

# MOBILIZE AGAINST GLOBALIZATION

Join the November 30, 1999 Day of Action Against Global Corporate Rule

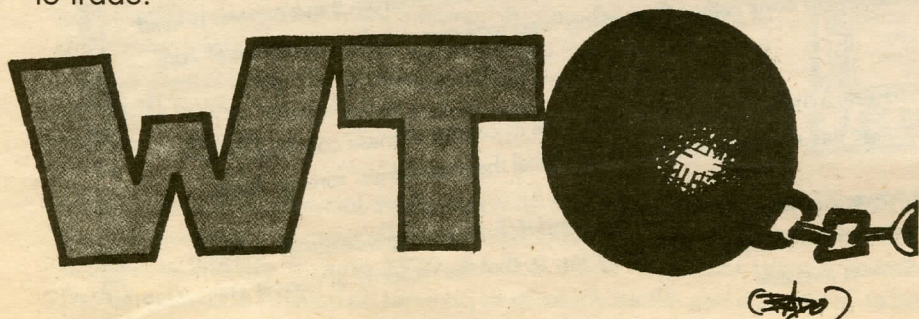
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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE 101

### What is the WTO?

You and I can't vote at the World Trade Organization, but its decisions might make the next vote you cast for government meaningless.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed in 1994 during the Uruguay Round of international trade negotiations for the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It was founded without consulting citizens anywhere. The goal of the WTO is to facilitate trade among member nations by promoting free trade and using punitive measures against countries that pose barriers to trade.



### ...And Why Should I Care?

The problem is how those "barriers" are defined. Measures considered as impediments to free trade include subsidies provided by governments to help local or national businesses survive, safety and environmental standards, and rules ensuring provision of services to all citizens. Barriers could be everything from subsidies for struggling farm economies, through stipulations to keep jobs at home and measures to establish better labour standards in sweatshops, to protecting local schools from falling into the hands of private companies.

The bottom line is that the 134 member countries of the WTO are under incredible pressure from highly paid, high powered lobbyists around the globe. These lobbyists have one goal: to convince governments to stop protecting people's right to safe, quality products and to protect big business' access to big profits. These lobbyists and the big companies they work for have spent the last thirty years convincing governments to get out of the business of governing. Now they want unfettered access to every market in every country, including vital public programmes.

Not even health care and education have guaranteed protection from these free trade agreements. In June 1999, US Trade Ambassador Charlene Barchefsky announced that health care and education should be on WTO's free trade agenda—and that means many other countries will follow suit. How do you feel about Wal-Mart running your school? Or about your government being barred from placing high standards on prescription drugs and health services?

Corporations can't vote, and our governments' real commitments are to the electorate. Our governments should be committed to citizens, both through domestic policy promises and, more concretely, international agreements. Governments have signed agreements like the United Nations' Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights and International Labour Organisation pacts to ensure that everyone lives in a healthy environment and has access to a decent job, all levels of education, health care, and supports in hard times.

At the WTO, our governments are peddling the business lobby's agenda, but we still have a chance to bring global trade talks back to issues like fair wages and working conditions, education, health care, the environment, and eradication of poverty.

Last year, thanks to international public pressure, big business and international trade bodies were forced to back down on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment. That "Bill of Corporate Rights" was very similar to the trade deal currently under discussion at the WTO. The latest round of WTO trade talks take place in Seattle, November 29 – December 3, 1999.

With Files From: CFS, Council of Canadians, JustAct, People for Fair Trade

### The WTO's Track Record on Issues that Matter to You

The World Trade Organization is the enforcement body of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a world-wide "free trade" agreement. It is currently promoting a global, corporate-managed trade deal—what critics have dubbed a "Bill of Rights for Big Business"—at any cost.

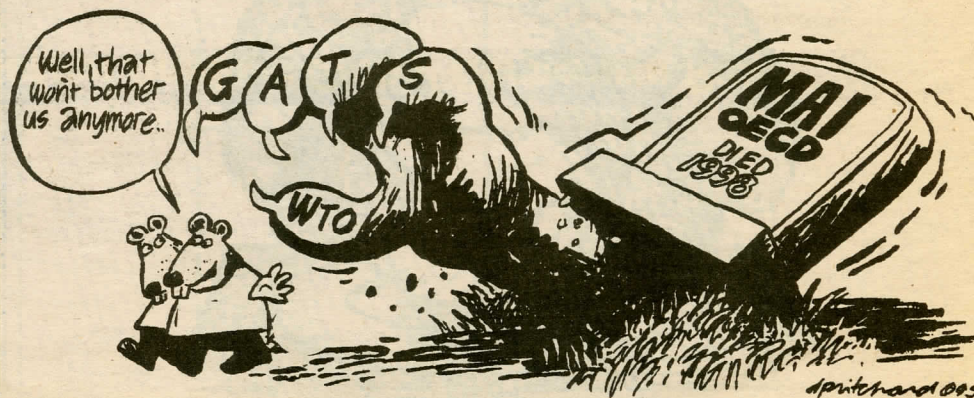
The WTO's policies discourage or overrule local legislation that supports local business, economic sanctions against human rights-abusing countries, or measures to protect people, animals and ecosystems. Instead of using its influence to fight poverty, it facilitates down-sizing and sweatshops.

