

Clean Clothes Campaign International Year Report 2004

Summary of the activities of the International Secretariat

Supporting International Partners

Strengthening and extension of the network

A 3 day conference with 45 of our main Asian partners was organized at 25-27 March 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia by the CCC together with AMRC and Thai Labour Campaign. Half of the participants were representing trade unions, half from NGOs from the following countries; Cambodia, Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, Taiwan, Australia. Speakers strongly emphasized that the campaign must focus on concrete ways for workers themselves to increase their power to improve their lives. They particularly want sportswear brands to ensure that workers are allowed to form unions and bargain together for better wages and conditions.

CCC staff combined the conference with a 2 day fieldtrip visiting several labour rights organizations and trade unions, as well as the ILO, in Phnom Penh.

Two CCC staff members visited Bangladesh and met with representatives of 9 trade union federations, Oxfam BD, 2 research organizations, 3 women organizations, the Solidarity Center, the UNDP and the ILO . Originally planned for late 2004 for technical reasons the visit in the end was held in January 2005. The expected consequences of the MFA phase-out and possible responses as well as the possibilities for local organizations to cooperate more intensively in the international network were discussed. Workers homes, the EPZ and three factories.

One staff member of the CCC visited Madagascar in July with a representative of the ITGLWF-African region and two trade union representatives from Mauritius. The CCC co-organised a two day conference with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)-Madagascar office and with the ILRF (US), for trade unions, NGOs and workers delegates (80 participants). The conference was covered well by the Malagasy press in 4 articles in main papers, including information on the working conditions in the garment factories. The CCC combined the visit with meetings with 5 trade unions and 4 NGOs as well as meetings with USAID, the ILO and the employers organization.

Additionally the CCC spent two days in South Africa visiting the regional ITGLWF office in Africa, university researchers, SACTWU (South Africa Clothing and Textile Workers Union and several NGOs. The CCC also contributed to writing three booklets for the trade unions in Southern Africa, which will be printed and distributed among the unions and among workers in the garment industry in Southern Africa in 2005.

A CCC staff member organized a workshop together with the CEC, a partner organization from India, during the WSF in India in January 2004.

Several CCC network partners also directly organized visits to further discuss cooperation and capacity building with Asian partners, for instance a representative

from the German CCC visited Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Cambodia. Here also the expected consequences of the MFA phase our were an important element of the discussion.

As a result of the field visits partners are better informed about the CCC network and support strategy, specifically the Urgent Appeals mechanism, and the situation in other garment producing countries. Partners also are encouraged to cooperate at national level, and jointly strategize and request international support. Organisations active in Europe and internationally have a better understanding of the concrete needs of trade unions and NGOs in the production countries. A 68-page booklet on the phase-out of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing called “**Global Game for Cuffs and Collars**”, including case studies and suggested actions by local trade unions and NGOs was published in august 2004 by the German CCC. This was followed by a specific letter writing campaign in 3 European countries targeting major buyers.

A representative of the CCC joined the ITGLWF world congress which was held in Istanbul from October 4 to 6, and had the opportunity to present CCCs work to over 250 union representatives, including many unionists from Asia, Central America and Africa. The congress adopted several resolutions, calling for greater cooperation among NGOs and trade unions, and improved coordinated work in the area of CSR.

The Train the Trainers project - designed to train and support Eastern European partner organisations - that started in 2003, was successfully concluded in 2004. In total, 37 new, grass root, mostly female, local researchers were trained - to enable them to reach out to the workers in their immediate surroundings, and find out the paramount information about their conditions, which can directly help the workers to start organising for change. After these meetings, in all countries factories were investigated and workers interviewed. A manual for investigating labour conditions in the garment industry in Eastern Europe and Turkey was written by the German CCC.

PROJECT RESULTS:

- Local expertise has grown significantly
- Common values and principles of work
- Common investigation standards
- Common issues
- Variety of experience
- Useful ideas for follow up activities

In June 49 people from 18 countries (UK, Sweden, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium North, Belgium South, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Serbia, Macedonia, Romania, Turkey, Poland, Bulgaria, Australia) met in the Institute for Teachers' Qualifications in Sofia, Bulgaria. They had an intensive three days of review and discussion of the CCC's work and strategising for the future activities of the campaign ahead of them. The meeting took place in the midst of the Play Fair at the Olympics campaign, one of the CCC's biggest campaigns to date, and this was marked by a protest action held in the centre of the city on June 24th.

