

liebe kollegInnen, freundinnen und interessierte,

hier ein neues update in sachen medialer öffentlichkeit von/für global labor.

inhalt (als link)

termine + ankündigungen

- 1 -> auf den Geschmack gekommen – Streiks bei Gate Gourmet (...Opel, ...BSH) | mo. 22.1. | berlin
- 2 -> Neue Arbeitsverhältnisse, prekäres Leben und die Kämpfe dagegen | sa. 3.2. | berlin
- 3 -> zu geschichte und gegenwart der medienkultur – zwei veranstaltungen der FAU | berlin
- 4 -> Second International Labor Film Film and Video Festival | 1-7 May 2007 | Türkei

inhalte aus der globalen zirkulation

- 5 -> Labor Media, Neoliberalism, and the Crisis in the Labor Movement by Sid Shniad
- 6 -> In Mexico: the media battle lines are drawn (UPPnet)
- 7 -> Building a labor media movement in South Korea by Jiyoung Lee

neue labor-medien

- 8 buch: "Waves of Opposition: Labor and the Struggle for Democratic Radio" (Elisabeth Fones-Wolf)
-



*Solidarität ersetzt Standorte

.... 1 auf den Geschmack gekommen – Streiks bei Gate Gourmet
(...Opel, ...BSH) | mo. 22.1. | berlin (-> inhalt)



Buchvorstellung & Diskussion

am Montag, den 22.1.2007, um 20 Uhr, im Versammlungsraum im Mehringhof,
Gneisenaustr. 2a

August 2005 – London-Heathrow: Nach einem Konflikt beim Caterer Gate Gourmet bringt ein wilder Streik die internationale Luftfahrt durcheinander. Am Flughafen Düsseldorf streiken Gate-Gourmet-ArbeiterInnen von Oktober 2005 bis April 2006. Sie sind mit massivem Streikbruch durch Leiharbeit konfrontiert. Ihr Gegner, der Finanzinvestor Texas Pacific Group, fordert immer weitere Zugeständnisse. Die Gewerkschaft weiß nicht weiter, aber die Streikenden wollen nicht aufgeben. Gelegentlich gelingt es Gruppen von UnterstützerInnen, den Streikbruch mit Blockaden zu behindern. ArbeiterInnen finden Gefallen an den direkten Aktionen, und Linksradikale begeistern sich für den Klassenkampf. Aus dieser Begegnung ist das Buch entstanden.

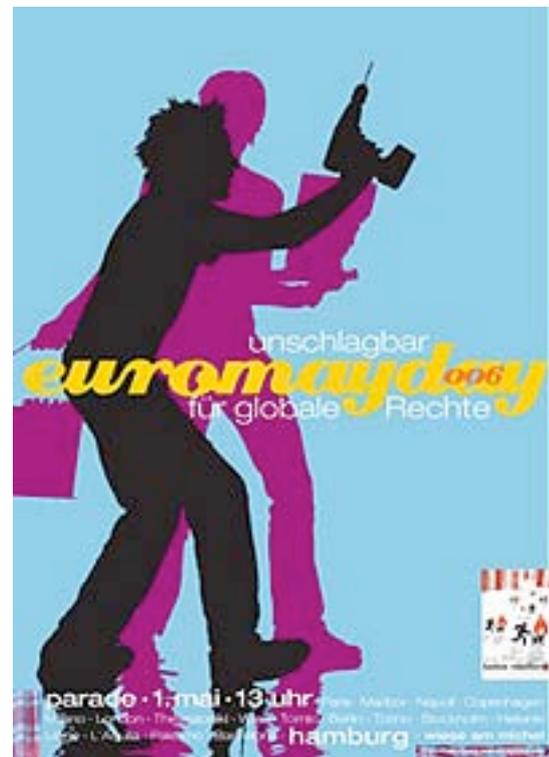
In diesem Streik sind viele Probleme heutiger Arbeiterkämpfe schlaglichtartig zu Tage getreten. KollegInnen berichten, wie die Arbeit mit der Umstrukturierung durch die weltweit tätige Beratungsfirma McKinsey unerträglich wurde; wie sie angefangen haben, sich dagegen zu organisieren; wie die verbreitete Wut schließlich in kollektive Aktion umschlug; wie sie den Streik zu ihrer eigenen Sache gemacht haben, und was danach geschah.