Three WTO trade lawyers, meeting in Geneva behind closed doors, settle trade disputes. Their track record so far clearly favours profiteers over the public interest:

- The WTO ruled that the European Union could not ban hormone treated beef. This ruling allows the U.S. to punish European businesses and governments with stiff trade tariffs—all because the EU tried to protect people from risky food.
- In other rulings, the WTO has struck down laws protecting endangered sea turtles, small-scale banana farmers in the Caribbean, and part of the U.S. Clean Air Act.
- In Canada, rural mail carriers barred from joining labour unions complained to the WTO that their counterparts in the U.S. and Mexico were allowed to unionize. The WTO's ruling? Justice denied.
- In 1996, the state of Massachusetts enacted a boycott on government purchases from Burma, as part of the international movement against the Myanmar (Burmese) military dictatorship's atrocious human rights record. The Massachusetts law, very similar to laws passed in the 1980s against South African apartheid, was struck down by the WTO.
- The WTO recently ruled against an agreement to protect Canada's automotive industry. The ruling will likely result in heavy wage and job losses in Canada's manufacturing sector.

These are the measures imposed by the WTO—can you imagine what will happen when our schools, hospitals, natural resources like water, and remaining public utilities are opened up to international trade?

**It will take you and I getting involved in events like the November 30<sup>th</sup> No to WTO Day of Action all across North America and around the world to effectively oppose corporate trade treaties!**



With Files From: Canadian Federation of Students, Council of Canadians, Public Citizen

no to the wto • no millennium round of trade talks without representation • no to the wto



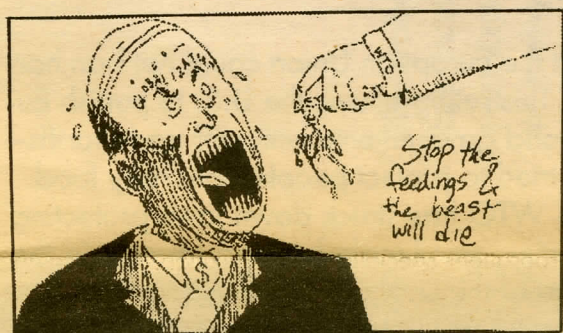
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## WTO AND "FREE TRADE" PROFITS DON'T TRICKLE DOWN

The global economy has been expanding by leaps and bounds since World War II. The 1990's promised new opportunities for wealth and prosperity—but not for everyone. In fact, for average people, the clock has been set back: most governments are providing less and less funding for social programmes, the price of basic utilities like phones and electricity is rising out of control, and real incomes are a lot lower than they were ten years ago.

The argument for Free Trade goes something like this. Eliminate import/export tariffs and taxes on investment by foreign corporations and other barriers to trade and investment. Companies are then free to invest in any country without being subject to either preference or discrimination.



The result, it is argued, will be unfettered, global competition in one giant economy. Supposedly, the benefits of this system are lower prices, more goods to choose from, and the spread of advanced technology throughout the developing world.

But, in order for it to be fully effective, corporations must be able to challenge not just tariffs and taxes, but all forms of social welfare laws, pro-union policies, minimum wages, laws protecting endangered species, forests, and even regulations on dumping of chemical waste.

For most of us, the result of global free trade is anything but freedom.



With files from: Young Democratic Socialists

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### Open Letter to Mike Moore, WTO Director General The WTO Is No Friend of the World's Poor

Re. If You Really Care About Freedom, Cancel Third World Debt and End World Bank/IMF Structural Adjustment

Dear Director-General Mike Moore:

Champions of the World Trade Organization claim that expanding the WTO with more forced deregulation of international trade will help poor countries to develop economically. My experience is the opposite.

To benefit from international trade, developing countries must be freed from the crushing burden of external debt and be given the freedom to implement their own economic policies.

Currently the economic policies of many developing countries are dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, a body controlled by wealthy donor countries. Developing countries are pushed to increase their exports, but much of the money earned from these exports is used to service debts to the IMF and World Bank rather than being used for basic needs such as health care and education.

What's worse, the debt crisis keeps the IMF and the World Bank in control of these countries' economic policies. In order to change this situation, we must first cancel these countries' foreign debts.

Rather than expanding the power of the WTO, World Bank and IMF, it must be weakened. Support must be provided to popular movements in developing countries, so that the majority of people can choose policies that are in their own interests.

I oppose the "Millennium Round" expansion of the WTO. If rich countries want to help the poor countries, let them cancel the debts and remove the weight of structural adjustment policies from the backs of the poor.

I support the demands of popular movements in the Global South for no new round of trade talks at the WTO, cancellation of third world debt, and an end to structural adjustment.

