

In another part of the world

A book about trade union challenges.

English

“Solidarity
comes before
self-interest”

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Foreword

We have and have had an extensive international operation in our union. Our own interest is of course important in the international operations but the solidarity will always come before our own self-interest.

We can feel proud about what we achieved together with our friends around the world. Our union has over the years been of great importance for graphical workers in other parts of the world. Everything we achieved in modern times fits of course not in such a book as this one.



Tommy Andersson.

It was many years of struggle together with our global union UNI that led to the signing of the global frame agreement with the multinational corporation Quebecor in 2007.

I also have strong feelings for the Palestinians and their struggle for a decent existence. In 2005 I got the possibility to meet people and organizations in Gaza. They are forced to live in misery and humiliation.

Our union has also been working thirteen years for the people in Pakistan and we should not forget our cooperation with the Solidarity movement in Poland and the aid we supplied for the liberation movement in South Africa. The list goes on.

Now that our union will merge with the Swedish Forest and Wood Trade Union to form one union, GS, we believe we have all the requirements to do more on the international arena. We live in a time when we are becoming increasingly dependent on each other. We want a globalization that is based on democracy, trade unions and human rights.

Finally, I want to thank Leif Mettävainio, Camilla Lundh, Bengt-Åke Karlsson and Erica Selander for the work they put into this book. Also thanks to José Estigarribia, Myriam Farinatto and Johan Eurenus for their translations.

Stockholm, May 2009

Tommy Andersson

Vicepresident GS – Trade union branch of forest, wood and graphical industry





Christine Kavata, general secretary of UPPPAWU.

Christine Kavata Uganda

I was born 12th July 1974, second in a family of seven, three girls and four boys. Today I am married and blessed with a son.

I joined the Union in 1999 while I was working with a packaging Company, a branch of East African Packaging Industries (EAPI) based in Nairobi Kenya. It was my first employment and I picked

interest in Trade Union activities.

I served in Packaging Products Uganda Limited (PPUL) Company for 5 years. Here I was elected shopsteward and later National Youth leader at NEC level, until 2006 when I was elected General Secretary.

I have been in the Union for 8 years. I hold a higher-level certificate in education. I am a full time employee.

Life in the Union.

All my energies are entirely in the Union. There are a number of reasons as to why I chose to become active in the Union. I had the conviction that I wanted to know more about Trade Unionism. I admired to serve my fellow workers and represent them in matters affecting them.

Secondly, I like interacting with people though at times am shy but I wanted to share experiences at work and social life with different people, around the globe but above all to learn how I can change bad situations into something good.

Confidence of young women

The third important reason among others was to prove that a youth/young woman could participate successfully in Union activities and balance the multiple roles and responsibilities of a woman in a society so dominated by the male even to occupy the highest office in the Union structures. That I have fulfilled and I am

the first young woman General Secretary elected in the history of labour movement in Uganda.

One of the old Trade Unions

Uganda Printers, Paper, Polyfibre and Allied Workers Union is one of the old Trade Unions in this country. It was founded in 1957 but it has suffered setbacks over the years. There has been lack of democracy, transparency and accountability accompanied by leadership wrangles, internal fights and misuse of Union funds. Little has done to invest in the Union growth in terms of membership and the future sustainability of the Union. Registered success is on the resetting of the office with almost all the required modern facilities, which was lacking. Restoring of membership data and research.

We also overcame the internal conflicts and power struggle by the previous leader who refused to step-down peacefully and chose clandestine methods to retain the position.

Increased number of members

There is membership increase from a very small number to a fare number. The current membership is 1533 but with 420 active members. This is our challenge to increase the membership.

The future of labour movement in Uganda

The labour movement in Uganda has a bright future if we unite as Trade Uni-



Christine Kavata during a meeting in Dar Es Salaam 1 september 2008.

ons in this country fighting for the course of the workers. We need to be felt by the Government and remain an independent pressure group. The Government over the years participated in the labour movement under growth through persecution but in with this government, the Unions are free to operate apart from the minor rigidities. We can position ourselves and the government will feel our presence and cooperate, by taking away the powers it has given to the investors, who have also misused the opportunities offered to them.

Christine Kavata



Andrew Nortje shows the direction.

Andrew Nortje

South Africa

I was born on 22nd november 1962. Since I was exposed during my school days to become an activist I realize the importance of joining a trade union.

