

Promoting production and use of tv and radio shows pertinent to the cause of organized labor and working people

UPPNET Statement

A National Labor Media Strategy



Labor media activists interview member of HERE Local 1 in Chicago during the recent dramatic contract negotiations. [L to R] Will Spain (HERE Local 1 member), Chris Kaihatsu (Chicago IMC), Al Harris Stein (Labor Beat), Martin Conlisk (Labor Beat).

By Howard Kling, UPPNET President

“Labor can't organize in an ideological vacuum. It must find a way to alter the consciousness of the general public.”
(The Nation)

UPPNET would like to begin a dialogue that would put together the pieces of a comprehensive national labor media strategy that encompasses all forms of communications from print to television, video, film, radio and the Web. We think such a strategy should encourage sustained media initiatives aimed at broad audiences of workers and the general public side by side with the wide variety of local and national labor communications vehicles the movement already enjoys.

We also think it would place the very necessary work of public relations and dealing with the corporate media in perspective as one tool, not the only tool. There are deep anti-worker values embedded and promoted by our media that are so part of our cultural existence that they appear as common sense. These values need to be confronted by viable alternatives if we are going to be able to turn labor's

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Friends of WLWU Forms As Chicago's NPR Outlet Prepares To Take Over Loyola's WLWU-FM

By Wayne Heimbach, Labor Express Producer

Labor Express is joining other community and student producers at WLWU, Loyola University Chicago, in setting up a Friends of WLWU organization to try to protect the variety of programming now on the station.

Loyola University is now in the final stages of negotiating an operating agreement with Chicago's NPR outlet, WBEZ, to take over management of WLWU. An ad hoc Friends of WLWU earlier came together to both oppose the WBEZ takeover and to provide itself as an alternate to managing the station.

Over the period of a couple of months this perspective changed to one giving cautious support to the WBEZ agreement. This happened for two reasons. Firstly, WBEZ President, Torey Malatia, met on numerous occasions with community producers and promised not to touch the existing programming. Malatia acknowledged that the station had developed a hard won reputation for innovative programming over the past eight years and there was no reason to change it.

He also agreed to keep the two full-time station staff who had built the station into one with city-wide recognition. Malatia originally said he could not keep the staff since FCC regulations required a nation-wide search.

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UPPNET News in PDF format

Web site addresses in the text (shown in brown type) are hot-linked directly to url's through your Internet browser.

Battle over Comcast Buyout of ATT Cable Focuses on Service, Spying And Union-Busting

By Steve Zeltzer, Labor Video Project, Lvpsf@labornet.org

The ongoing monopolization of cable systems escalated when Comcast Cable based in Philadelphia bought out ATT Cable around the country. The monopolization of the cable systems threatens the rights of local communities and other internet providers from getting space. Comcast if the buy-out is agreed on will control 22 million people who have cable tv.

Under federal law, communities have the right to approve a take-over by a new franchise operator and many communities around the country including LA, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco are demanding new conditions for any take-over.

The Boston and Chicago city councils have passed resolutions requiring Comcast to agree to negotiate a union contract when a union gets over 50% of the authorization cards signed in a property. Many ATT properties like those in San Francisco are non-union and these union-busting companies have sought to exclude any unionization [\[click link here\]](#).

The Labor Video Project and the Producers and Programmers Network of San Francisco have demanded that workers have unfettered right to organize. While the CWA is backing the merger nationally, it is still critical that the CWA and all unions fight for full unionization and demand that all Comcast properties provide proper funding for community access. We need to also develop a campaign as part of this struggle for a 24 hour labor cable channel on the cable systems.

In San Francisco where the contract expires in 2005 with the cable operator, we and a number of supervisors including Jake McGoldrick and Chris Daly have also called for the municipalization of the cable system by the city. At present, cable operators limit the choice of channels based on whether they have investments in that channel. For this reason the Sundance Channel which many in San Francisco would want is not available.

Another issue raised by the the LVP and the PPNSF is the danger of spying on internet users by Comcast and other cable operators. Comcast is being sued in Federal Court for spying on subscribers who are also internet users.