In der Veranstaltung soll es nicht nur um das Buch und die Streiks bei Gate

Gourmet gehen. Wir wollen auch andere Streikerfahrungen der jüngeren Zeit - die z.B. bei Opel in Bochum und zuletzt bei Bosch Siemens in Berlin gemacht wurden - einbeziehen, um ihre Gemeinsamkeiten, übergreifenden Momente und die Perspektiven, die sich aus ihnen für eine neue Autonomie der Arbeiterkämpfe möglicherweise ergeben, herauszuarbeiten.

-> mehr infos: <http://www.labournet.de/branchen/dienstleistung/gast/ggduess.html> [extraseite zu Gate Gourmet beim Labournet]
-> mehr infos: http://www.assoziation-a.de/neu/Auf_den_Geschmack_gekommen_.htm [verlagsseite zum buch]

... 2 Neue Arbeitsverhältnisse, prekäres Leben und die Kämpfe dagegen | sa. 3.2. | berlin (-> inhalt)



„Unterschicht“ und „Prekariat“ sind derzeit in aller Munde und verweisen auf die Notwendigkeit, in Zeiten von Hartz 4 und der Flexibilisierung von Arbeitsverhältnissen die „soziale Frage“ neu zu diskutieren. Neben der Analyse, worin die Veränderung der Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen eigentlich besteht, stellt sich auch die Frage, mit welchen Strategien und Kämpfen eben diesen zu begegnen sei, da Gewerkschaften an Mitgliedern verlieren und sich die Gruppe der Beschäftigten genauso wie die Beschäftigungsverhältnisse selbst ausdifferenzieren. Viel versprechend dafür scheint ein Blick über den deutschen Tellerrand hinaus zu sein in Länder, in denen unsichere Lebens- und Arbeitsverhältnisse schon länger Realität sind. Im Rahmen eines Tagesseminars

wollen wir anhand von drei Beispielen aus der Praxis diskutieren:

1. Justice for Janitors: Erfolgreicher Streik von Reinigungskräften in Houston, Texas

Im Oktober/November 2006 streikten 2.000 vornehmlich migrantische Reinigungskräfte der Firma HINES in Houston, Texas erfolgreich für höhere Löhne und eine Krankenversicherung. Wie gelang es, Menschen mit zum größten Teil ungesicherten Aufenthaltstiteln und Arbeitsverträgen für einen Streik zu gewinnen? Wie können Faktoren wie Aufenthaltsstatus oder Geschlecht in einem Arbeitskampf berücksichtigt werden? Warum ließ sich ein Großbetrieb in die Pflicht nehmen, der den Arbeitsbereich „Reinigung“ zuvor outgesourced hatte? Und welche Bedeutung hatte die internationale Unterstützung des Streiks?

2. Das Organising-Projekt von ver.di in Hamburg

Der Versuch, die Erfahrungen aus den USA auch auf Deutschland zu übertragen, wird seit 2005 in einem ver.di- Projekt zur Organisierung von Wachleuten in Hamburg unternommen. Wie unterscheidet sich diese Arbeit von „klassischer“ Mitgliederwerbung durch die Gewerkschaften? Wie wird die besondere Arbeitssituation der Wachleute (niedrige Löhne, Kurzzeitverträge) berücksichtigt? Spielen Faktoren wie Staatsangehörigkeit oder Geschlecht eine Rolle? Was ist das Ziel eines solchen Organisierungsversuchs und was die bisherigen Erfahrungen und Grenzen?

3. Euromayday weltweit

Am 1.Mai 2006 wurden in vielen Städten innerhalb und außerhalb Europas Euromayday Paraden veranstaltet, deren Thema die allgemein zunehmende Verunsicherung, „Prekarisierung“ von Lebens- und Arbeitverhältnissen ist. Welche Überlegungen werden in diesem Rahmen bezüglich der Ausgestaltung von angemessenen Kämpfen gegen das Prekäre angestellt? Wie verhalten sich Euromayday und konkrete (Arbeits-)Kämpfe zueinander? Welche Erfahrungen und Praktiken gibt es in verschiedenen „Euromayday“- Städten? Wie sieht die Zukunft des Euromayday 2007 (in Berlin) aus?

