strike on July 9, a strike marred by violent attacks on picketers by the military, including the shooting and hospitalising of one worker, Herchell Bernate in April.

Holland Milk is 13 1/3 % owned by the Australian Dairy Corporation (ADB), a Government statutory authority and has one ADB representative on its Board of Directors. Australian milk powder is shipped to Holland Milk which has two factories in the Manila area.

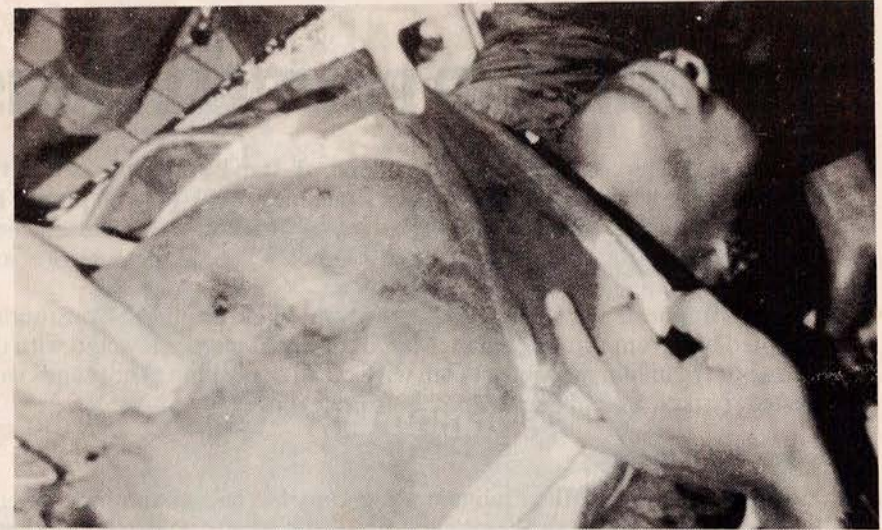
The dispute was over wage increases and the status of casual employees. Agreement was reached on July 9, providing for a wage increase of about A\$1 per day spread over three years backdated to January 1983 and casual workers employed prior to the strike with six months employment are to be considered regular.

## **A Tale of Three General Strikes at the Bataan Export Processing Zones**

One of the cornerstones of the export oriented industrialization has been the establishment of export processing zones, areas set aside especially for export industries. The features of these zones are: extra incentives for foreign companies to set up there; and special efforts to control labour. The largest zone in the Philippines has, however, seen strong union organization almost totally by young women who make up the vast bulk of the workforce of nearly 20,000. Three general strikes in two years indicate the strong organization and sense of solidarity that exists. Here's what happened.

### **The First General Strike**

The first strike broke out on May 8, 1982 when "Inter Asia" textile workers protested the increase from four to six in the number of looms to be worked by each worker and demanded 200 contractual workers to be made regular. The strike was declared illegal and the picket line attacked by the military. Fifty-four workers were arrested. Fourteen thousand workers from other factories spontaneously went on strike in protest paralysing the zone for two days. President Marcos was forced to personally intervene and agree to all the strikers' demands.



*Holland Milk worker, Herchell Bernate, shot on the picket line. Holland Milk is 13 1/3 % owned by the Australian Dairy Corporation.*

### **The Second General Strike**

On October 16, 1983, 800 workers of Aztec, a British electronics firm, protested against management's refusal to negotiate regarding a mass lay-off of workers. By using military forces the company tried to break the strike and ship out products and ship in scabs. Efforts to break the picket line using teargas and truncheons failed. Negotiations also failed and a protest march, met brutally by heavily armed police triggered another general strike on October 21 and 22. Management finally gave in to workers' demands. However, on December 16, 1983 Aztec retaliated by closing down its factory.

### **The Third General Strike**

The most recent sympathy strike was centred around Inter Asia, the focus of the first strike in 1982. The issue of the 200 contractual workers not having regular status was still a major issue, together with non-payment of a decreed wage increase. A Strike over these issues in December 1983 led to the dismissal of 11 union officials. Appeals against this were unsuccessful, leading to a further strike on May 8, 1984. Attacks on the picketline by police, during which 24 workers were arrested, allowed two truckloads of goods to be shipped from the factory. Negotiations resulted in a temporary halt to military harassment. However, on May 25 further attacks took place, leading to a general strike on May 28 which demanded punishment of the zone police, settlement of the Inter Asia strike and other strikes and no retaliatory action against strikers. Negotiations led to agreement to stop the military harassment. However, the following morning the Inter Asia workers were banned from entering the zone.

The labour situation continues to remain serious with widespread discontent throughout the zone.



# ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS

Ferdinand Marcos has been President of the Philippines since the mid-1960's. He has used increasingly desperate measures to stay in power. He and his wife Imelda and their close relatives and friends have amassed enormous fortunes at the expense, of course, of the average Filipino worker and farm labourer.

When his time as President was about to end in 1972 and the Constitution prevented him from running again, Marcos declared martial law and with the backing of the military clamped down hard on all opposition. Thousands were arrested, strikes, assemblies and pickets were banned.

## Goods for export

Since the late 1960's, the Philippines economy has had an emphasis of producing goods for export to Western industrialized countries: firstly, food products — coconuts, sugar, bananas, and pineapples; also other rural products — timber and rubber; but also manufactured goods — clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics. All of these industries are controlled either by foreign owned companies (encouraged by all the government tax concessions, low wages) or by the Marcos family and friends.

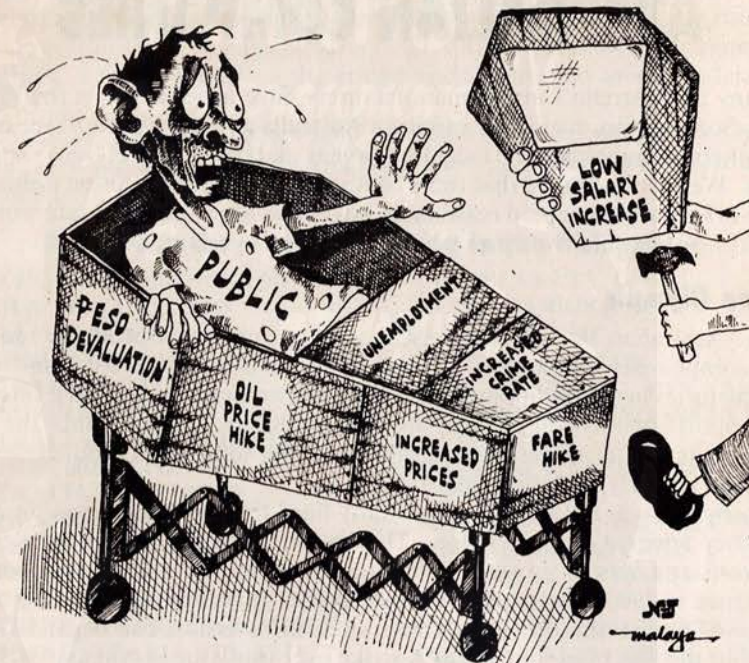
This type of economy has been the model pushed by both international financial agencies, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and multinational corporations whose interests are closely linked. As a country becomes more dependent on foreign loans to keep the economy afloat and pay back previous loans, the international lenders have more and more power over the government's economic policies.

## Military backing

To provide the appropriate "climate" for foreign investment and to control dissent by those who feel that they are the losers, martial law has allowed a strong military backup to the economic policies. Military spending increased by five times from 1972 to 1981 at a time when there was no external threat. It is used to control the Filipinos themselves — those who dare to criticize the government or its economic policies. The impact of the military can be seen, for example, in the death, injury or arrest of hundreds of workers taking action to win improvements in wage, conditions and basic rights.

Real wages have been declining, especially since 1972 when Martial Law was declared. Wages have consistently been below the government calculated minimum needed for a family of six. For example, in 1982 the decreed minimum wage was P32 and the cost of living for a family of six was P60; in 1984 the wage is P57 but the cost of living is P85. To make it worse many companies pay under the minimum wage. A 1981 survey of the Ministry of Labour found that 86% of companies violated minimum wage and allowance laws.

(Peso 1 = A\$0.06)



## Aquino killing

The economy is in a disastrous state at present. The trigger was the assassination of former Senator Aquino in August. Since that time:

- \$2,000 million of capital has left the country,
- the foreign debt has skyrocketed to \$26,000 million and no repayments of foreign loans have been made since October 1983 while new loans (to help repay the old loans) are being negotiated with the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
- inflation over 50% and rising,
- unemployment rising with over 100,000 workers laid off due to factory cut-backs and closures in Manila alone,
- peso devalued three times.

Martial law was nominally lifted in 1981, but Marcos still retains enormous powers. He can ignore legislation passed by the National Assembly, arrest and detain people at will and is immune from impeachment.

The current political and economic crisis has meant increased power for the military. For workers this has made the struggle for change more difficult and the dangers of going on strike even greater. Despite this, at present strikes are at an all time high as workers try to recover lost wages and basic rights.