Comcast is interested in using the information for marketing to their subscribers but it also obviously has dangers of illegal surveillance and spying. Comcast has also opposed community access in Philadelphia where it is being based and is being sued for discrimination against political groups as well as others who want low cost access.

Labor media activists and the trade union movement as a whole must begin the national campaign for public control of the cable systems with proper funding of community access channels. In addition, millions of cable subscribers are faced with mounting bills while there is a major deterioration in services. In fact, at the hearing in San Francisco, it was reported the Comcast received even more complaints than ATT for service problems.

Report from WINS

By Frank Emspak



WINS—the Workers Independent News Service—keeps on growing. A number of unions have placed WINS on their websites. Stations are subscribing to WINS directly, and slowly but surely the number is increasing. Likewise the amount of material WINS provides to free speech radio news is increasing. As of this writing the i.e. America network has 21 commercial affiliates that use WINS material daily.

Today (September 11) i.e. America preempted their regular top of the hour news cast and substituted WINS programming on 9/11/.

WINS is working hard to find sources of support and to expand our offerings. In particular we are working to develop a Spanish language edition. WINS is also discussing affiliate arrangements with some stations. In this case stations would supply WINS with features and WINS in turn would produce a 30 minute weekend edition combining the features provided by affiliate stations.

However, costs continue to outrun income. We need support from the labor movement to continue past the end of this calendar year. We have had significant success so far. We expect continued support to be forthcoming.

Visit the WINS website at www.laborradio.org

Heartland Labor Forum Programs

Thursdays - 6:30 pm - 7:30 pm KKFI 90.1 FM

Sept. 19—Songs from The Boss and a Steelworker: Bruce Springsteen and Mike Stout, Underwritten by IBT 955

Sept. 26—Speak out on Corporate Greed—Live from KCK Com. College and The Mobilization Against the IMF & World Bank, Underwritten by the Roofers Local 20

October 3—State of the Economy, Underwritten by Millwrights 1529

October 10—Living Wage Coming to a Town Near You and Ashcroft's TIPS program, Underwritten by IBEW 814

October 17—Election 2002 Candidate Forum, Underwritten by IBEW Local 53

October 24—How To Cure Nursing Home Staff Infections: Organize, Underwritten by American PWUG

October 31—A Halloween Horror Story: The Wal-Martian Chronicles, Underwritten by the AFGE 1336

Produced by volunteers from Kansas City unions and sponsored by The Institute for Labor Studies. Info call (816) 235-1470 or ancelj@umkc.edu. www.umkc.edu/labor-ed

At the same time, the large increases in monthly bills are forcing more and more working people off cable even though they increasingly need cable to get news and information. In San Bruno, California where the cable system is owned by the city the monthly cost is \$14.00 while in San Francisco, basic service is now nearly \$40.00.

The right of working people to have high speed access and other internet services is now part and parcel of the fight to municipalize the cable companies and end the corporate media monopolies.

fortunes around. It really is time to diversify and broaden the arena of labor media and communications beyond a public relations concentration.

In our view, a comprehensive labor media strategy would look for forms that increase worker participation and identification. It should encourage both localized and national communications vehicles and take advantage of existing structures to leverage resources and create ownership.

...a comprehensive labor media strategy would look for forms that increase worker participation and identification.

It should encourage free speech, genuine voices, free access, open debate, independence, ethical practices and democratic principles. It should advocate and encourage workers, locals and other union organizations to create and use their own media and find their own solutions. It should educate and mobilize and agitate for an appreciation and embrace of media alternatives at all levels of the labor movement. It should explore and deepen the mass media critiques inaugurated by labor in the 80's and join with the broader public to oppose the corporate media agenda.

Some will argue that there is no money for such a strategy. Money is important and an issue, but it should not be an obstacle. When your roof leaks and you don't have the money to fix it, you still have to figure out how to make it sound or watch as your whole house slowly crumbles to the ground. The analogy is rather apt. Most of all, labor needs the will and resolve to address the media crisis creatively and effectively.