Differences at work

When I join KIMBERLY-CLARK 19 years ago there was no trade union, as a contract worker for one year I realise the disparities in the workplace. I started to engage workers and make them aware of

the importance of having a union in the workplace.

There was some reluctance as people didn't really understand the reasoning behind this. We manage to get majority of workers to sign up as to obtain organizational rights in the workplace.

This was not very pleasant news for the management. And since we only had to plants in South Africa this was a good learning experience.

Struggle with organising members

On becoming a shop steward I realise its not going to be easy, since we lack a lot

of training. As time moves on we manage to build a good relationship with other comrades in the biggest mill situated in Johannesburg.

We are currently 830 members between the two mills with a strong union presence. We have managed to gain a lot of positive changes since becoming unionized. Over the years gone past we had 2 successful strikes, revolving around wages and conditions of employment which was a huge success. Of late since a lot of new senior managers and directors have come on the scene we found that a lot of our gains are under attack, however we will not fold our arms and sit still. We had some setbacks as well in the form of retrenchments, which have reduced our numbers over the years.

Membership and financial crisis

Currently I'm leading a union membership of 14 000 members of CEPP-WAWU in my region, which is Cape Town South Africa. Note that as a national union we are divided into 7 regions with a total membership of 65 000 members, with the potential to grow over 5 years to 300 000 members. This in my view can only happen if we deliver proper servicing to our members as we now face the monster of global economic crisis. To me this is one of the trade marks of imperialism/capitalism.

Andrew Nortje



*Andrew Nortje during a union meeting in Hanoi
21 november 2008.*



Phairot Montonjingrit works in Thailand as an organizer and recruits new members.

Phairot Montonjingrit Thailand

I was born 22nd January 1960. I am the president of the union at Thep-pattana Paper factory. I have been working at Thep-pattana Paper factory since 16 May 1983.

I joined the plant level union in 1985. I was then elected to the union committee in 1995. The Thep-pattana Paper Union has been affiliated to PPFT, Paper and Printing Federation of Thailand, since long time; and PPFT has been giving

education support to the union. Under the leadership of PPFT led by Brother Piyachet Kaewkard and later Brother Adul Butsa, I was requested to assist in organizing unorganized workplaces as well as recovering old affiliates of PPFT.

Trade Union difficulties

Although the initiative was good, there were lots of limitations and I could not contribute to PPFT as much as I would have liked. Now with the new leadership of PPFT Brother Witaya Inwan, I feel that I can now work to organize new workplaces with the full support of the current

general secretary who has been providing me lots of information and identification of potential workplaces we should focus and organize.

A long way to school

In terms of formal education, I finished Grade-4 in 1972. I could not continue further education because we were living in a very remote area where there was no school – we would have to walk 7.5 kilometres to reach the nearest school which provided class -5 to 7.

When I first joined the union, I did not know much about unionism. But when I was elected to become union representative, I felt I had the meaningful role to represent and bring out voices of friends and co-workers.

Working conditions, health and safety

My interest is how to improve working conditions and health and safety standard of workers. Also, I love to meet new workers at unorganized workplaces and motivate them to organize union.

The recent success of the Thep-pattana Paper union was setting up workers' saving cooperative. Workers are happy with the cooperative.

I am very happy with my role as member of the organizing team of PPFT. For me, organising work is a very exciting activity. I go to visit workers and new friends with my motorbike.

Sometimes I started a conversation with workers in unorganized workplaces



Phairot Montonjingrit, Bangkok 12 October 2008.

by asking them if there's a job vacancy at the factory that I can apply for work.

Fear of being dismissed

Sometimes I got workers' attention and they were interested to talk to me about union activity; but there were also times when they did not want to talk about organizing union. In many cases, workers wanted to have union but were worried the employer would find out and they would be dismissed. A lot of workers are not aware about the labour law. As trade unionist, we must not be discouraged. Even though we can not succeed today but some day we will.

Phairot Montonjingrit



Chile



– Sweden gave us opportunities and recieved political refugees during the dictatorship, says Juan Palma.

Juan Palma

Chile

I was born 16th of April 1961.

I have been working as a graphical worker for all my professional life. I finished my graphical studies by the year 1978 and was then ready to start my profession. Meanwhile I was working as a graphical worker. I became a member of the union and have been working for five different employers since then. Right now am I employed for Quebecor in Santiago, and work also half time for the union. In 1997 I was elected union chairman at my workplace.