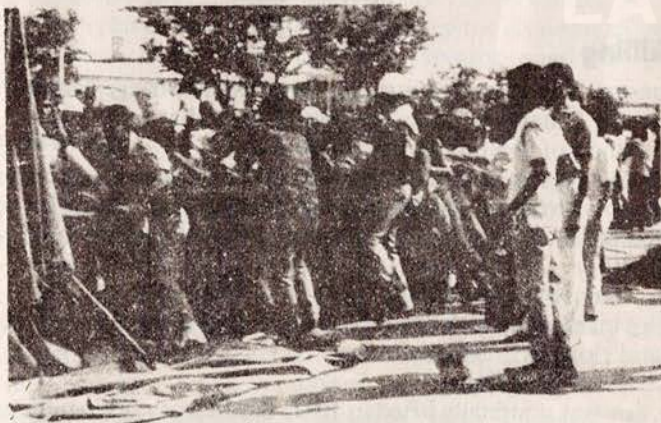
# AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES

Many of Australia's major manufacturers have investments in the Philippines. Some are producing for export to Australia and other parts of the world and others are supplying the local Philippines market. A partial list is supplied below. We need to ensure that these companies respect basic union rights and that workers are being paid reasonable wages and are working in safe working conditions. Here are two cases where support has been needed:

## Dunlop Olympic

This Australian owned company, which manufactures products ranging from components for the F18 tactical fighter to dual action condoms owns three factories in the Philippines: Berlei Hestia (women's underwear); International Sports (tennis equipment); and Grosby KP (footwear). Since the mid 1970's it has had an aggressive strategy of moving some of its production offshore, particularly to South East Asia.

Grosby workers have had a particularly hard time over the years. In early 1979 they tried to form a union. They were eventually successful despite numerous attempts to subvert the union's formation. A collective agreement was signed in 1980, but a major ongoing concern has been compulsory overtime — 12 hour shifts. It has only been since the overtime ban began in early 1984 that this has been improved. A strike over this issue in August 1983 was broken up by the military. (See picture below.)



## Safcol

An Australian fish canning company with a factory in Manila and another in Zamboanga, Mindanao. There has been a long and ongoing struggle in the Manila plant to form an independent union and guarantee decent wages and conditions. Harassment of workers has taken the form of firing key union members, military surveillance of union leaders, delays in negotiating the Col-

lective Bargaining Agreement, and more. Australian union and community support took the form of black bans, consumer boycotts, letter writing and direct meetings with management in both Australia and the Philippines. This has been a vital support to the strong and committed union leadership in Manila.

In Zamboanga, on the other hand, where no union has been formed because of the isolation and the heavy work load, conditions seem to be worse and the possibility of support less.

## Australian Companies Investing in the Philippines

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A.J. CHOWN HOLDINGS LTD                                   | INDOPLAS PTY. LTD.                                      |
| AQUILA STEEL CO. LTD.                                     | KEITH HARRIS & CO. PTY. LTD.                            |
| ASTRA AID COMPANY   | KINNEARS LTD.   |
| AUSPHIL WORLDWIDE PTY. LTD.                               | KRAFT FOODS LTD.  |
| AUSTRALIAN DAIRY CORPORATION                              | LONG YEAR AUST. PTY. LTD.                               |
| AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES LTD. (ACI)             | LYVETTA WEAVING MILLS PTY. LTD.                         |
| AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIES LTD.                       | MACHPACK SALES & SERVICES PTY. LIMITED                  |
| BARRIER REEF NOVELTIES                                    | McCORQUODALE & CO. PTY. LTD.                            |
| BELL BRYANT LTD.  | MILES LABORATORIES AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.                  |
| BELLA INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD.                                | MONIER LIMITED  |
| BOSCRETE AUSTRALIA LIMITED                                | PLASTEEL WINDOW INDUSTRIES                              |
| BOSTIK AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.                                | PRESHA ENGINEERING PTY. LTD.                            |
| BROKEN HILL PTY. CO. LTD. (BHP)                           | REGAL CANEWARE PTY. LTD.                                |
| BULK PRESSURE TANKERS PTY. LTD.                           | RUBBERY OWEN HOLDINGS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.                 |
| BUNDY TUBING COMPANY (AUST.) PTY. LTD.                    | SEARLE (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.                            |
| CIRCULAR QUAY HOLDINGS PTY. LTD.                          | SHOWER & SCREENS (QLD) PTY. LTD.                        |
| COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL GASES LTD. (CIG)                  | SMALL SOLA HEETA CO. PTY. LTD.                          |
| CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS AUSTRALIA LTD.                    | SOLA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.                        |
| CONTACT LENS INTERNATIONAL                                | SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FISHERMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE LTD. (SAFCOL) |
| CONZINC RIO TINTO OF AUSTRALIA (CRA)                      | STAR SHOES DISTRIBUTORS PTY. LTD.                       |
| D.W. BURROWS & CO. PTY. LTD.                              | SYDNEY MOULD AND DIE CO. PTY. LTD.                      |
| DIAMOND AND BOART PTY. LTD.                               | TRYTON ENGINEERING PTY. LTD.                            |
| DUNLOP-OLYMPIC  | V.S.L. PRESTRESSING (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.               |
| ELDERS (IXL) LIMITED                                      | WEISER LOCK PTY. LTD.                                   |
| EPCO PTY. LTD.  | WELLCOME AUSTRALIA LTD.                                 |
| FALCON AUSTRALIA AND MIDDLE EAST TRADING CO. PTY. LIMITED | WILTSHIRE TOOLS PTY. LTD.                               |
| FOSECO PTY. LTD.  | WORMALD INTERNATIONAL LTD.                              |
| GILBARCO AUSTRALIA LTD.                                   |   |