The production of alternative labor media including videos by working people is being done very successfully in Korea. Korean workers have far fewer resources than US workers but they have understood that they cannot rely on the corporate media to tell their story. They train the rank and file to make media and train them so they can use it as a tool to educate and fight their struggles. If they can do it, we can do it.

So here are a few ideas. We don't propose to have all the answers and encourage many more folks to help think this through.

Labor Print Media

A comprehensive national labor media strategy would encourage and support the thousands of local union newspapers, journals and newsletters and advocate for more. Clearly the main purpose of these publications—to strengthen the local union, promote its interests and agenda, and serve and educate its members directly—would not be changed. Such a strategy also might advocate for:

1. Increased information sharing and educational and skills upgrade opportunities through the proliferation of union press associations and an increased role for the International Labor Communications Association.

2. More open, independent and democratic editorial styles that would allow individual union members and workers to see themselves better reflected in the pages of the paper and discourage the use of trade union papers as mere vehicles for officer re-election.
3. Communities of interest in local areas with other alternative journals and papers, weeklies, neighborhood papers and foreign language and ethnic publications.

Local and Regional

The AFL-CIO could establish regional labor media centers, reminiscent of the Independent Media Centers made famous in Seattle, for electronic media training and production in video, television, radio, and web-based communications. Such centers could promote and improve on existing labor media models for:

1. cable access labor television shows;
2. community labor radio programs;
3. web-based labor news services;
4. creating issue oriented and organizing support videos for locals;
5. cooperation with broadcast unions for advice, membership, problem solving and craft integrity.

National Initiatives

Based on the success of such regional Centers, organized labor could seriously explore models for national mass labor media like:

1. A national daily labor internet news service;
2. A national labor newspaper;
3. National labor television programs;
4. One or more national labor (or progressive coalition) cable television channels;
5. National radio initiatives like the Workers Independent News Service (WINS) [*see Report from WINS on page 2 -Ed.*]. WINS uses web-based distribution coupled with local placement of programming to reach thousands of workers each day;
6. Building relationships with progressive video and film artists, documentary filmmakers and other entertainment and media professionals who are interested in labor and working class issues.

Analysis and Action Around Media Democracy

1. Renewed analysis of and opposition to the corporate news perspective.
2. Analysis, strategies and activity to deal with the current attack on communication rights over the internet, TV and radio. A national campaign to oppose media monopolization and the threat to democracy could be lead by organized labor and could include labor/community hearings in every region of the country.
3. It is an outrage that there is no regular labor programming on WNET, PBS and NPR. Labor can and should take on this issue. How about labor protests at all PBS/NPR stations every Labor Day until we get regular labor programming?
4. Build labor opposition to the privatization and commercialization of the internet and join with other trade unionists at the United Nations Conference on Telecommunication for a labor rights campaign in telecom.

An Invitation to Our International Readers

UPPNET News reprints excerpts from an article by Maurice Lamoine appearing in the English edition of *Le Monde Diplomatique* in August. Although the article is interesting on its own, by reprinting it UPPNET News means to invite our international readers to contribute reports and commentary on labor media in a global context, and in their own countries. Please email all material to: lduncan@igc.org

How Hate Media Incited The Coup Against The President

Venezuela's press power

Never even in Latin American history has the media been so directly involved in a political coup. Venezuela's 'hate media' controls 95% of the airwaves and has a near monopoly over newsprint, and it played a major part in the failed attempt to overthrow the president, Hugo Chávez, in April. Although tensions in the country could easily spill into civil war, the media is still directly encouraging dissident elements to overthrow the democratically elected president - if necessary by force.

"We had a deadly weapon: the media. And now that I have the opportunity, let me congratulate you." In Caracas, on 11 April 2002, just a few hours before the temporary overthrow of Venezuela's president, Hugo Chávez, Vice-Admiral Victor Ramírez Pérez congratulated journalist Ibéyiste Pacheco live on Venevision television. Twenty minutes earlier, when Pacheco had begun to interview a group of rebel officers, she could not resist admitting, conspiratorially, that she had long had a special relationship with them.