Mit:

- Hae-Lin Choi, ver.di Projekt Perspektiven; Politologin, forscht zu Prekarisierung in den USA, Korea und Deutschland
- Efthimia Panagiotidis aus Hamburg, Soziologin, ehemals Organisiererin bei ver.di
- Juliane Karakayali aus Berlin, Soziologin, forscht zu Prekarisierung und Migration
- NN, Mayday Vorbereitungskreis Berlin

Tagesseminar

Am Samstag den 3.Februar 2007 von 11:00 – 18:00 Uhr

in der Werkstatt der Kulturen,
Wissmannstr. 32, 12049 Berlin, U Hermannplatz

-> mehr infos: <http://www.labournet.de/diskussion/gewerkschaft/erfahrung/us-orga.html> [extraseite zu organizing debattet beim Labournet]

... 3 zu geschichte und gegenwart der medienkultur – zwei veranstaltungen
der FAU | berlin (-> [inhalt](#))

Fr. 09.02. [20.00 Uhr]

Kulturabend: Alias Traven



Anlässlich des erstunkenen und erlogenen 125. Geburtstags von Bernhard Traven Torsvan, alias B. Traven, laden wir ein zu einem Abend mit Filmen, Texten und Musik von und über den legendären Schriftsteller und Anarchisten. Präsentiert werden u.a. die Verfilmungen "Das Totenschiff" und "Der Schatz der Sierra Madre".

[Veranstaltungsort: FAU-Lokal, Straßburger Str. 38, Berlin-P´Berg, U2 Senefelderplatz]

-> [mehr infos: http://www.drseltsam.net/btraven.html](http://www.drseltsam.net/btraven.html) ["Wo ist der Ziegelbrenner?" - Erich Mühsam und B.Traven]

Fr. 23.02. [20.00 Uhr]

Diskussion: "Copycan" - Neue Strategien im Copyrightkrieg.



Wir befinden uns inmitten der sogenannten "Copyright-Wars". Während auf der einen Seite massiv auf elektronische Überwachungssysteme und strenge Verfolgung von Urheberrechtsverletzungen gesetzt wird, um die "Rechte" von UrheberInnen zu schützen, entwickelt die andere Seite neue Konzepte für einen fairen Umgang mit Nutzungsrechten, die eine Entlohnung geistiger und kultureller Arbeit jenseits der vorherrschenden Eigentumsvorstellungen im Kapitalismus ermöglichen sollen. Eines dieser Konzepte nennt sich copycan und setzt auf freie Lizenzen.

[Veranstaltungsort: FAU-Lokal, Straßburger Str. 38, Berlin-P'berg, U2 Senefelderplatz]

-> mehr infos: <http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/23/23498/1.html> [Copycan statt Copywar, Peter Nowak, 08.09.2006]

... 4 Second International Labor Film Film and Video Festival 1-7 May 2007 (-> [inhalt](#))



2nd International Labor Film Festival

We are laborers, labor union activists, unionists, academicians and mass organizations in Turkey. We are organizing The First International Labor Film And

Video Festival in Istanbul and Ankara , in Turkey between 29th of April 7 th of May 2007, during the May Day celebration.

We invite you for your endorsement and participation.

This non-competitive festival is devoted to the screening of video and film on the lives and struggle of working class people all around the world, for the exchange and collectivizing of the experiences of the filmmakers, as documentary or fiction works of groups and individuals, committed to labor struggle; to spread the works that show the struggle of workers, unemployed, students, farmers and women as well as screening films that show the popular uprisings across the world. We believe this will help arouse interest in labor films and promote their production in Turkey and around the world.

The festival dates are set to follow the mass May Day activities. For a week, there will be a variety of events related with the labor movement in Turkey. On April 30 2006, the participants of the festival will commemorate the massacre of the 37 May Day participants in 1977, participate the May Day March in Istanbul, and visit a site of labor struggle.

If you have any queries about the festival, please do not hesitate to contact us. We look forward to hearing from you.