The main results of the meeting were:

Shared evaluation and improvement of the campaign and its structure:

- Members of national CCCs were made aware that they are actors in an international network (with different platforms)
- Got feedback and moved towards consensus on our coordination and communication
- Started to set up an action plan for working with Eastern and Western European groups
- Evaluated ways of campaigning and improved methods to involve public and organisations
- Established most important priorities, activities and strategies in three years time
- Gave the Eastern European campaign a boost

Urgent Appeals

Work on urgent appeals cases expanded dramatically during 2004. A total of 73 cases were processed by CCC staff working on urgent appeals; work was carried out at varying levels of intensity on these cases, ranging from minimal to extensive.

During 2004 the CCC worked extensively behind the scenes (i.e. international solidarity work without a public campaigning component) on cases. The CCC has continued to develop this aspect of its urgent appeals work, which focuses primarily on direct contact with partners in Europe and in countries where garments are produced, with brands sourcing at factories where violations are reported, with multi-stakeholder initiatives that have member brands sourcing at factories in question, and with other relevant stakeholders (public authorities, employer associations, etc.).

Large-scale international letter writing and media campaigns were also organized as part of urgent appeals casework on public cases. In 2004 these included the (ongoing) cases of over 200 workers unjustly dismissed at North Sails (Sri Lanka), union repression and unfair dismissal at Workwear Lanka (Sri Lanka), unjust dismissal of workers at PT Tae Hwa (Indonesia), widespread rights violations at the spinning mills in Vedasanthur (India), the shooting deaths of unionist Chea Vichea and Ros Sovannareit (Cambodia). Some public cases reached resolution during the course of 2004, for example the case of Pt Sarasa Nugraha (Indonesia) in which an agreement was reached to reinstate 800 unjustly dismissed workers.

Increased cooperation on Research

Asian Trans national Companies (TNC's): CCC researched and published 10 page company profiles of Pou Chen (aka Yue Yuen, the worlds largest sportshoe manufacturer), Li Fung, ASICS and Mizuno in march. These were extensively used during the lobby and awareness raising activities undertaken in the Play Fair at the Olympics Campaign (PFOC).

In 2004 the so-called Asian TNC network officially started, coordinated by AMRC and made up of groups in the region who are researching or campaigning around ATNCs. CCC actively cooperates with this network and shares the information

obtained via Urgent Appeal cases or via partners in Southern Africa or Central America.

A database was made, together with organisations in Africa, to file information on Asian TNCs in Africa and to make the information accessible to others. The CCC informed the Asian TNC network on Asian companies in Africa and send information from organisations in Asia on Asian companies to the unions and NGOs concerned in African countries (for example Lesotho, Swaziland, Kenya)

Together with the Evangelische Akademie Meissen (Germany) and Dutch IRENE, the CCC organised the seminar “Campaigning strategies on informal labour in the global garment industry”, which was held in Meissen from the 23rd till the 25th of September. 45 participants from 20 countries were welcomed. Representatives of CCC UK, Sweden, Belgium North, Germany, Austria and the Netherlands came together with participants and experts from Asia (Thailand, India, Sri Lanka), Eastern Europe (Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Macedonia, Lithuania, Turkey), Mexico, the US and Guinea to discuss the best strategies for campaigning on the improvement of working conditions in the informal garment industry. The aim of the seminar was to share information on (1) the current challenges facing workers in the garment sector’s informal economy and (2) organising, campaigning and other initiatives involving or in support of these workers; and (3) to formulate specific goals and strategies for labour rights campaigns seeking to support workers in the garment sector’s informal economy.

The programme included sessions on the main challenges facing these workers, workers’ experiences from Asia, Eastern Europe and Turkey, research and mapping in different countries, working groups on right to organise, legal status, migrant workers’ rights and homework, campaigning on informal labour (to raise consumer awareness, towards governments, companies and MSI’s), campaigning strategies in the context of the informal garment economy and the setting up of a joint agenda for action.

The meeting in itself proved a perfect opportunity to exchange experiences and best practices between the partners from the different continents. The evaluation of the meeting with all involved highlighted the direct support all got from participating and learning from each other.