I was active in the union during the

Pinochet-regime and witnessed when the dictatorship forbade all types of resistance. For example, the activities of CONAGRA ceased, and my grandfather and father was forced to escape to Argentina. Sweden were during this time, of great importance to us in Chile when they agreed to receive political refugees. It was a difficult period and Sweden gave us chileans opportunities and this support from Sweden has continued in various ways.

Global cooperation

There are several international collaborations across the boarders, globally and in Latin America. We are participating actively through different union net-

works and with the support of the global agreement, signed between UNI, Union Network International and Quebecor in 2007.

Reconstruction and democracy

The struggle that led to democracy in 1987 and the reconstruction of CONAGRA in 1985 are very emotional and positive for me, but we still have a long way to go. Although we today have democracy in Chile it is difficult to get a real trade union movement. Unfortunately, the individual approach has a strong position in today's Chile.

For me it is of great importance that workers continues to be part of, and participate in, different types of union networks. It is also very important for me to always remain loyal and ready for new challenges.

Juan Palma

INFO

Juan Palma and Camilla Lundh proposed, from different directions, to form a union network between workers and unions at the premises of Quebecor. They also proposed a global frame agreement between Quebecor and UNI. Both proposals were realised. The union network was formed after years of union struggle and the global frame agreement between Quebecor and UNI was signed in 2007.



*Juan Palma outside the premises of CONAGRA, Santiago
3 December 2008.*



Outside the Quebecor factory in Santiago, Chile 21 September 2006. Bengt-Åke Karlsson to the left.

Bridges between Chile and Sweden

Approximately 16 million inhabitants live in this long and narrow country, of which 5.8 million live in Santiago. The climate is harshly cold and rainy in the south. In the north lies one of the world's driest deserts "Atacama".

Chile is a country with a very tough story. In 1810 Chile became an independent state after having been a Spanish colony. This was the starting point for a period of democracy between 1818-1973 which was broken only during the anarchy in 1830 - and 1930's.

Coalmines owned by USA

In 1970 the socialist Salvador Allende

was elected president. During his time at office Allende nationalized the United States owned coalmines. This caused strong reactions amongst the wealthy upper classes. In September 11th 1973, Allende was forced from office with violence by Augusto Pinochet and the socialist experiment faced a violent end.

Under Pinochet, the Chileans faced a bloody military coup. The dictator ruled the country until 1990. Democracy has, since then, once again taken its place and have had the opportunity to make its mark on Chile, but the wounds are still deep and difficult to heal.

Graphical workers begin to organize

Even here, as in other parts of the world, did the graphics organize themselves early. The first trade union was formed in the late 17th century. In the lead was the typographer Luis Emilo Recabarren. The union was based upon solidarity and equality. In order to become stronger and achieve success with their demands did the union collaborate with unskilled labourer, industrial workers and intellectuals. The common goal was to build a society upon solidarity, with social security and equal distribution, where workers actively funded their pensions to be paid after a full career.

Global frame agreements

The graphical union in Chile has broadened its activities and work in a manner similar to ours. Instead of central collective agreements, the union has a collective agreement on business and at the workplace. The female workers are usually employed by temporary agencies and their conditions are often worse than the permanent employees.