In solidarity

-> [kontakt: festival@sendika.org](mailto:festival@sendika.org)

28 Kasım 2006

The Festival Travels to Turkey

Our festival is completely free and we encourage everyone to attend. After the screening of the films in 1-7 May 2006, the entire collection is carried to even the most remotest places in the country where municipalities, labor unions and other progressive organizations organize the festival films to be shown to the public for free. A heated debate and discussion follows the screening. we have selected for the festival, and the "roaming festival" became a major event in these places. The demand for the festival to visit the towns and villages, for an event that has only started last year, is so high that we can not accommodate all the requests at this time. Last year's festival has also been carried to Germany, where a great number of Turkish/Kurdish workers earn their living, where the event will be repeated in December

-> [mehr infos: http://www.laborfest.sendika.org/index.php?eylem=yazi&yazi_no=11](http://www.laborfest.sendika.org/index.php?eylem=yazi&yazi_no=11)

.... **5 Labor Media, Neoliberalism, and the Crisis in the Labor Movement by Sid Shniad** (-> [inhalt](#))

Presented at Labortech Conference November 18, 2006 www.labortech.net

This panel is called Corporate Media Assault and Developing a Labor Media Strategy. In my view, the issue should be framed as a discussion of the overall corporate assault on organized labor and the rest of society, and the role that labor media can play in mounting an effective response to that assault.

Thanks to a highly sophisticated, multi-pronged corporate effort, the labor movement today is in crisis. How bad is the situation? Really bad. In the U.S. today, the portion of the working population that's represented by unions today is at its lowest level since the 1920s while corporations are on the rampage.

How did we end up in this situation, with working people facing increasingly precarious employment, declining living standards, lack of medical care, and inability to organize? To answer that question, we have to look at a bit of history.

After the Second World War, Western governments embraced expansionist Keynesian economic policies in order to avoid a repeat of the Depression of the 1930s. During the resulting economic expansion, which lasted nearly three decades, unemployment remained relatively low. As a result, fear of unemployment -- which normally acts as a disciplinary force keeping workers in line -- ceased to play its traditional role.

By the late 1960s, a significant number of workers who were dissatisfied with their working conditions and confident of their ability to find employment in the ever-expanding economy began to exhibit levels of labor militancy and strike activity not seen since the 1930s. This militancy, together with the social spending that had characterized Keynesian policy, combined with rising real wages to threaten corporate profitability. From capital's perspective, this constituted a major crisis.

In 1973 <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973>>, David Rockefeller <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Rockefeller>, working with Zbigniew Brzezinski <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zbigniew_Brzezinski> and representatives of the Brookings Institution <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brookings_Institution>, the Council on Foreign Relations <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_on_Foreign_Relations>, and the Ford Foundation <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford_Foundation>, convened meetings of prominent business figures, academics, and politicians to address the crisis. Out of these meetings an organization known as the Trilateral Commission took shape. The Commission, whose membership is comprised of prominent business, political, and academic figures, has addressed issues of concern to the corporate establishment ever since.

In 1975 the Commission published a book called *The Crisis of Democracy*. The book's authors -- Michel Crozier, Samuel P. Huntington, and Joji Watanuki -- took up the concerns that were preoccupying big capital. They bemoaned the effects of government spending in the areas of education, welfare, social security, health and hospital care. Expressing the views of the rich and powerful, they blamed the crisis of profitability on what they called "an excess of democracy."

Over the past thirty years, the concerns raised in *The Crisis of Democracy* have been taken up by a variety of right-wing think tanks, politicians, and institutions. Inspired by this analysis, governments around the world have attacked the welfare state that was constructed in the post-war era, waging relentless war on society generally and the working class in particular, by curbing wages, gutting social programs, privatizing government holdings and services, deregulating corporate activity, and instituting "free trade" agreements in an overall policy framework that became known as neoliberalism.

These same forces simultaneously mounted an unrelenting attack on organized labor, employing sophisticated union-busting tactics and putting in place an assortment of legal barriers designed to prevent workers from joining unions or achieving contracts. In the words of a 2000 Human Rights Watch report, "[American] Workers who try to form and join trade unions to bargain with their employers are spied on, harassed, pressured, threatened, suspended, fired, deported or otherwise victimized in reprisal for their exercise of the right to freedom of association."

Internationally, the neoliberal policies that the Trilateral Commission and other, similar groups began promoting in the 1970s have been institutionalized through organizations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization. All have a common purpose: to ensure that profitability is not jeopardized by the action of organized labor or government pursuit of progressive social policy. How? By redefining the role of government and restructuring the political process to impede governments' ability to generate progressive social and economic programs.