Awareness raising and involvement of civil society and consumers in the countries of production

In the context of the Play Fair at the Olympics campaign (PFOC) numerous Asian labour and activist groups organized awareness raising activities, both among civil society in general and specifically among workers. These included exhibitions, worker petitions, rallies in garment production centres, demonstrations, education work with athletes, contact with sportswear brands, worker exchanges and the production of posters, buttons, leaflets and other materials. For example Indonesian participants reported that they had collected over 1,000 signatures of sportswear workers. In Taiwan and Japan students made expositions which travelled the country. Many groups also contacted their national Olympic Committees and government officials. Its worth highlighting two major events:

Two worker exchange programmes were organized in the context of the PFOC campaign, one in India and one in Bangkok. The one in India, organised by the South

India Coalition for the Rights of Garment Workers between 27th and 29th of August 2004 at Bangalore as a sub-event of the Play Fair at Olympics Campaign. See:

<http://www.cleanclothes.org/campaign/olympics2004-08-24.htm>

Over 84 workers, organizers and activists from various manufacturing centers in India discussed issues concerning labour rights and labour standards in the garments and sportswear industries for two days. They pledged to seek ways of working together and to collectively pressurize the industry and the Government to improve working conditions. Nearly 1,000 workers participated in the public meeting organised on the concluding day.

Over 1,000 workers took part in the "Workers' Solidarity Olympics" in Bangkok on August 8, including sportswear and garment workers from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines. Organised by Thai Labour Campaign and Asia Monitor Resource Centre these were the first Worker Olympics since World War II and the first Asian Worker Olympics ever. Workers lit their own Olympic flame and competed in soccer and javelin events and labour law quizzes. The event received strong media coverage including in the Guardian newspaper in the UK, in the Hindustan Times in India and on the front page of the Bangkok Post. During the two days following the Worker Olympics the workers and activists from labour organisations across Asia shared stories of factory life and informed each other about the many creative and inspiring activities undertaken in Asia in the context of the Play Fair campaign. A CCC staff member was present at the Worker Olympics.

The "Global Campaign Team" consisted of to over 200 organizations, who were consulted for the Play Fair at the Olympics campaign on demands, actions, issues, were also updated via a twice-monthly e-bulletin about the many actions undertaken in different countries. 70 organisations from the South were on the list from countries as diverse as Pakistan, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Africa, Philippines etc.

Improvement of the communication between the CCC platforms and with the (existing) partners

Two-day meetings with representatives of all European CCC coalitions were organized in Brussels (February 16th and 17th) and Amsterdam (October 14th and 15th). At the first one, the agenda featured amongst others the Olympic campaign, the ongoing discussion on Reporting and Relationships and the preparations for the Enlarged Meeting. At the second, funding opportunities and the Internal website and communication were discussed, and the Olympic campaign and Enlarged Meeting evaluated.

Preparations for a new CCC: Greece - From December 18th to 20th 2004, the CCC visited Athens, because as a result of the cooperation for the Play Fair at the Olympics (PFOC) Campaign, the union had taken the initiative to set up CCC Hellas. The core group now consists of the GSEE union, Amnesty International Greece and Fair Trade Hellas. A preliminary meeting was organised with these organisations, after which a larger meeting with other Greek NGOs and unions took place to inform them of the CCC, Greek plans and hear about their interests and ideas. The secretariat

of CCC Hellas will be formed by the trade union, and the campaign is now set to be launched half 2005.

Contacts were also made in Scotland to expand the work of the CCC to that region.

The [cleanclothes] e-mail bulletin continues to grow and now has 337 organisations and campaigners subscribed. A second list was developed specifically for consumers on which we send weekly updates of Clean Clothes activities and calls for action. Every day new subscribers are added to this list. The possibility for people to send protest letters was added and as a result of this 2.400 e-mails were sent to different targeted companies demanding change.

Issue 18 of the Clean Clothes newsletter was produced and sent to the entire international partner network in late 2004. This edition included feature articles on: the numerous activities that took place throughout the CCC network in the context of the Play Fair at the Olympics Campaign, "The Clothes She Wears" art exhibition, the phase-out of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, and the program being carried out by the LO trade union on behalf of the Swedish CCC in secondary schools throughout that country

Continuation of the activities stimulating companies to accept a good code of conduct including provisions for monitoring and verification of compliance.