At the same time, in a live interview from Madrid, another journalist, Patricia Poleo, also seemed well informed about the likely future development of "spontaneous events". She announced on the Spanish channel TVE: "I believe the next president is going to be Pedro Carmona." Chávez, holed up in the presidential palace, was still refusing to step down.

After Chávez came to power in 1998, the five main privately owned channels—Venevisión, Radio Caracas Televisión (RCTV), Globovisión and CMT—and nine of the 10 major national newspapers...have taken over the role of the traditional political parties, which were damaged by the president's electoral victories. Their monopoly on information has put them in a strong position. They give the opposition support, only rarely reporting government statements and never mentioning its large majority, despite that majority's confirmation at the ballot box. They have always described the working class districts as a red zone inhabited by dangerous classes of ignorant people and delinquents. No doubt considering them unphotogenic, they ignore working class leaders and organizations.

Their investigations, interviews and commentaries all pursue the same objective: to undermine the legitimacy of the government and to destroy the president's popular support...It makes mistakes, and the civilian and military personnel who surround it are tainted by corruption. But the government was democratically elected and still has the backing of the majority. It can also be credited with successes, nationally and internationally.



Venezuelan National Guard in the foreground, anti-coup protesters supporting President Chavez in the distance.

...On 21 March El Nacional ran the headline: "Hugo Chávez admits to being the head of a criminal network." Next day Tal Cual referred to "the feeling of nausea provoked by the aggressive words he uses to try to frighten Venezuelans". The president was insulted, compared with Idi Amin, Mussolini or Hitler, called a fascist, dictator or tyrant, and subjected to a spate of attacks. In any other country actions would have been brought for libel.

...Chávez responded to this media bombardment, sometimes using strong language, especially during his weekly broadcast *Aló presidente!* on the only state-controlled television channel. But his regime in no way resembles a dictatorship, and his diatribes have not been followed by measures to control the flow of information. Since Chávez took office, not a single journalist has been imprisoned, and the government has not shut down any media. Yet it is accused of "flouting freedom of information" and of "attacking social communicators".

"Tell the truth"

On 7 January a group of the president's supporters besieged the offices of El Nacional chanting hostile slogans. Shouting "tell the truth!", they hurled objects at the building. The number of attacks on journalists is increasing, according to Carlos Correa, general coordinator of Provea, an organization for the defense of human rights, and they are being criminalized. "Although there have been no deaths, the situation is serious. Since the media bosses decided to oppose Chávez politically, it is no longer possible to have a reasonable discussion about the country's problems. But to claim there is no freedom of expression is outrageous."

...Led by men of influence and top journalists, the media is taking over from other players in the process of destabilization: Pedro Carmona's employers' association (Fedecámaras), Carlos Ortega's Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, dissident members of the military, the technocrats of the national oil company (PDVSA) and a few discreet US officials. United in the Venezuelan Press Bloc (BPV), the media finally showed its hand when it joined in the first general strike on 10 December 2001.

Scaremongers

"Free" opinions published in print—"Time for a change of government" or "Time to overthrow this government"—were reinforced by dubious manipulation of the broadcast media. On 5 April two TV presenters gave their own commentary on a strike of petrol stations that was linked to the

Coup in Venezuela and the Media *Continued from p. 4*

PDVSA conflict: “Have you remembered to fill up? Hurry, because tomorrow there won’t be a drop left in the country.” By encouraging motorists to rush out to buy petrol, they provoked unnecessary chaos, though the strike was only partial and the stations were still receiving supplies.

On 7 April Ortega and Carmona announced that there was to be a general strike. The editor of *El Nacional*, Miguel Enrique Otero, stood shoulder to shoulder with them and spoke on behalf of the press: “We are all involved in this struggle in defense of the right to information.” Two days later the BPV, which had just been visited by the new US ambassador, Charles Shapiro, decided to back the strike. From then on the television companies broadcast live from the headquarters of the PDVSA-Chuao, the designated assembly point for opposition demonstrations.