In my view, the labor movement's response to the comprehensive attack that capital has mounted over the past 30 years has been grossly inadequate. The AFL-CIO has made little or no effort to address the political and economic problems besetting society as a result of neoliberalism and how addressing these problems might influence labor's response. Instead, the AFL and many of its prominent labor critics have largely restricted their response to the crisis that has overtaken organized labor to a focus on the issue of declining union membership.

The highly restricted debate about the crisis besetting the labor movement began when the SEIU released its "Unite to Win" plan for labor's revitalization. SEIU's plan focused on merging unions to reduce inter-union competition, improving use of union resources, and organizing workers in different organizations' respective core areas.

Neither the SEIU and its allies nor their critics within the AFL-CIO have focused

on the political and economic forces that workers are up against and the strategies needed to confront them. The prevailing approach assumes that the decline of unions can be adequately addressed by changing the structure of the AFL-CIO. Instead of grappling with the wider challenges, the discussion focuses on whether the AFL-CIO should give dues rebates to unions that are focusing on organizing and whether the size of the AFL-CIO Executive Council should be larger or smaller. Thanks to labor's inadequate response, capital has been left free to wage unilateral class struggle.

In my view, the labor movement should be talking about:

- * Challenging globalization, i.e. both the movement of jobs abroad and the institutionalization of corporate power at the expense of the rest of society
- * Addressing the activities of right-wing governments and their attacks on workers, unions, and the rest of society
- * Organizing in regions and sectors where unions are weak
- * Aligning labor's efforts with those of the African American, Latino, Asian, and immigrant communities
- * Fighting racism, sexism, homophobia, and other forms of oppression and intolerance that are critical to overcoming divisions among workers
- * Creating a political strategy that goes beyond the prevailing narrow focus on electoral politics to advance a broader progressive political agenda
- * Building mutual support with workers in other countries

In addition to its other shortcomings, the prevailing bureaucratic focus ignores problems rooted in unions' internal cultures and structures: their highly restricted, largely formal commitment to internal democracy; their lack of strategic focus; the absence of an inspiring moral vision; and their failure to address the barbarism1 <http://mrzine.monthlyreview.org/shniad191106.html#_edn1> that is overtaking society as a consequence of the application of neoliberal policies.

Instead of a discussion of vision and strategy, we see union leaders attacking each other, spending time and energy impugning each others' motives and character. (I have witnessed this personally in the aftermath of the disastrous defeat that the union I work for suffered at the hands of the Telus corporation.)

The labor movement badly needs a debate about its future and its relationship to the broader society. This is a debate to which electronic communications media can make an enormous contribution in the context of prevailing union culture, which tends to squelch thoroughgoing, honest debate. Ordinary members are not enlisted in free-ranging discussion. Instead, too many labor leaders surround themselves with political allies and staffers whose job it is to screen out bad news and suggestions that challenge prevailing practices. When dissenting views are raised, those who raise them often find themselves isolated and undermined. With many leaders staying in office indefinitely and with internal dissent actively suppressed, members who might be interested in making change are ignored or sidelined.

A debate is desperately needed, but it should be one which is completely reframed. It should be a debate about a vision for the future of workers and their

role in the broader society. It should discuss strategies that might work in the face of the dramatic changes that are sweeping the economy, including the way that work is done and the fact that many people are not working at all. The debate should include a discussion of how to stop the use of working people as cannon fodder in unjust wars and why so many citizens living in wealthy societies find it increasingly difficult to afford basics like housing and health care.

Activists in the labor movement who are proficient in the use of electronic media have an invaluable role to play in stimulating such debate within unions and beyond. But if that is to happen, the users of these media must deploy them in a manner which challenges the status quo mentality that dominates the labor movement today. This means using these media to shed light on unions' restrictive practices, raising taboo ideological questions, and mobilizing support for elements that are serious about making necessary changes.

I do not make these suggestions lightly. There are forces in society, including those within the labor movement, that have a major stake in maintaining the status quo. They are likely to respond to efforts to challenge the status quo with extreme hostility. But we should not allow that to deter us from doing what is necessary to rebuild our institutions and to rescue our society from strangulation at the hands of rampaging corporate capital.