Informing Companies

Work in 2004 was focused on the sportswear industry. CCC took the lead in the lobby team of the Play Fair at the Olympics campaign and jointly with the Global Unions, Oxfam and Asian partners a concise set of demands and proposals was developed (www.cleanclothes.org/campaign/olympics2004-07-08.htm).

Three months into the campaign, we succeeded in bringing seven major sportswear multinationals around the table with the UN's International Labour Organisation (ILO) to discuss our proposal for a "Programme of Work" to take us from Athens to Beijing, designed to bring an end to ongoing labour abuses in the sportswear industry. The meeting was also attended by the World Federation of Sporting Goods Industries and the Fair Labor Association.

The World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry is at present considering this joint programme of work and we hope they will agree to work with us to implement it. In July it established a new committee on "*corporate social responsibility*" which will discuss our proposals at their meeting in 2005. We will be publicly reporting on progress (or lack of it).

The FLA member companies (including Nike, Reebok, adidas and Puma) jointly responded to the Programme of Work that was presented by the campaign and confirmed the central importance of promoting freedom of association and the need for additional guidance for monitors on this issue, and for developing remedial strategies that provide workers with the awareness and the environment needed to form or join organizations of their own choice. FLA companies will also work to

develop more effective complaints mechanisms and new forms of dialogue and cooperation with local stakeholders.

Parallel to this industry-wide approach the campaign team has met individually with 4 of the 7 highlighted companies (Puma, Asics, Mizuno and Umbro) to discuss how to improve their labour practices. In general the meetings were constructive. Campaign representatives discussed the findings outlined in the report, and clarified the campaign proposals.

In varying degrees the companies were moved to:

- address freedom of association issues via worker training, to be organised in cooperation with Play Fair organisations (Umbro & Puma)
- create space for direct dialogue with the International Textile, Leather and Garment Workers' Federation regarding workers' rights to form and join trade unions (notably Puma and Umbro)
- develop more credible workplace investigations and complaints procedures and engage directly with local stakeholders (notably Puma and Umbro)
- pay greater attention to the impact of purchasing practices on ethical programmes and share relevant information with the campaign (Puma)
- evaluate and further develop their labour practice policies, including supply chain mapping and wage criteria (notably Asics and Mizuno)
- call upon the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry to play a more active role in putting forward an industry wide benchmark, specifically to facilitate progress for the smaller companies such as Lotto, Mizuno and Asics.
- consider working with other active companies and non-governmental organisations via the Fair Labor Association (Umbro has applied for membership, Asics is considering this, Puma had joined FLA prior to the campaign)

Increasing participation of partners in production countries

Partners in production countries were involved more directly in CSR related work and in Multi-stakeholder initiatives in a variety of ways. First, via complaints or 'urgent appeal cases'. Secondly, an important element of the Play Fair at the Olympics (PFOC) Campaign has been to push brands to engage directly (via local compliance staff) with our Southern partners to discuss the concrete cases that featured as examples in the PFOC report. Such meetings took place between Puma and LbH and the SPN union in Indonesia, between Asics and the Cambodian Labor Organization CLO (two times), between Umbro and LbH Indonesia, between Puma and the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee (in Geneva and Banz, Germany), between Umbro and the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee (in Geneva), between Puma and the Turkish trade union organizations and between adidas and GSBI trade union (in Brussels and in Indonesia).

Finally CCC has successfully used its influence inside Multi Stakeholder Initiatives (MSIs) like Fair Wear Foundation and Ethical Trading Initiative to ensure that consultation of workers organizations as well as capacity building of Southern partners is placed higher on the agenda and gets priority in terms also of resources in the coming period. The strategic plans of both MSIs presently includes this.

More coherence of the so-called Multi Stakeholder Initiatives

CCC continued to serve in the board and expert committee of the Fair Wear Foundation, and on the steering committee of the “Joint Initiative on Corporate Accountability and Workers Rights”, which met four times over the course of 2004.