For global solidarity and justice,

A concerned citizen

[For more information, please contact Preamble: [www.preamble.org/cje](http://www.preamble.org/cje)]

Source: Dennis Brutus, Honorary Co-President, Jubilee 2000 Africa, Board Member of CCO

### Legacy of Global Free Trade

#### The Growing Gap Between the Rich and the Poor

Number of the world's 100 biggest economies that are businesses, not countries: 51

Number of countries in which incomes are lower than one decade ago: 100

Factor by which average CEO's salary was bigger than average factory worker's salary in 1980: 42:1

Factor by which average CEO's salary was bigger than average factory worker's salary in 1997: 326:1

% decrease in wages of Canadian 18-30 year-olds between 1989 and 1998: 30

% of Aboriginal youth in Canada living in poverty: 44

% unemployment among Black youth in the U.S.: 17

SOURCE: Institute for the Elimination of Poverty and Genocide, Statistics Canada.



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## WTO AND PUBLIC SERVICES

# Higher Education For Sale

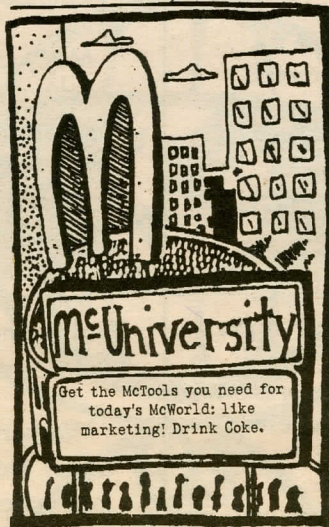
The mechanism to open up public programmes like education to private international corporations is already part of the WTO—through the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Just a few well-placed resolutions at the WTO meetings in Seattle will allow wide-open trade in public services.

Once education is open for business, the tide of privatization will rush in, and governments will be barred from turning it back. If a country agrees to include education in GATS, all levels of government and even non-governmental agencies have to fall in line. The WTO has the power to punish any violation of its agreements with penalties amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars every year. Or, WTO-sanctioned tariffs can be imposed that make a country's exports impossible to sell.

GATS is an existing agreement, so we already can read what it says. It gives foreign corporations the guaranteed right to set up an operation and apply on an equal footing with local organizations for government funding. It gives them the right to deliver services across borders without being required to invest a dime in your country. Governments cannot treat service suppliers differently on the basis of whether they are private or public, for-profit or non-profit.

Until now, GATS has not made much of a difference to higher education because governments generally have not applied it to their public services. This is about to change. In June 1999, the U.S. trade negotiator gave a speech declaring the U.S. wanted all services, particularly health and education, to be

up for negotiation. And the European Union's negotiator has described health and education as "ripe for liberalization", or privatization. In preparation for GATS negotiations, the WTO contracted a private firm, the Global Alliance for Transnational Education, to document evidence of policies around the world that restrict trade in educational services.



The WTO can even reach into a country and interfere with how professionals are accredited. The WTO's Council for Trade in Services is empowered to set up review bodies to assess whether "qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements do not constitute unnecessary barriers to trade in services." Any measures of this kind cannot be, in the opinion of WTO officials, "more burdensome than necessary to ensure the quality of the service."

Open trade in public education may not be the WTO's top priority, but GATS has clauses requiring that WTO members shall enter into successive rounds of negotiations, and "progressive liberalization shall be advanced in each such round."

If it feels like another year, another trade agreement to worry about, that's because our governments are playing the field—with the U.S. and Canada often taking the lead. An army of trade bureaucrats regularly file into scheduled negotiations with a predetermined goal: non-stop liberalization. At the WTO meetings in Seattle this year, we should tell them they can't keep meeting this way.

Source: British Columbia Teachers' Federation's *Teacher Magazine*, September 1999

## Trade in Public Education: The Path of No Return

For-profit learning companies see public education systems as multi-billion dollar, untapped markets. That's why they're pushing so hard to ensure that "education services" are fully opened up to trade negotiations. The Millennium Round of WTO trade talks in Seattle will re-open the debate on all issues—here is what's at stake for public education:

1. Once a country has signed on to the existing General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), no new restrictions can be imposed on foreign education providers without giving some form of compensation to the countries affected by such measures. In accordance with the so-called "rollback" rule, member countries must eventually open up their markets further, gradually lifting more and more restrictions on trade in public services like education. So far, no government has fully opened up its education sector without any restrictions—but the push is on from the for-profit education industry.



2. Throughout the first round of GATS negotiations, the most hotly debated issue was whether or not public funding for national educational institutions represented a barrier to free trade. Unable to reach consensus, countries put these talks on hold.

3. Under GATS, the educational standards of a given country could constitute a barrier to trade.

4. A professor in New Zealand (the country that has most opened up education to GATS so far) studied the results of a country's unreservedly opening up its education system to GATS. She concluded that no public authority would be able to restrict a foreign supplier in any of the following areas:

- the number of suppliers of education in a given subject;
- the total value of education services per sub-sector;
- the overall number of institutions in a given sub-sector or subject area;
- the number of teachers in higher-education;
- the legal form of the partnerships that an education services supplier may adopt to implant itself in a given "market";
- the share of the market held by foreign suppliers or the amount of authorised foreign investments.