Those who have demonstrated courage in the face of similar adversity can provide us with inspiration for this effort. So in concluding, I would like to recount a story I encountered while vacationing in Spain recently. In the course of my trip, I visited the University of Salamanca where there is a statue dedicated to Fray Luis de Leon in the courtyard. In 1572, Fray Luis was teaching at the university when he was charged by the Inquisition http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_inquisition with distributing a translation he had made of the Song of Songs from Latin to Spanish so that it could be accessible to ordinary people. For this crime, Fray Luis was tortured and imprisoned.

The story has it that when he regained his freedom five years later and returned to his teaching position at the university, Fray Luis resumed his lecture at the point where it had been interrupted by his arrest and remarked "As I was saying. . ."

I'm not religious, but I believe that Fray Luis's courage and determination in insisting upon people's right to information unfiltered by Church officials can provide a model for media activists who want to be part of the effort to transform organized labor into a progressive, activist movement capable of rescuing society from the predations of neoliberalism.

... **6 In Mexico: the media battle lines are drawn (UPPnet)** ([-> inhalt](#))

In recent months, the growing crisis of oppression and corruption in the Mexican government has found expression in, among other places, the battle over the media: will the working class be able to get its message out despite the control of the media by corporate Mexico? This struggle around the media became deadly with the October 27th murder in Oaxaca of Brad Will [see page 5], an Indymedia videographer, at the hands of what has appeared to many witnesses as pro-government paramilitaries. The uprising of the people of Oaxaca was centered around the heroic strike of the teachers union there, but it expanded to encompass broader social causes. In that ongoing struggle, brave cadres of media activists, from Mal de Ojo Tv (<http://mexico.indymedia.org/oaxaca>) to Radio Planton (www.radioplanton.net) and others, have remained steadfast at the electronic- and street-barricades, bringing to an international audience valuable Internet streams to counter the chloroform of lies and diversions by the Mexican and North American media goliaths.

... 7 Building a labor media movement in South Korea (-> [inhalt](#))

by Jiyoung Lee

In this presentation I would like to make two points about our media strategy in Korea. The first point is how we have used media in the Korean labor movement and the second point is a brief introduction of our [Labor News Production] project for a workers' strategy on media [Labor movement media strategy].

The labor media movement in South Korea started with workers struggle. Since our beginnings, we have made videos to publicize workers' struggles from the workers' standpoint. At the same time we also made videos as an education tool to increase workers' class consciousness. Since the 1987 'nationwide great workers struggle', there has been a rapid growth in the workers movement. In the process of the growing consciousness of the workers in these struggles, labor activists have provided various education programs. The strikes themselves were a good education space for workers.

In the beginning, education was in the form of lectures. But with the advent of video, this technology was widely used for education and information sharing. Video was co-produced by professional teams (such as LNP) with trade unions. LNP has made more than 100 videos since 1989. Subjects of these videos were diverse: educational videos on job security, non-regular workers, mainstream media problem of censorship, labor law, neo-liberalism, continued on page 3

effects of night work, criticism on government and so on. And historical videos on: "Hyundai heavy industry trade union", "Korea's democratic labor union movement", news reel on "general strike in 1997", "subway workers' strike in 1994", "Daewoo motor worker struggle in 2001". We also made feature-length struggle documentaries on "the fired workers", struggle of Korea

telecommunication contract workers and others. Another one is about Samsung anti-union policy and surveillance workers. entitled "There Is A Big Brother." Another one is about a non-regular worker's death and struggle of Hyundai heavy industry. Some of our recent programs are educational videos co-produced with the KCTU metal federation about forming an industrial labor union. Another one was with public federation about the same subject. This has been made in a serial form for internet (at public federation home page). In addition to production, another important area of Korean labor activities is training video activist through various training programs by LNP and other organizations. As a result of these training, now we have three important groups of labor video activists.

The first one is our professional team (such as LNP). The second group is workers video collectives. Now, in many unions, workers are producing their own videos. The third group is professional independent documentary film makers. These three groups are producing a lot of videos and distributing through various media. Workers video collectives are particularly the most important forces in the labor media. We at LNP have been organizing these workers video collective since 1993. We have trained workers about how to make videos and have made efforts to build a nation-wide organization. A nation-wide organization has not yet been formed, but organizations with a regional basis have been built and they are very active. The Seoul International Labor and Film Festival was actually intended to share workers' videos and to give momentum to their works.