The Joint Initiative is the first effort to bring together key organizations different aspects of code implementation and/or enforcement in a programme of collaborative work. These are: Clean Clothes Campaign, Ethical Trading Initiative, Fair Labour Association, Fair Wear Foundation, Social Accountability International and Workers Rights Consortium (“the organizations”). Each of these organizations is involved in the global effort to improve working conditions in global supply chains. All believe that codes of conduct can only make an effective and credible contribution to this effort, if their implementation involves a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, trade unions, employers’ associations and civil society.

In 2004, the project hired a coordinator (on secondment from the ILO) and started a pilot project in Turkey to test the variety of code implementation strategies and approaches. The pilot will involve European and US companies and their garment suppliers in Turkey, as well as trade unions, NGOs, industry and employers’ associations and other interested parties. The pilot will run over 30 months with two phases of implementation and testing.

The objectives of the pilot were agreed upon, these are first, to improve working conditions and the observance of international labour standards in participating garment factories in Turkey, second, to develop a shared understanding of the ways in which codes of labour practice contribute to this end, and third, to generate viable models for ongoing co-operation between the organizations.

Having tested the various approaches in the pilot, the project will develop guidelines that can support other efforts to improve working conditions through the implementation, and use of, codes of labour practice. It will disseminate these guidelines, together with learning gained on the pilot of the implications for policy. In October a series of stakeholder consultations were organized in Turkey in which steering committee Members participated. For a full report see: <http://www.join.org/pub/turkey.shtml>

Intensification of the activities towards authorities (local, national and international): in this respect authorities will be approached in their role as legislator as well as (large) consumer.

Clean Clothes Communities

- In 2004, in total 10 new cities in France, the Netherlands, Belgium North and Germany adopted a resolution about sustainable public procurement of their work wear. In Belgium North, 69 communities out of ± 300 adopted a resolution, while in France this number now totals to 270. In the same year, 10 community councils (mostly in Belgium North and the Netherlands) were pushed or worked with to take concrete steps towards actual implementation

- of the resolution. In Belgium North, several local training sessions were organised with civil servants, local politicians and trade unionists on this topic.
- The Clean Clothes Communities Reader was compiled, containing the most relevant and useful documents from the countries that have had the Clean Clothes Communities project running for a while. This compilation aids national CCCs that want to embark upon the projects, and informs other campaigns about the work we do. This way, experience and best practices are shared and spread in an easy manner – the result of which is translated into the growing demand for the reader.
 - At the end of 2004, we concluded that the project needs more background information on the actual work wear market, and the different companies supplying the councils. Therefore, it was decided to, together with all CCCs, set up a research proposal, and have investigations done on a couple of work wear companies that supply to several countries in Europe.
 - The Clean Clothes Campaigns Spain and UK started the Clean Clothes Communities project in their countries. A programme about Ethical Procurement in the Spanish Catalonia region was initiated in September 2004, with three different local governments are involved: Barcelona, Manresa, Badalona. In the UK, the project is part of a more extensive campaign on public procurement, on which the CCC UK cooperates with many other (campaign) organisations, and the University of Cardiff. A preliminary study has been made of the UK legal framework for public procurement and a questionnaire has been devised to establish the purchasing practices and policies of local authorities with regard to work wear. This questionnaire has been sent to all UK local authorities.

Legislation

During the Play Fair at the Olympics campaign, the European Parliament passed a resolution supporting the campaign aims, the British Parliament passed a motion supporting the campaign, and a bill entitled “*Play Fair at the Olympics*” was introduced in the US Congress. Many members of several national parliaments also supported the campaign.

In 2004, the process of doing research on the possibilities, targets and goals of a campaign towards legally binding transparency in the supply chain and labeling was set up. A researcher was employed, who has undertaken an in-depth study of the various ways labeling is used in different other consumer goods, such as meat. The directions from this research were combined with experiences from previous campaigns in Canada and the US, and with the specific goals of the CCC. This led to a document containing five different possible strategies and outcomes. We consulted over 15 partners in the South and Eastern Europe, and with the 10 national CCCs. Their input narrowed the number of possibilities down to three possible (or combined) outcomes and subsequent campaigns: trace the garments produced by a particular factory, trace the factories that produce a particular garment or make supply networks more transparent.

Conducting an international campaign on two basic rights: the right to organize and the right to know.