New members

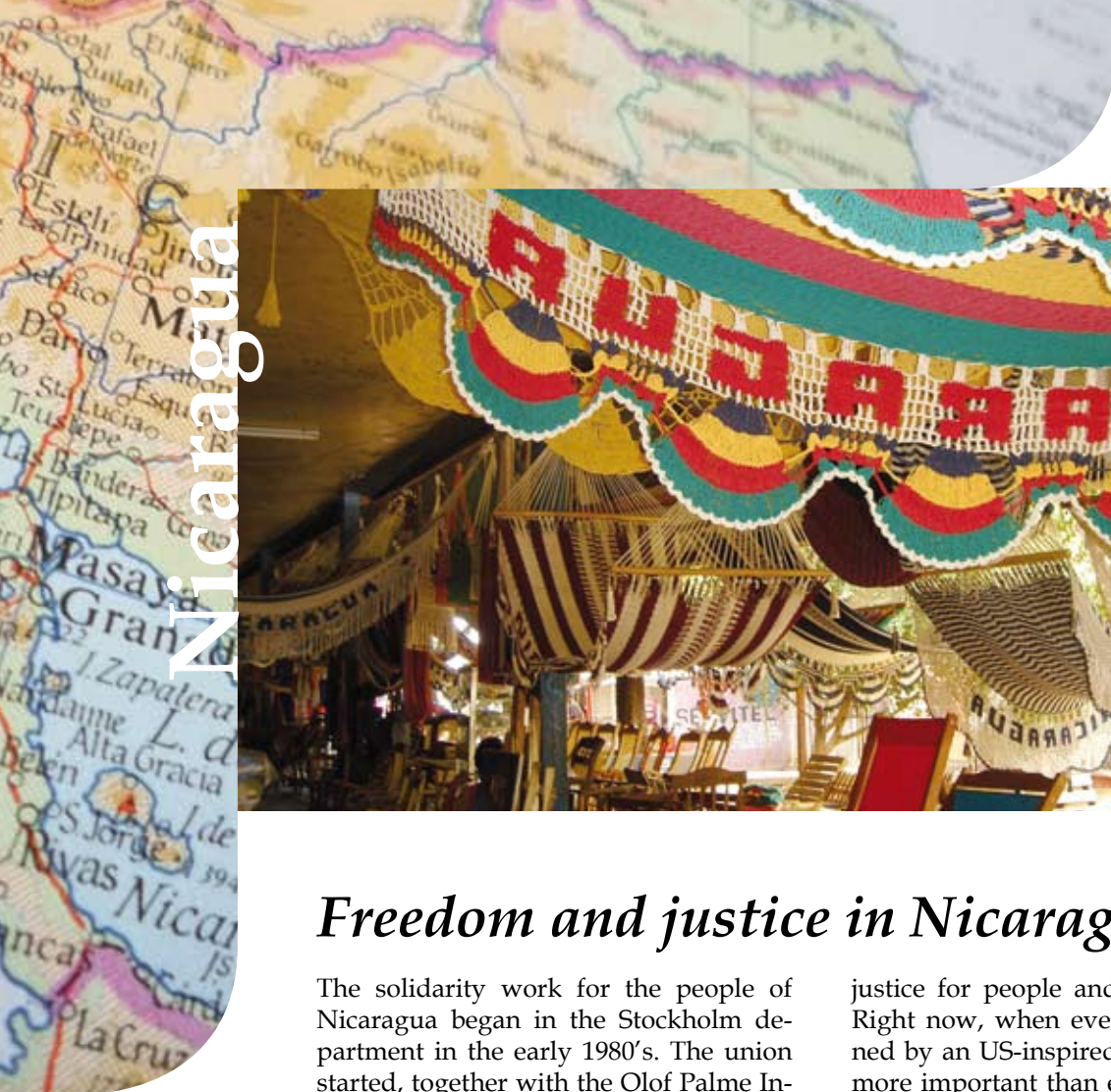
Through multilateral cooperation between the Chilean CONAGRA union, Union Network International and the Graphic Workers' Union, has CONAGRA's resources and opportunities increased in terms of outreach, recruitment and organization. New unions are formed and new members have received



Bengt-Åke Karlsson in Santiago 2 December 2008.

union training. The membership has also increased in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

- Me and Leif Mettävainio visited Santiago in Chile during autumn 2008. We met a strong belief in the future says Bengt-Åke Karlsson. This gave us strength and shows that our international work is of great importance. This was something that was also confirmed many times during our meetings with the members of CONAGRA, at both companies and the union.



Freedom and justice in Nicaragua

The solidarity work for the people of Nicaragua began in the Stockholm department in the early 1980's. The union started, together with the Olof Palme International Center predecessor AIC, two projects in Nicaragua; "Duplanic" in 1989 and "Imprenta" in 1990.

Time to stand up for our rights

Göran Söderlund who was responsible for the projects motivated the efforts like this: "They are struggling with the same issues that we have always valued highly, freedom, democracy and

justice for people and for the workers. Right now, when everything is threatened by an US-inspired government, it is more important than ever that we make ourselves helpful so that the union and popular movements are able to safeguard its rights.

The importance of information

If the trade union movement, popular education organizations, cooperatives and health care organizations should have a chance to develop, they need equipment in order to educate their

members and provide information. Then our projects are significance.