“Take to the streets” thundered *El Nacional* on 10 April (in an unattributed editorial). “Ni un paso atrás! (not one step backwards)” responded the hoardings on *Globovisión*. Another TV company broadcast: “Venezuelans, take to the streets on Thursday 11 April at 10am. Bring your flags. For freedom and democracy. Venezuela will not surrender. No one will defeat us.” The call to overthrow the head of state became so obvious that the government applied Article 192 of the telecommunications law. More than 30 times—for all television and radio channels—it requisitioned 15-20 minutes’ air time to broadcast its views. But the broadcasters divided the screen in two and continued to urge rebellion.

On 11 April military and civilian press conferences calling for the president’s resignation marked the next phase. On *RCTV*, Ortega called on the opposition to march on Miraflores (the presidential palace). At about 4pm, when the scale of the conspiracy was apparent, the authorities gave the order to block the frequencies used by the private channels. *Globovisión*, *CMT* and *Televen* went off air for a few moments before resuming their broadcasts using satellite or cable. All screens broadcast an image that had been edited to show armed counter-demonstrators firing on “the crowd of peaceful demonstrators”. As a result the Bolivarian Circles, the social organization of Chávez supporters, were blamed for deaths and injuries.

The conspirators, including Carmona, met at the offices of *Venevisión*. They stayed until 2 am to prepare “the next stage”, along with Rafael Poleo (owner of *El Nuevo País*) and Gustavo Cisneros, a key figure in the coup. Cisneros, a multimillionaire of Cuban origin and the owner of *Venevisión*, runs a media empire—*Organización Diego Cisneros*. It has 70 outlets in 39 countries. Cisneros is a friend of George Bush senior: they play golf together and in 2001 the former US president holidayed in Cisneros’s Venezuelan property. Both are keen on the privatization of the PDVSA. Otto Reich, US assistant secretary of state for Interamerican affairs, admits to having spoken with Cisneros that night.

At 4 am on 12 April, to avoid bloodshed, Chávez allowed himself to be arrested and taken to the distant island of Orchila. Without presenting any document signed by Chávez to confirm the news, the media chorused his “resignation”. The boss of the bosses, Carmona, proclaimed himself president and dissolved all of the constituent,

legitimate and democratic bodies. *Venezolana de Televisión*, the only means of communication available to the government, was the first broadcaster forced to shut down when Carmona took power.

Ready for the coup

The press greeted the coup (though they censored any use of that word) with undisguised enthusiasm. And for good reason. Interviewing Admiral Carlos Molina Tamayo and Victor Manuel García, director of statistical institute *Ceca*, at 6.45am, presenter Napoleón Bravo boasted that he had allowed his own house to be used to record a call to rebellion by General González González. García described his role at the dissident military centre of operations at Fort Tiuna: “We were short of communications facilities, and I have to thank the press for their solidarity and cooperation in helping us to establish communications with the outside world and pass on the instructions that General González González gave me.”

...The desire for revenge provoked repression. The interior minister, Ramón Rodríguez Chacín, and a member of parliament, Tarek William Saab, were arrested, and heckled and manhandled by a crowd. *RCTV* triggered a manhunt by publishing a list of the most wanted individuals and broadcast violent searches live, aping the hectic pace of US news broadcasts. The live broadcast on all channels of attorney general Isias Rodríguez’s press conference was suddenly taken off air after only five minutes when he talked about the excesses of the “provisional government” and condemned the “coup”.

On 13 April the Chávez supporters were unleashed, and officers loyal to him retook control. But the only way Venezuelans could get information was through CNN broadcasts in Spanish—available only on cable, or on the internet sites of the Madrid daily *El País* and the BBC in London. Announcing the rebellion by the 42nd parachute division in Maracay, CNN expressed amazement that the press were saying nothing. The freedom of information that had been clamored for had been replaced by silence. Screens were filled with action films, cookery programmes, cartoons and baseball games from the major US leagues, interspersed only with repeats of General Lucas Rincón’s announcement of the “resignation” of Chávez.

Thousands logged on to the internet and got on their mobile phones, but only the alternative press was able to beat the blackout. Popular newspapers, television and radio began life in the poor districts, and were an important source of communication and information. Short on experience, they were the first targets of the “democratic transition”. According to Thierry Deronne, the presenter of *Teletambores*, Chávez had never asked them to broadcast his speeches.