The "*Play Fair*" at the Olympics Campaign, jointly organized by CCC, Global Unions and Oxfam, has been one of the biggest ever mobilisations against abusive labour conditions. Hundreds of organisations and many top athletes have participated in over 35 countries and more than half a million signatures have been collected in support of the campaign. In the order of 500 local campaign events (some of them consisting of hundreds of local actions) have been organised and this has helped contribute to extensive coverage on television, radio and in the press all over the world.

A report has been written in English which has been translated in German, French, Dutch, Japanese, Italian, Swedish and Spanish. This report has been printed in the different languages by the campaign partners and could be downloaded from the internet (www.cleanclothes.org/publications/04-olymp-report.htm).

The campaign was launched in more than 25 countries with events ranging from creative street theatre to workers' union marches to sending protest e-mails to sportswear companies. In Amsterdam, the Greek God Zeus paraded through the streets in a chariot, entered the Olympic stadium and demanded that the IOC and sportswear brands stop betraying the Olympic spirit. Other inspiring launch actions included washing lines being erected to expose the Olympics "dirty washing", athletes with the campaign message painted on their bodies, gold medals being awarded to sportswear workers, and protest actions held in front of sportswear stores. The launch was covered by media outlets all over the world - in Europe and North America but also in Australia, Bulgaria, India, Hong Kong, South Africa and more! Major international media such as Reuters, Agence France Presse, the Guardian, the Financial Times and the BBC as well as national and local newspapers and broadcasters highlighted the key issues of *Play Fair* report and the demands of the campaign. Exposure included online papers, opinion articles and lots of radio interviews. The campaign's Video News Release helped get TV coverage in Australia, Ireland, Sweden, Spain, the Netherlands and the UK. In Sweden there was a TV debate involving union leaders.

The Thai campaign was launched outside the National Olympic Committee with workers carrying banners to bring the message that it's time to PLAY FAIR! Then on March 8 over 500 people joined in a march to celebrate International Women's Day, with 200 of the women workers wearing "*Play Fair at the Olympics*" t-shirts and carrying campaign banners. There was also a 2-meter football carried by a crane with a message calling on the Thai government to ratify International Labour Organisation Conventions 87 and 98 regarding workers right to form and join trade unions - a key demand of workers' organisations in Thailand. Throughout the march, campaign pamphlets were distributed and the women workers' band Paradon performed at the end.

The whole *Play Fair* at the Olympics campaign was supported by famous sportsmen and women among others Migual Indurain and Gemma Mengual.

On 21-22 April an international forum in Brussels brought together human rights groups, trade unions and industry representatives from around the world to debate how to increase accountability among sportswear brands. Contributors came from Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Turkey, the US and Europe. The WFSGI, the Belgian Olympic Committee and adidas attended as well.

The many many activities organised all over the world included quilts in Australia and Spain, in France alone 330 campaign actions organised all over France by 120 local networks in 155 towns. Too many activities to describe here but a few examples; In Tirupur, India on 10 July a local human rights organisation (SAVE) organised a campaign workshop attended by twenty-five women athletes from colleges and universities across Tamil Nadu. In Belgium an "alternative torch relay" started on 27 March in different corners of Belgium and converged on Brussels on 24 April. Local groups organised more than 100 creative actions including treasure hunts, alternative fashion shows and alternative Olympic games. On 17 April giant puppets featured in a demonstration outside the Canadian Olympic Committee's AGM in Montreal. On the same day a torch light procession for sportswear workers' rights was held in Udevalla in Sweden. On 24 April Canadian Olympic gold-medal skier Beckie Scott encouraged Olympic Committees to take a closer look at the "Play Fair" campaign report and demands. May 1 was a key day for "Play Fair" in Austria, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Pakistan, Sweden and the UK with campaigners organising a big presence at International Labour Day events. In the Philippines at 6.30am on May 1 2004 the Solidarity of Cavite Workers cultural group, the Teatro Magdiwang, set off fireworks and lead chants and songs outside the Cavite Export Processing Zone gate. From there the action moved to the market place of Rosario, Cavite where a street play regarding the "Play Fair" campaign was performed.