Knowledge and qualification

Marvin Largaespada was for many years the general secretary of CST, the graphical trade union in Nicaragua.

- The Swedish Graphic Workers' Union and Göran Söderlund gave me and others knowledge and tools to deal with international trade union activities, says Marwin.

- I also had the opportunity to visit Sweden and participate at trade union courses to talk about the situation in Nicaragua.

The tragedy

20 October 1997 was a black day. The unions third president and international secretary Göran Söderlund, his wife Lena, daughter Anna, the official Stig Sundström and the project manager Louis Fourcade all died in a plane crash in Costa Rica.

"I will never forget that day. I was at a union conference in Lycksele when Lars-Åke Sjögren from federal office called and told about the tragic news. Many years after the terrible accident, friends in various parts of the world honours Göran Söderlund with a minute of silence, light candles or organizes memory meetings", says Leif Mettävainio.

Göran Söderlund had been working on projects in Nicaragua together with Louis Fourcade for several years. Göran had planned to show Nicaragua for his family and his friend Stig. He took them with him on the journey when the project was about to end.



Marvin Largaespada. Since 2000 Head of Department UNI Americas Graphical, Panama.



Göran Söderlund.



Sommai Saranjit, Amnuay Iemraksa and Somsri Witwet.

Positive changes in Thailand

Thailand is today a paradise for multinational corporations. Weak labour laws, low unionisation rates, corruption and unstable democracy creates a situation where multinational corporations are able to act, more or less, undisturbed.

The Paper and Printing Federation of Thailand managed despite this, to organize the corporations employees in the packaging sector. Even members and trade unions in the domestic industry and the employees of the Bangkok Post's, and their local trade unions belongs to PPFT.

The graphics in Thailand has undoubtedly showed that hard work gives results.

In 2008 PPFTs increased their membership with about 1 500 members.

Small resources

Unions in Thailand have today a small amount of resources and there is neither officials nor union full-time staff to turn to. Trade union representatives in the workplaces works both for their own local trade unions and PPFT. It means a lot of late evenings and weekends for

the PPFTs board, and the work hours are really long, filled with hard work.

Cooperation with PPFT

Since 2006 has The Graphic Workers' Union and Swedish Paper Workers Union organized a cooperation with the Paper and Printing Federation of Thailand. The Thai Federation organizes mainly workers in the printing, packaging and paper industry.

The cooperation between Sweden and Thailand aims to recruit and organize more members and to form local trade unions at the workplaces in Thailand. It organizes continuous training for the PPFT committee and Board. The Trade union educations take place during the weekends, with recruitment, organization, equality and democracy on the schedule. Simple accommodations, at a low cost, are much more the exception than the rule when you meet and get together for education or meetings.

Hard work for gender equality

PPFT has invested heavily in its work on gender equality. Iemraksa Amnuy was elected president in 2008. It is unusual with women working as union leaders in Thailand. Several other important posts in PPFT have female representatives and even the treasurer is female. Women have also different types of informal networks, where they help and support each other.



The General Secretary of PPFT, Wittaya Inwan.



Bombay 8 Febraury 2009.

India - a modern day republic with a million graphical workers

There are approximately almost a million graphical workers in India. Despite the fact that resources clearly are unfairly divided, a lot of people in India are better off than before.

Several of the multinational packing industry corporations are stationed in India. The Tetra Pak plant is located outside the industrial town of Pune, 150 kilo-

meters south-east of Bombay. At the state of the art facilities of Tetra Pak, 4 billion milk cartons are produced yearly and the plant is capable of increasing production considerably.

Multinational companies

Atlas Copco, Alfa Laval, SKF, Sandvik and H&M are other examples of multina-

tional corporations with Swedish connections that have put up shop in India.

One of the biggest domestic corporations is Tata, which amongst other things produces electronics, cars and even owns and runs whole villages. Lately, IT and the software industry also have helped put India on the map.

5-10 % of all workers are organized in unions. The unions of the country are centrally organized in two general directions, following: religious views and party political.

Recruitment agencies

One of the unions' major concerns is the great number of workers employed through recruitment agencies, and who are not permitted to organise themselves. Many of them are being discriminated, they do not get access to the staff dining room, or are not allowed on the buses that pick up the other employees. The minimum wages are prescribed by law and in some places binding agreements are made locally. Even what types of nightly labour women are allowed to perform are statutory.