...It was 20 hours before the state channel *Venezolana de Televisión* came back on the air with the help of militants from the community media and from soldiers from the presidential guard. The silence was broken and Venezuelans then found out that the situation was changing. Except for *Últimas Noticias*, no newspaper was published next day to announce the president’s return. The private television channels broadcast no bulletins. *Globovisión* alone rebroadcast the information that had been transmitted by the international agencies.

ILWU Videos *Continued from p. 8*

good, building past the issues and bravado of what they will do if the troops are called out, to an emotional finish. This generation of Longshoremen have not really been tested in a contract strike, but since they tend to pass their union card down from father to son, many of them have been raised on stories of the docks and the big battles of yesteryear. They know full well that now it is their turn, and that how they do will go down in family history, just like their fathers and grandfathers actions are the legends they grew up on. Meanwhile Bush seems to want to make the ILWU the PATCO of this era (Pres. Reagan fired the air traffic controllers, brought in the military to land the planes, and broke the strike. Later the white house bragged that it was a lesson for all government workers.)

3. Labor Reclaims "This Land" 3 min 26 sec. Another music video, with an updated version of Woody Guthrie's song. In this version there are a couple WTO verses. B-roll for that part of the song is WTO stills, while the rest of the song relies on shots of the Longshore march. The piece finishes off with a call to show Bush the door.

This is powerful, proud, working class stuff, that also celebrates the unity that has been forged with groups like Rainforest Action, Teamsters & Turtles etc, and worth it to see the President of the Labor Council sing really strong militant, dare we say revolutionary songs.

Since this doesn't add up to a full 1 hour show, we featured an additional piece on Iraq to bring the entire tape to 57 minutes, 15 seconds, including our normal intro and credits, which could be replaced with your local intro to make a very good, timely one hour show.

Tapes are \$10, either VHS or SVHS, postpaid. Those groups and individuals who normally trade their stuff for ours will get one free as part of our normal trading stock. If you have sent something to us lately, look for it in the mail. Other folks can send us the dough, or start trading material, which we are always looking for to use on our show, or in our video quarterly "The Leader."

miniDV tapes available by special arrangement.

To order tapes, make check out to "PepperSpray" and mail to: PepperSpray Productions, PO Box 20626, Seattle, WA 98102 • Info: randyro@attbi.com



Scene from PepperSpray's "Battle Lines On the Dock". Rally footage, speeches, and interviews of big solidarity action for Seattle ILWU protesting Bush's threats of union busting.

JOIN UPPNET

UPPNET Union Producers and Programmers NETWORK
Established in 1989 to Promote Pro-Labor TV, Video, Radio,
Film and Internet Production and Programming

The Union Producers and Programmers Network (UPPNET) is a national and international network of labor media activists, creators, producers and programmers. UPPNET was established in 1989 to promote and expand the production and use of television, radio, video, film and emerging media technologies by working people, union activists, and organized labor as a whole. As computers and the Internet began transforming communications, UPPNET became a leading advocate for their use by the labor movement.

Through its various activities, UPPNET works to establish and promote the general distribution and circulation of media programming pertinent to the cause of organized labor and all working people. UPPNET has often been in the forefront of initiatives addressing mainstream media bias against labor and the general disregard for and cultural insult of working people. Against a backdrop of antidemocratic media concentration in the hands of massive multi-national corporate conglomerates, UPPNET works to promote fair and democratic use and access to the media by labor and other constituencies.

As an organization and as individuals working in our communities, UPPNET continues to build viable alternatives to the mainstream media that provide a meaningful voice and effective free speech to workers and people generally. The success of that endeavor rests on grass-roots initiative, the growth of local and regional labor media production of all types, the extent of UPPNET's network, and the realization of long-term national and international goals for cooperation, production, distribution and activism.