Many organisations used the Olympics torch to get attention for the campaign and its demands. Some of these actions; in India on 10 June 2004 around 150 campaigners from trade unions and non-government organisations all over India carried banners and placards towards the Humayun Tomb in Delhi where the official Olympic Torch was to pass. In the Netherlands the alternative torch relay on 22 June featured body-painted fire artists, stand up comedy and a fire eater who ignited the slogan "*EIS EERLIJKE SPORTKLEDING*" (*Demand Fair Sportswear*). In Canada on 19 June in the centre of Montreal there was a symbolic torch relay followed by a music show, social theatre, gymnastic exhibition, speeches and the sewing of a quilt in solidarity with sportswear workers. Five radio stations, two TV stations and two newspapers covered the event. On June 18 Olympian Bruce Kidd spoke in support of the campaign on National Canadian Radio. In Australia on 1 June Martin Place in central Sydney was transformed into a mini-factory as twenty campaigners sat in rows sewing, wearing masks to represent global ignorance of the lives of women sportswear workers. This striking image was used on a national nightly TV news program and in a major UK paper, The Guardian. The spectacular 'Lives of Women Sportswear Workers' quilt, stitched by supporters all over Australia, was also unveiled.

Neneng, a worker in an Indonesian factory supplying Umbro, and Agung Hermawan, from the Indonesian legal aid organisation LBH Bandung, toured the UK and met with Umbro. Sedat Kaya from Turkey has been on a speaking tour in Europe. In Britain the "*Play Fair*" campaign featured at the Tolpuddle Youth Camp and Festival from 16-18 July. This festival marks the establishment of trade unionism in England and attracts thousands of people. Carmen Jeftha, from the South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union spoke about the campaign and there were Play Fair Games. In Australia the 3-week national speaking tour by Thai sportswear worker Somphit (Noi) Pongkhwa and Thai Labour Campaign activist Premjai (Yong) Jaikla was a great

success. In Sydney, Noi and Yong visited the offices of the Australian Olympic Committee to deliver 600 campaign letters. In Brisbane, Paralympian Sarah Houbolt presented Noi with one of her official team shirts, and three-time Australian Olympic gymnast Graham Bond joined Noi and Yong on a visit to a local factory. A roadshow (big truck containing an exhibition on the campaign) was travelling to universities in Spain. Two thousand of these students came together on 15th March at regional meetings where they heard personal stories from women factory workers from Honduras and Bangladesh.

The campaign met with the IOC on 16 April 2004, with Urs Lacotte, the general director and Gisselle Davies, director of communications. Although clear follow steps were discussed at this meeting, among others a reaction on the proposals of the campaigning organizations and a follow up meeting, the IOC told the campaign later it is not prepared to discuss its own responsibilities to workers through it's sponsorship and licensing program. The IOC however did participate in the sector wide discussion organized by the ILO. Later the IOC also refused to accept the signatures of more than half a million campaign supporters around the world calling for change across the sportswear sector. The campaign towards the IOC will be followed up in 2005.

Leuven - Athens 2004" was a bicycle tour across Europe to draw attention to the *"Play Fair"* campaign. On Thursday the 29th of July a Dutch group left Amsterdam to meet the rest of the group of cyclists for the grand departure from Leuven in Belgium. The 27 cyclists left Leuven on Friday 30th July and arrived in Athens on the 10th of August 2004. On their way they participated in local activities in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy.

On August 11 in Athens an event celebrating the *"Play Fair"* campaign was held on a hilltop overlooking the Acropolis. Photos from campaign events were attached to 2-metre high Olympic rings in front of giant letters which spelled the words *"Play Fair"*. The event honoured the great events, actions and demonstrations that have been organised around the world for the Play Fair campaign up until now. A second press event in Athens was organised, with 20 machinists sewing on a roof top in Athens. A worker from Indonesia and a trade unionist from Turkey gave information to the press, as well as the spoke persons from Oxfam, the ICFTU and the CCC. The event was very well covered by the press. The event was covered by most of the major newswire services, including Reuters, Agence France Press and AP and was picked up by radio stations, newspapers, TV stations and websites around the world. In Spain for example six regional newspapers, one TV station and two radio stations covered the event. A picture of the stunt was the main photo of the day and the week on the BBC website and there was a one page article in the Economist.

For all other activities during the PFOC and more information look at the newsletters and the events pages at the www.fairolympics.org site.

For more information about the Clean Clothes Campaign go to www.cleanclothes.org.