*"Even though American schools are moving rapidly toward choice, vouchers and charter schools, it's a tough market to crack. The traditional system is fiercely defended by a squad of vigilante middle-aged women: I call them the bitch-ilanties."*

Gerald R. Odening, Vice-President  
Smith Barney Investment

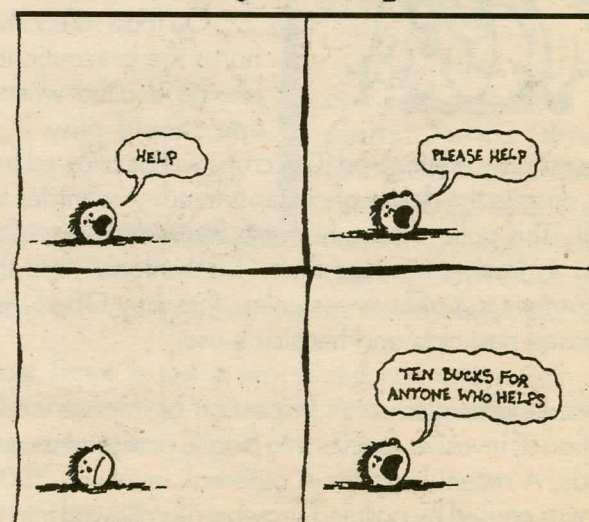
5. Opening up public education to free trade would give a free hand to a small number of transnational corporations specialising in education. These companies could establish subsidiaries wherever they pleased by using—for example—computerized, ready-made, and standardized teaching modules. Such modules would likely be based on a single system of values and would project a single outlook on reality.

6. GATS can claim authority over any service that is not fully, publicly funded. On average, higher education in OECD countries is funded to the tune of 25% by private sources (tuition fees, donations, etc.). Already, free trade is forcing countries to dismantle public education. In Mexico, the federal government was told that, in order to receive World Bank assistance, it must eliminate its free tuition policy. The reason: to ensure that less students enrolled in higher education, limiting numbers to "those who have more chance of success."

Students and professors at the National Autonomous University of Mexico have been on strike against such free trade policies in education and government cutbacks for over 6 months.

The lines are drawn—and students around the world are mobilising and taking inspiration from efforts in the global South.

### The Glory of Capitalism



Source: Canadian Federation of Students, 180/MDE, Education International



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## WTO AND THE ARMS RACE

### Arms Dealers Make a Killing

Globalization. At first, the word rings positive: to make universal, to merge forces, to act on a giant scale. To globalize. What could be better?

But student activists for peace, justice and human rights, are making connections between the growth of neo-liberal, free-trade policies and the strengthening of the new military-corporate complex—a relationship that places trade and investment interests before the rights of citizens.

According to William D. Hartung of the World Policy Institute, while the WTO is pushing to suppress all public regulations of trade on the grounds that they represent "unfair subsidies," the military industry is receiving (in the U.S. case) billions of dollars in government subsidies. Military contractors such as Lockheed Martin, Boeing, and Raytheon are allowed to make "kickbacks" to foreign corporations through agreements that shift jobs and investments overseas in exchange for the purchase of U.S. weapons.

And these arms end up in the hands of some of the world's worst human rights abusers. For instance, despite having cited Indonesia for human rights abuses, the U.S. has continually provided torture equipment, military hardware and training to this nation. It has only been through grassroots pressure regarding Indonesia's treatment of East Timor that arms sales to Indonesia have recently been postponed.

Under WTO rules, the broad boycott campaign that helped force the end of official apartheid in South Africa would be illegal. At the same time, the WTO can grant special protection for military spending and international investment—and that will only serve to protect the dominance of the big military powers that abuse human rights and supply to dictators and despots.

Through global trade agreements, the WTO is creating a world system to maximize profits over people. In this system, military conglomerates continue to receive billions of dollars in weapons subsidies—billions that could be invested in education, health and nutrition worldwide.

Source: Student Peace Action Network

## WTO AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

### Sweatshops Thrive Under WTO Rule

The current system of global rules empowers multinational corporations while undermining democratic governments. Under this system, corporations and countries have an incentive to ignore dangerous workplaces, encourage sweatshops, bust unions, and pay poverty wages.

Many countries have already agreed to international treaties about workers' rights—to end forced labor and child labor, to stop discrimination, and to allow workers the freedom to organize unions. But these commitments are symbolic at best. These paper promises are not enforced. In fact, today it's easier to punish a country for violating patent laws than for using child labor!

But it doesn't have to be this way. The WTO enforces intellectual property rights and market access—so there is no reason why it couldn't also enforce core labor standards like the right to organize a union.

Workers from around the world are calling for strong international labor standards that would address sweatshop conditions. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked its affiliates in 143 countries—representing 124 million workers around the world—to lobby their governments for strong workers' rights in the WTO and other global institutions. On many American and Canadian college and university campuses, students are calling for an end to sweatshop and child labour and pushing for sweatshop labour-free university and college paraphernalia (hats, backpacks, shirts).