Recent change of media environment brought us new opportunities. This change is based on capitalist development which at the same time has been providing new weapons for the labor movement. As a result of new communication technological developments, we have various distribution methods including: union education time based on the contract, various forms of screening, labor film festival, broadcasting, internet, and other new media. Let me briefly explain how we make use of labor media. Broadcasting at workspaces

In the company level, there are also changes of media environment and trade union's intervention in the structure. For example, after few years of struggle, Hyundai Motor Union can air their program during the lunch time for the workers once a week based on the contract. Its contents are the union news, workers' issue and workers' struggle. But right now the Hyundai Motor union broadcasting is suspended. In the contract on the company cable broadcasting tv, there is an agreement that they- the union and the company-don't blame each other. There is an ongoing dispute over this issue. At first the company refused to air union programs about the money scandal of Jung Mong Gu (The president of Hyundai Motor). He embezzled money from the company and then used it for bribing officials. So -3- the union said if you don't air our video neither can yours be programmed. It's about censorship. In the end, there has been no cable broadcasting since last April by either side. At the same time, the union broadcasting team has been screening at the main gates of the factory so that the union members can watch these videos when they are arriving and leaving the factory.

Internet

The Internet is important means of media in the labor movement. For example, there are many cases which prove that the Internet is a powerful tool in our struggles in the public arena. In 2002, when the power plant workers went on strike, their tactics were to scatter as a small groups so they could not be arrested

easily by the government. What was at issue was how to share the information among workers participating in the strike and how to make their struggle public to the ordinary citizens and in the public space. So they established a Web site for internal communication and external communication with help from various media activists. Contents of this kind of web site included not only text but also photos, audio, and videos. Now many unions and activist organizations are streaming audio-visual content through the web site.

Public Access Channel

On the issue of satellite television, there is a public access channel called RTV This year, RTV has been structurally changed into a more progressive channel. One of the changes is to launch 5 new regular biweekly programs. One of the new regular programs is about the labor issues and is produced by LNP. Contents of this program are labor news, counseling about workers' problems, field reports, and analysis of capitalism. What is more, programs related to labor issues are sent out on the air. Labor Internet Broadcasting of LNP

Now I would like to give a brief introduction of LNP's labor media projects we are planning. This is Labor Internet Broadcasting and its name is Geobooki-it means turtle. Our slogan is:

Geobooki is internet broadcasting.

Geobooki is not fast.

Geobooki is workers' own broadcasting.

Geobooki is small but,

Geobooki is all about us

Geobooki is a new window of LNP to working class. 1. Background

LNP is not only a labor movement group, but a media movement group which has devoted itself to a revolutionary social changes led by the working class. It has continued its works for 18 years. The Geobooki project starts with the need of expanding LNP's activity, such as film making, education, and organizing workers video collective more openly. We don't have many specified ideas, though we are trying to get into the process.

2. Goals

a) To strengthen activities to meet working class directly. b) To expand contacts with the working class more closely to their daily lives. c) To deepen and widen understanding of working class interests.

3. Activity

Firstly, we are planning video making. One thing we want to make is small video clips (5-10 minutes). Through these video clips, we would like to deal with current affairs, historical stories and people, family and love stories as well. The other thing is 'Somewhat Late News Clips' (2-3 minutes). We will deal with workers struggle and their problems through these news clips. We are planning to make small animations as well. The LNP has used many animations to make workers better understand their struggle. Workers like animations because they can understand them easily and enjoy them at the same time. There are some videos that are combined with animations and we have made a new video about 'What Capitalism is' using animations which has gained much popularity among workers. Secondly, we are planning educational activities through the internet broadcasting. The

education activities are intended to make 'workers video collectives'. Until now, education and training program for workers' video making was with face-to-face programs. Because of this limitation of face-to-face programs, workers in remote areas from Seoul couldn't easily get access to them. Even though workers completed the course, they felt it was still difficult to use their skills. Therefore, we felt we needed a new way of education and training which could keep the connection between instructors with workers on an ongoing basis. This on-line education and training program would give us more access to workers particularly who live far from Seoul on a regular basis.