Meetings with trade union

Camilla Lundh and Leif Mettävainio had the privilege of meeting the executive committee as well as many of the active members of AINEF, All India Newspaper Employees Federation, during an intense week in February, 2009. They visited the offices of newspapers Times of India and



Camilla Lundh and M.L. Talwar 9 February 2009.

Saakal, and giant packing company Tetra Pak, where they also had the opportunity of meeting members of management and company staff. Camilla and Leif had also been given the task to follow up on Tej Quebecor India. However, they weren't allowed inside the company, which as it turned out is run by Tej alone. Former employees had gathered outside the factory and could reveal that production had been terminated on December 14, 2008, but that the company still hired person-



M.L. Talwar and Madan Phadnis, Bombay 8 February 2009. Madan passed away shortly after this photo was taken.

nel by the hour - for wages below the statutory. Since Quebecor's company name still was visible on a sign, and a link on it's web page still up, it's management in Canada was contacted and urged to immediately see to this - on account of how badly Tej reflected on the company.

A life with political struggle

Camilla and Leif also visited the chairman of AINEF, Madan Phadnis, who at the time was critically ill and being treated in his home. Madan had decided not to pass on in a hospital. Madan Phadnis

was born 1924. Already at ten years old, Madan worked for the unions, and was politically involved. A graffiti painter for the time, he wrote and painted political messages of freedom on walls and house fronts. He was put in jail as a youngster, and over the years spent a lot of time in prison for his involvement with unions, and his political work. For some time Madan shared prison corridors with legendary freedom guru Mahatma Gandhi. A couple of weeks after Camilla's and Leif's visit, Madan passed on from the earthly stage.



Saakal Printing outside Pune, 10 February 2009.

INFO

- Over a billion inhabitants speaking 22 official languages, the biggest being English and Hindi.
- The four biggest religions Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are important for Indians, both in every-day life and concerning holidays.
- During 1857-1947, India was a British colony. When the British rule ended, the country was divided into two; India and Pakistan.
- Discrimination on grounds of caste is not allowed according to the constitution, but the situation for "the Untouchables" is still very hard.
- 2/3 of the population live on the country side and live directly or indirectly off the land.
- India's largest export revenues come from the textile industry and the metal industry, despite the country's extensive farming.
- 3/4 of the working population earns 2 USD or less per day.



Above: Meeting - New start international activities.
Höör 23 March 2005. Below: Valentin Vega, President of
CONAGRA and Leif Mettäväinio, GF, 3 December 2008.



Education for gender equality in Beirut. GF, UNI and Lebanon Printing and Bookbinders Union, 27 November 2004.

International work for gender equality

The gender imbalance in trade union missions and wage differentials, usually at the disadvantage of women, is not just a challenge for the union, but also a global problem.

ITUC, International Trade Union Confederation, revealed in a report presented in march 2009, that the global wage gap between men and women is 22 percent. This could be compared with previous official estimates of 16 percent. The wage differentials are larger in the private sector than in the public. The report also shows that the trade union membership and collective bargaining leads to a more equal wage between women and men.

The union has at various times, and in many projects, been involved in gender

training courses and seminars on the international stage. The union led, with the help of UNI, a gender project in North Africa and the Middle East with activities including Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritania and Tunisia between 2004-2008. Both female and male members and representatives from the unions in each country have been participating.

Unfortunately it is not easy, and in many cases very difficult, for female members and elected representatives to participate in union activities. The women who has been participating in activities over the years has received more self-confidence and tools that makes it possible to participate in union activities and commissions of trust.



Camilla Lundh and Leif Mettävainio outside the gates of Quebecor in India.

Global frame agreements and ILO

Globalization is a reality and the international trade union work is becoming more and more important as a counterweight. We want to have a globalization based on democracy, trade union- and human rights.

It is possible to mitigate the negative effects of globalization. A good example of this is the Global frame agreements with multinational companies. Global agreement refers to the United Nations ILO conventions on fundamental trade union and human rights such as the right to organize trade union, the right to bargain collectively, prohibition of child labour and the prohibition of discrimination.

A corporation who signed a global frame agreement can be labelled by the unions as a corporation that acts fair towards it's employees.

Our global union network, Union Network International, UNI, signed, with the support of our union, a global agreement with the multinational cooperation's Quebecor in 2007 and Elanders in 2009.