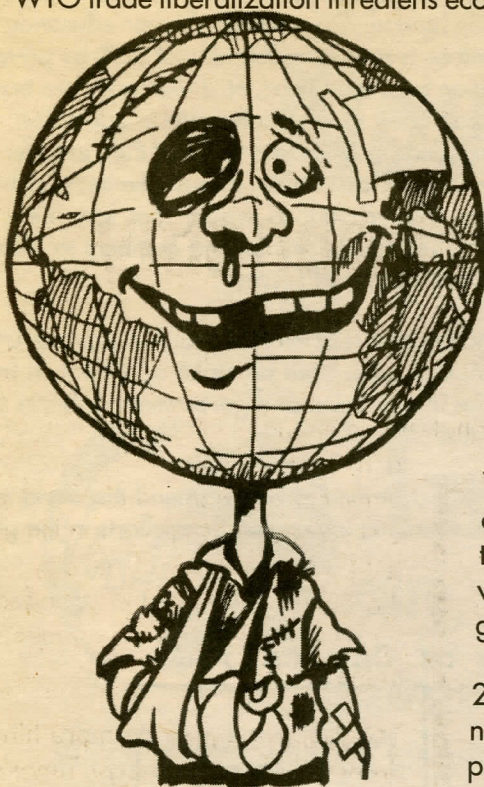
The campaign to derail the WTO's corporate agenda at its Seattle meetings is just part of a long-term campaign to ensure that democracy, human rights, environmental protection, and eradication of poverty are included in global trade talks.

Source: AFL-CIO

## WTO AND ENVIRONMENT

### Free Trade Makes Environmental and Health Protection Illegal

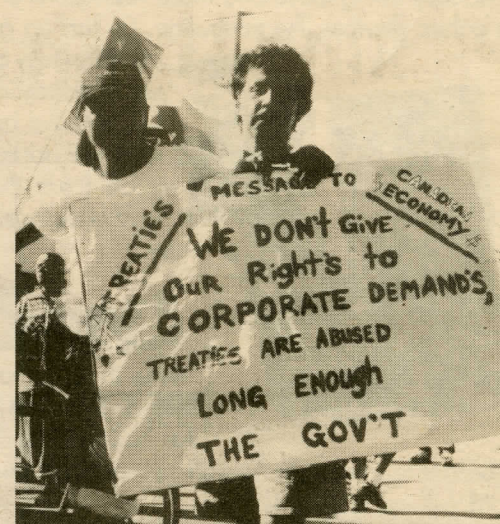
WTO trade liberalization threatens ecological sustainability and environmental justice. As an illustration, *The Ecologist* magazine estimates that the WTO threatens 80% of U.S. environmental standards and legislation.



The WTO's judgements and policies are a dirty laundry list of pollution, environmental degradation, and injustice:

1. Under pressure from big Venezuelan oil companies that opposed the U.S. Clean Air Act, the U.S. was forced to allow worse emissions from impure gasoline.
2. On food safety, the WTO ignores the precautionary principle—the idea that when uncertain, one should play it safe. This means genetically engineered (GE) crops will be allowed freely across borders, despite the desire of citizens in many countries to keep GE foods out. This policy is also harming family farmers, allowing corporations to freely introduce their " Frankenfood" into the market, forcing farmers out of business unless they buy GE seeds designed for increased pesticide and herbicide use.
3. Global trade rules also relax inspection of imports and allow the introduction of invasive species into fragile ecosystems—and our own backyards. A recent hepatitis A outbreak involving 300 Michigan children was caused by polluted strawberries allowed into the country because of trade liberalization.

4. The WTO Global Free Logging Agreement could affect tariff (border taxes) and non-tariff protections (other regulations), increasing logging by at least 3-4%. This would increase clear-cutting and compromise biodiversity, since the leading cause of species extinction is habitat loss.
5. Two-thirds of the world's indigenous communities live in old growth forests; an increase in logging would cause cultural and physical genocide. It would also provide more excuses for avoiding land claims settlements, with excuse that global trade deals don't allow for special provisions to preserve land for aboriginal people.
6. Because the WTO can rule consideration of the environment or human rights illegal in purchasing, requirements that governments and their contractors purchase environmentally-friendly products could become a barred activity. It can also rule out distinctions between products based on the way in which they're produced. This would make it illegal to certify products based on factors like minimal production of by-products, use of more animal-friendly traps and nets, and better labour practices.



Source: Student Environmental Action Coalition, Sierra Student Coalition, and Center for Environmental Citizenship, with assistance from the Rainforest Action Network and Friends of the Earth.



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## WTO AND DEVELOPMENT

### No Gains for Women in the Global South

Throughout the world, women perform the lion's share of domestic and subsistence work. Global trade deals mean that women will have to work harder, longer, and under worse conditions for their survival, and the survival of their families. The WTO capitalizes on the institutions that marginalize women in every area: agriculture, foreign debt, indigenous sustainability, sex trafficking, and immigration.