Please join us. Annual dues are \$30, which includes a year's subscription to the newsletter. You can also subscribe to UPPNET News only by paying \$15. Help labor's story break out! Join today. You may fill out the membership/sub form on the last page of this newsletter. For more information, contact Howard Kling, UPPNET President, at: hkling@csom.umn.edu

ILWU's Clarence Thomas Speech at 9/14 Rally in SF Streamed

by Dan Mattson Sept 15, 2002, handyman@california.com

Several thousand gathered to stop the war against Iraq before this streamed video begins (06:30).

This is a bit shakey because a long the way I went off to get some footage of the one pro-war agitator at the rally. He had earlier been parading back and forth right in front of the stage and the cops moved him out there. Because the demo had a permit he had to keep to the sidelines. Even so, he caused enough disruption that a demonstrator was arrested on assault charges.

<http://sf.indymedia.org/uploads/lt9140201-01.ram>

US & Canadian Labor Broadcast Programs*

Show Title, Producer, City/Station, Phone No.

Fighting Back, Ralph Kessler, Berkeley, CA, 510-845-9285, KUSF 90.3 FM
David Bacon on Labor, David Bacon, Berkeley, CA, 510-549-0291, KPSA 94.1 FM
Labor Line, Steve Zeltzer, San Fran., CA, 415-641-4440, SFLR 93.7 FM,
Working LA, Henry Walton, Panorama City, CA, 818-894-4079, KPFF 90.7 FM
Talking Union, Larry Dorman, Rock Hill, CT, 880-571-6191, WATR 1320 AM
Labor Express, Wayne Heimbach, Chicago, IL, 312-226-3330, WLWU 88.7 FM
Labor Beat, Larry Duncan, Chicago, IL, 312-226-3330, Chan. 19, cable tv
Illinois Labor Hour, Peter Miller, Champaign, IL, 217-337-5174, WEFT 90.1 FM
AFSCME On-Line, Dan Hart, Dorchester, MA, 617-266-3496, cable-tv
Heartland Labor Forum, Judy Ancel, Kansas City, MO, 816-235-1470, KKFJ 90.1 FM
Minnesota at Work, Howard Kling, Minneapolis, MN, 612-624-5020, MCN Cable
Building Bridges, Ken Nash, New York, NY, 212-815-1699, WBAI 99.5 FM
Communique, Bill Henning, New York, NY, 212-228-6565, WNYE 91.5 FM
It's Your City, It's Our Job, Pat Passanilin, New York, NY, 212-815-1535, WNYE 91.5 FM
America's Work Force, Jerrod Sorkey, Eastlake, OH, 440-975-4262, WERE 1300 AM
Boiling Point, Michael Wood, Cincinnati, OH, 513-961-4348, WAIF 88.3 FM
Talking Union, John Lavin, Norristown, PA, 610-660-3372, WHAT 1340 AM
Labor on the Job, Steve Zeltzer, San Fran., CA, 415-282-1908, BUT Ch. 29 cable
Rhode Island Labor Vision, Chuck Schwartz, Cranston, RI, 401-463-9900, Ch. 14, cable-tv
Solidarity, John Speier, Kalamazoo, MI, 616-375-4638, Cable Access
Talkin' Union Labor, Rick Levy, Austin, TX, 512-477-6195 internet radio
Which Side Are You On?, Hal Leyshon, Middlesex, VT, 802-223-4172, radio
Radio Labor Journal, Bil Borders, Everett, WA, 425-921-3454, KSER 90.7 FM
Labor Radio News, Frank Emspak, Madison, WI, 608-262-2111, WORT 89.9 FM
LaborVision, John Webb, St. Louis, MO, 314-962-4163, DHTV,
Labor at the Crossroads, Simin Farkhondeh, New York, NY, 212-966-4248,
CUNY-TV cable, ext. 216
OPEU Productions, Wes Brain, Ashland, OR, 541-482-6988, cable-tv
Labor Link TV, Fred Lonidier, La Jolla, CA, 619-552-0740, cable-tv,
First Tuesday, Leo Canty, Connecticut, 860-257-9782, cable-tv,
Letter Carriers, Carl Bryant, San Fran., CA, 415-885-0375, Today TV 214, cable-tv,
Springfield Labor Beat, Jim Hade, Springfield, IL, 217-787-7837, cable-tv
The Price Paid, Gene Lawhorn, Portland, OR, 503-282-9541, KB00 90.7FM
726 Express, Stewart Ransom, New York, NY, 718-761-6681, Staten Is. Cable
Rank-And-File, Larry Maglio, New York, NY, N.A., Staten Is. Cable