After several years of hard struggle UNI managed to sign a global frame agreement with the printing giant Quebecor. The Graphic Workers Union has since then, in various ways, supported Quebecor's employees and contributed with significant resources, such as education and organization of the network and the trade unions in Quebecor. The global frame agreement between Elanders and UNI were negotiated and signed in consensus.

Global frame agreements are, unlike so-called codes of conduct, an agreement between two parties. The purpose is also

to establish unions and create networks between employees across national borders. A union network is an important part of the global agreements. The interactions between workers from multinational cooperation's across national borders produce networks, new interfaces and more potential for influence to act together. The networks are also needed to make sure that the agreements remains respected. Union success in multinational cooperation's may also contribute to positive spill-over effects, locally, regionally and nationally for trade unions in their countries.

INFO

ILO, International Labour Organisation and the basic trade union and human rights, is the UN body for labour issues. The ILO consists of the representatives of social partners and government representatives. Ulf Edström, LO, Director of international affairs, represent LO in the ILOs Governing Board as a party representative of Sweden. ILO was founded in 1919 and has, over the years, adopted nearly 200 conventions on rights at work. Eight of these conventions are especially important and consists of what is known as basic trade union and human rights.

ILO's eight core conventions have become a minimum standard for basic working conditions worldwide.

The eight core conventions are:



The UN symbol.



Ulf Edström.

1. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.
2. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining.
3. Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
4. Forced Labour.
5. Abolition of Forced Labour.
6. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation).
7. Minimum Age Convention.
8. Equal Remuneration Convention.



Adriana Rosenzviag in Jönköping.

UNI, Union Network International

UNI was formed in January 2000 by the Communications International, FIET – The white collar and services grouping, the International Graphical Federation and the Media and Entertainment International.

UNI is a global trade union network with 13 sectors. Besides the graphical sector does UNI consist of 12 other sectors. Approximately 900 trade unions with about 20 million members is connected to UNI.

Adriana Rosenzviag, who was elected General Secretary of International Graphical Federation in 1998, was also elected responsible for the graphical sector in UNI in 2000.

UNI activities take place on the global arena. International solidarity work, education, union organizing, campaigns, networking, dialogue with multinational cooperation's and global frame agreements is at the top of the UNI agenda.



Det Fackliga Löftet

Vi lovar och försäkrar
att aldrig någonsin
under några omständigheter
arbeta på lägre lön
eller på sämre villkor
än de vi nu har lovat varandra.

Vi lovar varandra detta
i den djupa insikten
att om vi alla håller detta löfte
så måste arbetsgivaren
uppfylla våra krav!

The Trade Union Vow

We do solemnly swear
That we will never and under
any circumstances
Work for lower wages
or under worse conditions
than we no promise one another.

We make this Vow,
in the secure knowledge
that if we all are true to our pledge
the employer will be forced
to meet our demands.

La Promesa Sindical

Prometemos y aseguramos
que jamás y por ningún motivo
trabajaremos en peores condiciones
o con sueldo más bajos
del que ahora prometemos.

Nos prometemos esto, en el más
profundo convencimiento deque
todos mantendremos esta promesa.
! Asi, el patron debe cumplir
con nuestras exigencies



Redaktionskommitté



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Fotografer:

- Leif Mettäväinö har fotograferat alla bilder exklusive listan nedan;
- SCANPIX (grodan omslag)
- Valentin Vega (s 17)
- Juan Palma (s 20, 54, 82)
- Rebecca Selberg (s 22, 56, 84)
- Grafiska Fackförbundet (s 23, 57, 85 bild på Göran, s 99 bild på Erica)
- Seppo Sinimaa (s 30)
- Jonas Lundborg (s 31)
- David Henley (s 32)
- The Indian EXPRESS (s 38, 66, 94 bild på Camilla och Leif)
- LO (s 39, 67, 95 bild på Ulf)
- Ricardo Elías Campos Rodríguez (s 64, 92 Bild på Valentin och Leif)
- Denny Lorentzen (s 6, 44, 72 bilden på Tommy, s 99 bilden på Leif)
- Johanna Arkåsen (s 99 bilden på José)

”Vi vill ha en
globalisering
som bygger på
demokrati, fackliga
och mänskliga
rättigheter!”



Grafiska Fackförbundet Mediafacket



Med stöd av SIDA har detta
material tagits fram.
SIDA svarar inte för innehållet.