Multinational corporations invest in endeavors that maximize profits at the expense of peoples' livelihoods. Corporations don't generally invest profits back into the countries in which production takes place, nor into the preservation of their surrounding environments.

Debt is a crucial element in the subjugation of under-developed countries. Huge foreign debt leaves them at the mercy of multinational corporations for economic investment. Because foreign debt stunts and skews economic development, women end up in desperate situations that encourage sex trafficking, as a cash commodity.

Peasant women suffer from displacement from their traditional agricultural roles. Take the example of the Philippines. The major crops in the Philippines are rice, corn, sugar, coconut, tobacco, pineapple and bananas, which comprise ninety percent of agricultural land occupation. With trade liberalization, these staple crops are now grown to export, not sustain. As staple crops are being exported, commercial crops—like fresh cut flowers and asparagus—are being introduced to agricultural lands. Now that the staple crops no longer feed the people of the Philippines, they are left with cut flowers and asparagus, which account for less than one percent of agricultural land. The seeds of life itself are subject to free trade—big business is buying up seed patents at lightning speed. That means that traditional seeds passed down for generations now come with a price tag—the very peasants who cultivated

the seeds have to buy them back from companies like Cargill and Monsanto!

As a result of trade liberalization policies, agricultural workers—especially women, who have less right to land—have been displaced from their land and work. Many rural women displaced by agricultural deregulation seek jobs and are absorbed by the informal sector as casual workers. They work in high-productivity jobs making garments, toys, electronics and footwear. But they are "unskilled", so subcontractors employed by brand name clothing corporations are able to pay a cheap wage that gravely under-compensates a fourteen to eighteen hour work day. In these sweatshops, some women are manipulated into signing seven day working contracts under the guise that a seven day work week is a one time occurrence, then learn that a seven day work week is standard and over-

time is not paid.

Some women work in highly militarized free trade zones living in abhorrent quarters sharing one toilet, one set of cooking facilities for fifty women. Subcontractors are able to offer such low wages where labor regulations cannot be implemented or monitored. Labor standards are considered trade barriers to the WTO.

In the Philippines, as in other countries of the South, the WTO doesn't only eliminate trade barriers, it ensures the wealth of a minority of big businesses.

But the free trade game isn't all money—it has a human face: the face of women struggling to survive in a global economy.

Source: Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch Campaign



## AFTER THE GENOCIDE IN EAST TIMOR

### Picking Up the Pieces in a Globalized Economy

Western governments stood by and watched genocide unfold under the Indonesian military's occupation of East Timor, choosing to preserve trade links instead of protecting human rights.

Despite these genocidal policies, in August 1999 the East Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence. But East Timor has a hard road ahead—the tiny island nation will be depending on institutions and governments that for many years propped up the Indonesian military regime which so brutally invaded and occupied their homeland.

When the Indonesian dictator, Suharto, was forced from office in May 1998, East Timor's Nobel peace laureate Jose Ramos-Horta publicly thanked the International Monetary Fund. It had been IMF strictures imposed during the Asian economic meltdown which led to the protests and riots that had brought Suharto down.

This fall East Timorese leaders met with world financial chiefs to talk about rebuilding their devastated nation. The meeting ended with pledges

from 18 countries and 10 aid agencies in support of a plan of reconstruction and development in East Timor.

But will international aid be enough? Nearly all business activity including coffee plantations, construction companies and oil exploration firms were controlled by the Indonesian military or the Suharto family—and propped up by investors and governments in the West.

Global trade may be more hindrance than help to East Timor's plans. Earlier this year, the Starbucks coffee company purchased East Timor's entire coffee crop. The multinational corporation could wield the kind of power that

will frustrate the fledgling government's development plans.

Alone, East Timor is just a tiny island nation—but with support networks of activists in many countries, it stands a chance of developing into a democratic nation.

Source: East Timor Action Network





# NO TO THE WTO

NO MILLENNIUM ROUND OF TRADE TALKS WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!



**November 30<sup>th</sup>**  
*Day of Action*



**G**lobalization is a **ticking time bomb** for health care, education, human rights and the environment.

Its most powerful vehicle is the World Trade Organization (WTO), a body so mighty, it could make the next vote you cast for government meaningless.

**Join** thousands of students in North America and around the world who are organizing teach-ins and protests against global corporate rule on **November 30<sup>th</sup>**, challenging the WTO as its 134 member governments meet in Seattle. Join the growing movement to **resist globalized "free" trade** by organizing events on campus or in your community on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1999. Or, head to Seattle for the mobilization against corporate globalization!"