*This list may not be complete. Additions contact:
UPPNET News editor Larry Duncan at: lduncan@igc.org

WLWU Continued from p. 1

When questioned by the Labor Express producer, he agreed to check into the requirements and eventually changed his mind on this issue.

Secondly, Loyola University made it known that it had no interest in talking to a "Friends of WLWU" group that had no track record and no financial backing. It was also widely known that Loyola was in contact with two other possible managers of the station —both out of town and neither interested in local programming.

The Friends of WLWU group came out of this discussion on protecting WLWU programming. It is also aware of the dangers of independent and non-profit radio following in the consolidation footsteps of its for-profit brethren. Both of these concerns—production on WLWU and the more general development of community radio in Chicago—are part of its mandate. Labor Express' hope, obviously, is that WLWU will continue to be the home of Chicago's only regular program on labor issues.

PDFs of previous UPPNET News are posted at
www.findourinfo.com/3/uppnetnl.htm

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UPPNET OBJECTIVES:

1. To promote and expand the production and use of television and radio shows pertinent to the cause of organized labor and the issues relevant to all working people.
2. To establish and promote the general distribution and circulation of this programming.
3. To address issues regarding the media and its fair and democratic use and accessibility by labor and other constituencies generally.
4. To encourage and promote the preservation of television and radio broadcasts pertinent to labor.
5. To establish a code of ethic governing television and radio production practices and other such matters UPPNET may determine as relevant to its work.
6. To require all productions to work under a collective bargaining agreement, secure waivers or work in agreement with any television or movie industry having jurisdiction in the area.

www.mtn.org/les/

Building Bridges Radio Shows This Last Month

"Building Bridges: Your Community, Labor Report" is produced & hosted by Mimi Rosenberg and Ken Nash over WBAI, 99.5 FM, Mondays at 8 pm EST in New York City, and Rebroadcast Wednesdays at 8 pm EST on WBAI in Exile www.wbix.org

Archived Building Brides programs can be heard at www.buildingbridgesonline.org

- The case of Arundhati Roy and power politics: the struggle against the Narmada Dams in India with Arundhati Roy
- Changing realities: the Mexican worker in New York and beyond
- Praise won't pay the rent: NYC workers post-911
- Three years into civilian rule in Nigeria: is there a deepening crisis and can Nigeria stand up to global capital?
- Labor Day special
- The transformation of community legal services to a corporate-style bureaucracy
- There's a war on the workers

Three Videos on ILWU from PepperSpray

By Randy Rowland, PepperSpray/Seattle IMC

PepperSpray has just finished 3 closely related videos regarding the Longshoremen's Union (ILWU) contract struggle. President Bush threatened to use federal troops on the docks and spurred quite a reaction. The videos were made for our cable access show here in the Seattle area.

One of the fascinating things is how the Longshoremen, at least at the Seattle rally which forms the backbone of these videos, have embraced the WTO struggle, and modern movement tactics. They even had a big puppet of a capitalist at the rally.

The pieces are as follows:

1. Woodstock on the Dock (3 min, 43sec). This is a music video of sorts, featuring a longshoreman from the Tacoma Labor Council, who is also the president of the Tacoma Labor Council, with guitar, singing the Wobbly song "Dump the Bosses Off Your Back," which slides into a "this is what democracy looks like" ditty. B-roll features the big puppet, marching workers and community members.

2. Battle Lines On the Dock 38 min 17sec. This is the rally footage, presenting the longshore case through speeches and interviews cut together, with the Anti-Fascist Marching Band thrown in. B-roll is marching workers, motorcycles, and a great collection of t-shirts. Speeches are edited to keep the concentrate the good stuff, and it is

continued on page 6

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