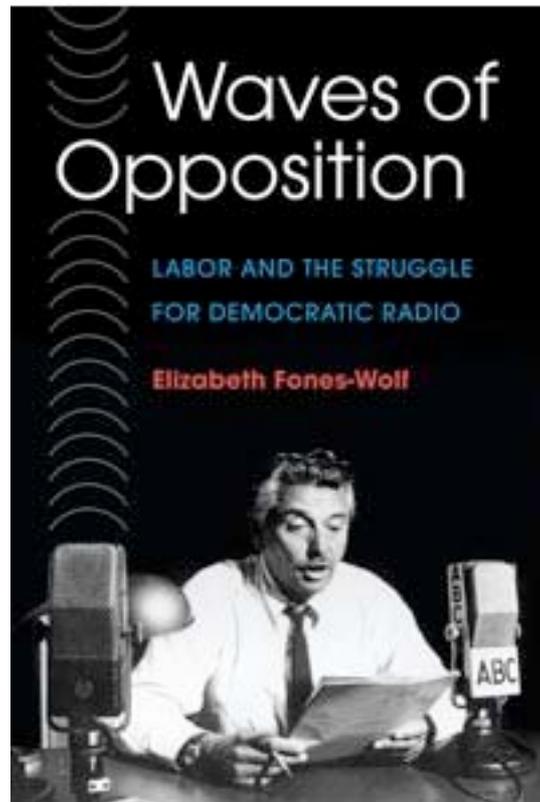
Thirdly, we are making new distribution channels. We can distribute LNP's productions at first through the Internet. We've made more than 100. We will update them on the internet and share them. But we have not decided whether it would be free or not because distribution is the main source of fundraising for LNP. There are works of other workers video collectives as well. Through the Internet, we will try to share their works so that workers can assess them. We can also distribute labor video productions from abroad.

Fourth, we will make archives, including scripts, films and soundtracks.

Lastly, the opening of Geobooki would be in 2007. We are making the plans more concrete this year. Neo-liberalism has attacked workers brutally, however I believe we can overcome these assaults. The past repression on workers created an engine of action by the workers' movement. Likewise, the neo-liberal attack makes workers unite even more strongly. Neo-liberalism gives workers a chance to make a defensive strategy. It also gives workers an opportunity to create a strategy beyond this capitalism and toward a new society. I believe at this time we should use this opportunity to make this new strategy with you as well. I hope we can fight together and make a labor media strategy against neo-liberalism. We in the LNP will do our best in solidarity with you. Thank you for listening. Jiyoung Lee, Chair Labor News Production

-> mehr infos: www.lnp89.org

.... **8 Waves of Opposition: Labor and the Struggle for Democratic Radio** (-> [inhalt](#))



A riveting look at the rise and fall of labor radio in the U.S. by Elizabeth Fones-Wolf www.press.uillinois.edu/s06/fones-wolf.html In *Waves of Opposition*, Elizabeth Fones-Wolf

describes and analyzes the battles over the powerful new medium of radio, which helped spark the massive upsurge of organized labor during the Depression. She demonstrates

its importance as a weapon in an ideological war between labor and business, where corporations used radio to sing the praises of individualism and consumerism, while unions emphasized equal rights, industrial democracy, and social justice.

Organized chronologically, the work explores the advent of local labor radio stations such as WCFL and WEVD, labor's anti-censorship campaigns, and unionist experiments with early FM broadcasting. Through extensive use of business and union archives, as well as broadcasting industry records, Fones-Wolf demonstrates how radio became a key component of organized labor's efforts to contest businesses' domination of political discourse throughout the thirties, forties, and fifties. *Waves of Opposition* concludes by claiming that labor's virtual disappearance from American media today helps explain in part why unions have become so marginalized and offers important historical lessons to those seeking to revitalize organized labor. This book is a volume in *The History of Communication* series, edited by Robert W. McChesney and John C. Nerone. Elizabeth Fones-Wolf is a professor of history at West Virginia University, and the author of the award-winning *Selling Free Enterprise: The Business Assault on Labor and Liberalism, 1945-1960*.

-> mehr infos: <http://www.press.uillinois.edu/s06/fones-wolf.html>