**For more information, contact your local student organization, or member groups of the Ad Hoc Student Coalition for Fair Trade:**

Campus Green Vote • Canadian Federation of Students • Center for Campus Organizing • Direct Action Network • JustAct • 180/ Movement for Democracy in Education • Pacific Northwest MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán) • People for Fair Trade/ Network Opposed to WTO • Sierra Student Coalition • Student Alliance to Reform Corporations (STARC) • Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) • Student Peace Action Network (SPAN) • United States Students Association • United Students Against Sweatshops • Young Democratic Socialists • Supported by: AFL-CIO Youth Program • Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch • The Preamble Center

## **MOBILIZE AGAINST GLOBALIZATION**



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Join the November 30, 1999 Day of Action Against Global Corporate Rule

## Monday, November 1

- International Day of Action

## Monday, November 1 - Thursday, November 4

- Free Trade Area of the Americas—Civil Society Events, Toronto (Hemispheric Social Alliance)

## Thursday, November 4

- Launch: Cross Canada Caravan to Seattle, Toronto (Postal Workers)

## Saturday, November 6

- 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.—NO!WTO Student Teach-In, Seattle Central Community College

## Thursday, November 11

- WTO Teach-In, Vancouver, British Columbia (Check Your Head, including Canadian Federation of Students)

## Friday, November 12 - Saturday, November 13

- WTO Teach-In, Vancouver, British Columbia (Council of Canadians)

## Saturday, November 20 - Friday, November 26

- Train Caravan to Seattle, begins on Canadian East Coast (Sierra Youth Coalition)

## Friday, November 26

- Teach-In (Day One), Benaroya

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Events in Seattle, across the continent, and around the world

### • BUY NOTHING DAY

## Saturday, November 27

- Teach-In (Day Two), with Vandana Shiva, Maude Barlow, Lori Wallach, Benaroya Symphony Hall, 200 University St., Seattle (International Forum on Globalization)
- Fair Trade Fair, Seattle Town Hall, 1119 8th Ave., Seattle (8th & Seneca)

## Sunday, November 28—Tuesday, November 30

- People's Assembly/March-Rally, Filipino Community Center, 5740 ML King Jr. Way

## Monday, November 29

- WTO OFFICIAL EVENTS—All Week (until December 3)
- Peoples' Assembly March and Rally

## Monday, November 29 (continued)

- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Seattle W-Tea-O Party

## Tuesday, November 30

- All Day—Civil society's Labor Rights, Human Rights, and Standards of Living Day
- All Day, Everywhere—**THE BIG DAY OF ACTION**, including Mass, Non-Violent Direct Action (People's Global Action)
- **All day—STUDENT DAY OF ACTION.** Join events in Seattle, or across Canada and the U.S. (Boston, Chicago, Halifax, New York, St. John's, Toronto, Washington, Winnipeg)
- 8:00 a.m.—Youth Caucus Assembly/March-Rally, Filipino Community Center, Corner MLK Jr. Way S. and Orcas St., Seattle
- 10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Student March to join the AFL-CIO event, meeting place—noon at the Seattle Central Community College, 1701 Broadway (off East Pine)
- 12:30 - 3:00 p.m.—March on the WTO, Route TBA (AFL-CIO)
- WTO Educational Event, Vancouver Trade and Convention Center (B.C. Federation of Labour)

## Wednesday, December 1

- 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.—Women, Democracy, Sovereignty, and Development, United Methodist Church (Center of Concern)
- 3:00-6:00 p.m.—Workshop: Selling the Story: Taking the WTO Back to Your Campus Call 206.256.6429 for details (Campus Green Vote, WashPIRG, STARC, the Sierra Student Coalition, Center for Campus Organizing & Campus Greens—University of Washington)
- 6:00 p.m. onwards—Party with other activists, Speak-easy Internet Cafe, 2304 2nd Ave, all ages welcome
- 5:00 p.m.—Rally, Federal Reserve Bank, Boston

## Friday, December 3

- 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.—Corporate Accountability: Who Rules?, Gethsemane Lutheran Church (Public Citizen)
- 6:00 p.m.—WTO Week-In-Review, Finale, Closing event for students and youth

## Every Day:

- Gathering Place for Youth of Colour (JustAct)
- Gathering Place for Students and Youth, Seattle Central Community College, 1701 Broadway, off East Pine (People for Fair Trade)

For an up-to-date calendar, please consult:

People for Fair Trade/Network Opposed to WTO • 1-800-STOP-WTO (Local or Canada 206-770-9044) • <http://www.seattle99.org/calendar.html>

# Student Day of Action

## NOVEMBER 30<sup>th</sup>



# The WTO sounds like **BAD NEWS**

## Is there any **GOOD NEWS?**

**The good news is it's not too late to squash the WTO's latest round of trade talks. Join** thousands of students in North America and around the world who are organizing teach-ins and protests against global corporate rule on **November 30<sup>th</sup>**, challenging the WTO as its 134 member governments meet in Seattle. Join the growing movement to **resist globalized "free" trade** by organizing events on campus or in your community on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1999. Or, head to Seattle for the mobilization against corporate globalization". However you can, put pressure on your governments to resist global corporate rule!