## BUILDING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

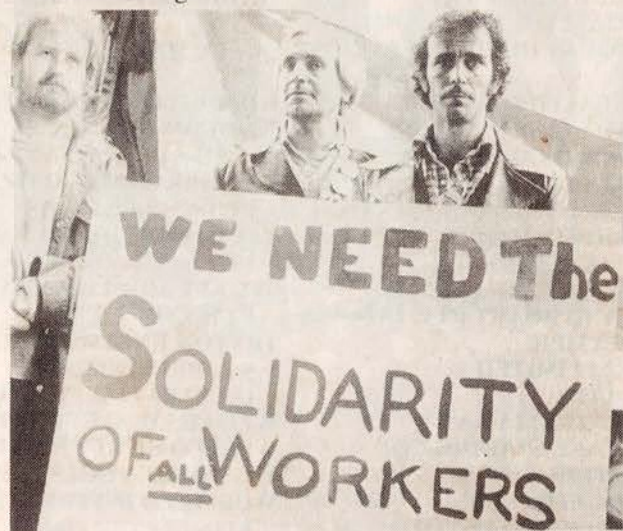
On the face of it, Filipino unions are clearly no match for multinational companies, with their extensive resources and the support of the Marcos regime. But workers are increasingly well organised and determined to fight for their rights. Workers elsewhere are giving vital support.

### Broad Support

Progressive unions have established links with other unions in Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

- Support for the jailed unionists has been broad with campaigns in several countries. In Australia a postcard campaign has developed in support of Crispin Beltran and fellow prisoners.
- Many trade union officials are visiting the Philippines, especially those from other parts of the Asia Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand. A visit by a New Zealand official for the 1984 May Day celebrations brought a strong resolution from the New Zealand Federation of Labour condemning the yellow union, TUCP and offering strong support for the progressive KMU. In 1983, trade unionists from Australia and Ireland attended a similar programme.
- Support around specific company struggles has also developed and has enormous scope for expansion e.g. Australian unions have worked in support of workers in the Australian owned fish canning company, Safcol.

The possibility of extending such contacts depends largely on winning the struggle for basic union rights.



## AUSTRALIA ASIA WORKER LINKS

AAWL was formed in 1979 after a small group of people got together to discuss the fact of increasing economic ties between Australia and Asia and the need for greater understanding amongst Australian unions of the developing Asian labour movement and the potential for solidarity actions. An increasing proportion of Australian trade with the region; more and more Australian companies investing offshore, sometimes leading to the closure of local factories; foreign owned multinationals with production links in the region; and Japanese management techniques being introduced — all these changes are affecting the Australian workforce.

Australian unions and internationals are often not linking with the genuine worker groups in Asia, which are often outside the official union movement and organise under church or community group auspices.

### AAWL IS:

- leading seminars of union shop stewards working in companies with factories in Asia;
- providing information that can help to improve contact between unions in the same economic sectors or subsidiaries of the same multinational;
- supporting Asian workers and union leaders, especially during times of industrial dispute, with pressure from Australian unions and community groups;
- arranging for meetings and exposure programmes for Australian union leaders and shop stewards when they visit Asia;
- arranging tours of Australia by Asian labour leaders;
- publications — newsletters, booklets and leaflets for educational purposes.

### AAWL RESOURCES

#### Case Study Leaflets

1. Denzil Don in the Philippines — Dunlop Moves to Asia.
2. Malaysian Workers Under Fire — Australian Support Can Make a Difference.
3. Mattel — Moonlighting the World.
4. Migrant Workers — "Factory Fodder" or the Backbone of Australian Industry?
5. The World Car — the Key to the Future or Locking Workers In?
6. Outwork — Undermining Union Gains or an Alternative Way of Working?
7. Indonesian Workers — A Bitter Struggle.