**This broadsheet was produced by a coalition of U.S. American and Canadian students' organizations. Please contact us for further information about how you can participate in the mobilization against global corporatization:**

**Campus Green Vote** • 2021 3rd Avenue • Seattle, WA 98121 • Tel. 206.256.6429 • Fax. 206.728.1563 • [www.envirocitizen.org](http://www.envirocitizen.org) • [cecnw@envirocitizen.org](mailto:cecnw@envirocitizen.org) • Contact: Doug Israel

**Canadian Federation of Students** • 500 - 170 Metcalfe Street • Ottawa ON K2P 1P3 • Tel. 613.232.7394, extension 13 • Fax. 613.232.0276, toll free in Canada 800.789.5870 • [www.cfs-fcee.ca](http://www.cfs-fcee.ca) • Contact: Elizabeth Carlyle

**Center for Campus Organizing** • 165 Friend St., #1 • Boston, MA 02114 • Tel. 617.725.2886 • Fax. 617.725.2873 • [www.cco.org](http://www.cco.org) • [cco@igc.org](mailto:cco@igc.org) • Contact: Bill Capowski

**Direct Action Network** • PO Box 95113 • Seattle, WA 98145 • Fax. 415.431.595 • [www.agitprop.org/artandrevolution](http://www.agitprop.org/artandrevolution) • [can@drizzle.com](mailto:can@drizzle.com) • Tel. 206.632.1656

**JustAct-Youth Action for Global Justice** • 333 Valencia St. suite 101 • San Francisco, CA 94103 • Tel. 415.431.4204 • [www.justact.org](http://www.justact.org) • [colin@justact.org](mailto:colin@justact.org) • Contact: Colin Rajah

**180/Movement for Democracy in Education** • 731 State St. • Madison WI 53703 • Tel. 608.262.9036 • Fax. 608-251-3267 • [www.corporations.org/democracy](http://www.corporations.org/democracy) • [clearinghouse@tao.ca](mailto:clearinghouse@tao.ca) • Contact: Brendan O'Sullivan

**Pacific Northwest MEChA** (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán) • Tel. 509.945.4514 • [ozelotl@hotmail.com](mailto:ozelotl@hotmail.com) • Contact: Randy Nuñez

**People for Fair Trade/Network Opposed to WTO** • 1914 4th Ave. • Seattle WA 98101 • Tel. 206.770.9044, toll free 877.STOP.WTO • [www.seattle99.org](http://www.seattle99.org) • Contacts: Lydia Cabasco or Jeremy Simer

**Sierra Student Coalition** • PO Box 2042 • Providence RI 02906 • Tel. 888.JOIN.SSC • [www.ssc.org](http://www.ssc.org) • [pkirn@usa.net](mailto:pkirn@usa.net) • Contact: Peter Kirn

**Student Alliance to Reform Corporations (STARC)** • [www.corpreform.org](http://www.corpreform.org) • [jennie@u.arizona.edu](mailto:jennie@u.arizona.edu) • Contacts: Kit Slack, Tel. 212.853.2909 or Terra Lawson-Remer, Tel. 203.789.0532

**Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC)** • PO Box 31909 • Philadelphia, PA 19104 • Tel. 215.222.4711 • Fax. 215.222.2896 • [www.seac.org](http://www.seac.org) • [seac@seac.org](mailto:seac@seac.org)

**Student Peace Action Network (SPAN)** • 1819 H St. NW suite 425 • Washington, DC 20006 • Tel. 202.862.9740 ext. 3051 • Fax. 202.862.9762 • [www.peace-action.org/span.html](http://www.peace-action.org/span.html) • [span@peace-action.org](mailto:span@peace-action.org) • Contact: Amber Waldref

**United States Students Association** • 1413 K St. NW • Washington, DC 20005 • Tel. 202.347.USSA • Fax. 202.393.5886 • [www.essential.org/ussa](http://www.essential.org/ussa) • [ussafdir@essential.org](mailto:ussafdir@essential.org) • Contact: Jon Isaacs

**United Students Against Sweatshops** • 1413 K St. NW, 9th Floor • Washington, DC 20005 • Tel. 202.NO.SWEAT • Fax. 202.393.5886 • [www.asm.wisc.edu/usas](http://www.asm.wisc.edu/usas)

**Young Democratic Socialists** • 180 Varick Street 12th Floor • New York, NY 10014 • Tel. 212.727.8610, ext. 24 • Fax. 212.727.8616 • [www.dsusa.org](http://www.dsusa.org) • [daraka@dsusa.org](mailto:daraka@dsusa.org) • Contact: Daraka Larimore-Hall

**This effort has received generous support from:**

**AFL-CIO Youth Program** • Tel. 202.637.3902 • [www.aflcio.org](http://www.aflcio.org) • [taa3@duke.edu](mailto:taa3@duke.edu) or [talmeida@aflcio.org](mailto:talmeida@aflcio.org) • Contact: Tico Almeida

**Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch** • Washington, DC • Tel. 202.546.4996 • [www.tradewatch.org](http://www.tradewatch.org) • Contact: Alesha Daughtry



# **NO TO THE**

**NO MILLENNIUM ROUND OF TRADE TALKS WITHOUT**



***inside...***

***Free Trade before Human Rights – World leaders ignore human rights abuses to preserve business as usual***

***Free for whom? Find out how global free trade threatens the environment, health and safety rules, and education***