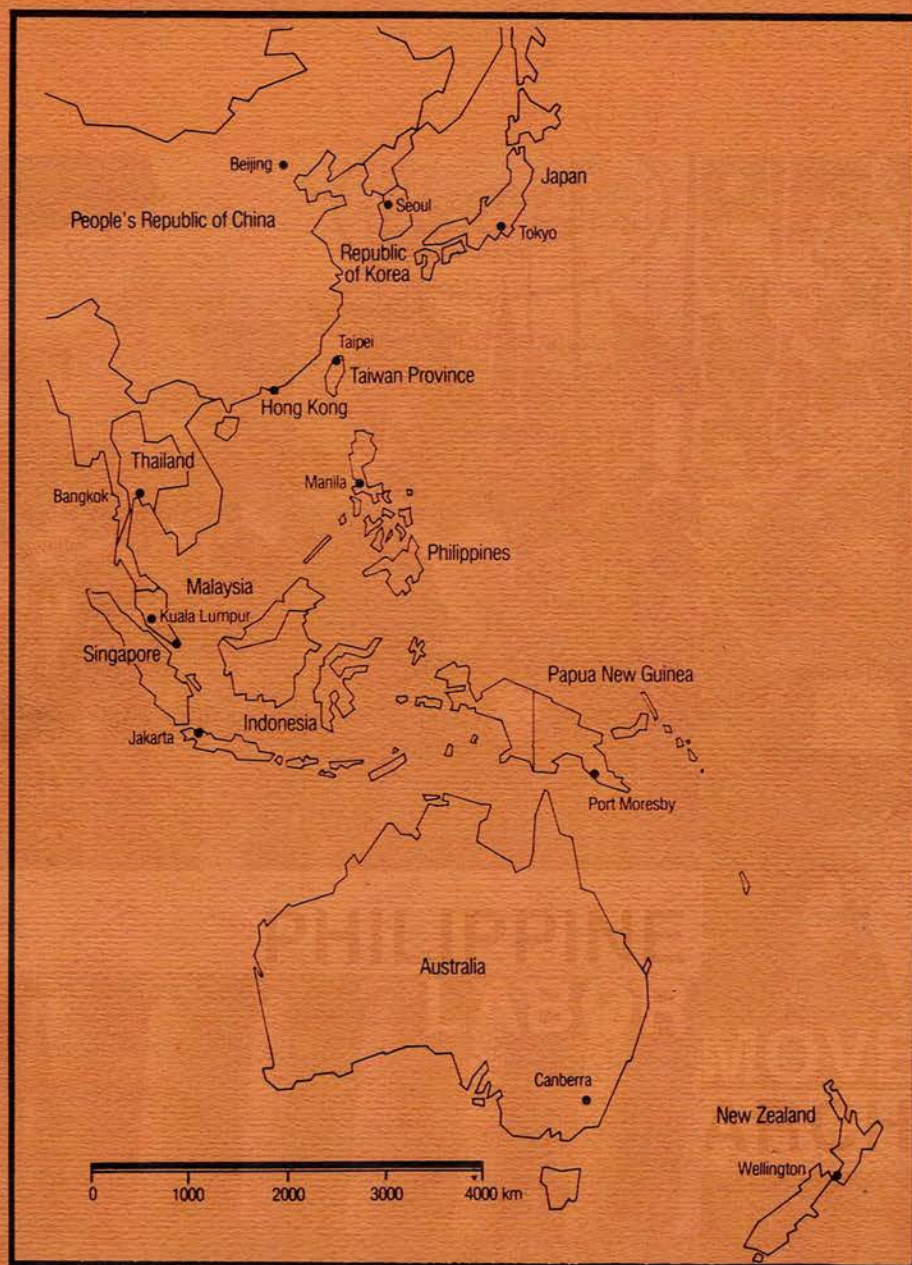
8. Unionists in Jail! Asian Workers Ask for Support.
9. Safcol — Growth at any Cost?

*Case studies cost 20c each plus postage.*

#### "ASIAN WORKERS ORGANISING"

Newsletter covering union activities and workers' struggles in S.E. Asia. 10 issues per year. Subscriptions: \$10 p.a. for individuals; \$20 p.a. for organisations.





PLANT-3

SA PAGKAKAISA  
S LAKAS!  
SA PAGKIGOS  
S TAGUMPAY!

BP-NAFLU  
RW-adida!

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THE DRAWING

GEO