Agreement Reached with Forever 21
December 2004

Forever 21, Inc., the Garment Worker Center, Sweatshop Watch, and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, on behalf of several Los Angeles garment workers represented by it, have reached an agreement to resolve all litigation between them. In addition, the parties have agreed to take steps to promote greater worker protection in the local garment industry. The parties are pleased to announce the resolution of this matter as a positive and symbolic step forward in demonstrating respect and appreciation for garment workers. Under the parties’ agreement, the national boycott of Forever 21 and related protests at the Company’s retail stores, initiated by the Garment Worker Center in 2001, have ended. The parties share a belief that garment workers should labor in lawful conditions and should be treated fairly and with dignity. Forever 21, the Garment Worker Center and Sweatshop Watch all remain committed to ensuring that the clothing Forever 21 sells in its stores is made under lawful conditions.
On May Day, Immigrant Workers Lead Caravan for Justice through Los Angeles

On May 1, 2004, Sweatshop Watch celebrated International Worker’s Day by taking part in the 2004 Caravan for Justice in Los Angeles. Organized by the Multi-ethnic Immigrant Workers Organizing Network (MIWON), the Caravan for Justice called attention to the basic and most important needs of immigrant and poor communities in Los Angeles: legalization of undocumented immigrants, justice, and recognition of their existence and their contributions to this country.

By engaging the media and the public in a large procession of buses, cars, and rallies filled with loud chants and carrying colorful signs, the Caravan called for legalization policies that respect workers’ needs and rights, and publicized the unfairness of temporary workers programs like President Bush’s proposal which will hurt workers and permit more exploitation.

Worker centers brought their members and allies together to protest at 4 different locations. After an opening rally at MacArthur Park, participants boarded 15 buses followed by a row of cars to head over to the Federal Building. At the Federal Building, the need for federal legislation on legalization and immigration reform for workers and students was highlighted. From there, workers and allies stopped at a Santa Monica building owned by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. The building houses a restaurant he formerly owned and an office he uses. In front of the restaurant, hundreds of immigrant workers shouted they were “hungry for justice” and demanded a social justice menu for all that includes drivers’ licenses for undocumented immigrants and support for healthcare and education. Lastly, the Caravan ended in a march and rally in Koreatown to support immigrant workers’ campaigns: primarily the 3-year struggles of the Assi Supermarket workers, who are fighting for the right to organize, and the Forever 21 workers, who sewed the clothing label but claim they were not paid minimum wage and overtime.

Elected officials, students, community groups, faith-based groups, and workers from different races and ethnicities that work as day laborers, garment workers,

continued on page 3...
Gap Opens a Window on Vendor Compliance
Company’s First Social Responsibility Report Details Factory Conditions

By Conrad MacKerron

Sweatshops were back on the front page of the Wall Street Journal on May 12, 2004. But this time it was a company disclosing problems at its contract supplier facilities, not an activist group. For shareholders who have engaged publicly traded companies for years on labor rights concerns, the publication by Gap Inc. of its first Social Responsibility Report was a watershed event. For the first time, a U.S. clothing retailer publicly rated the way its supplier factories treat their employees.

The report confirmed the prevalence of significant code of vendor conduct violations at many Gap supplier facilities using a quantitative ranking system to rate factories and provided an unprecedented level of detail about code violations and an unusually frank discussion of the challenges faced in working toward code compliance.

The report is the direct result of two years of dialogue between the company and a coalition of socially responsible investors. It had been nearly a decade since apparel companies rushed to draw up codes of conduct designed to protect employees at contract supplier factories following a string of disclosures about abusive working conditions. As You Sow and its client Domini Social Investments were concerned that after so many years it was still virtually impossible to determine levels of compliance with codes because virtually no companies were disclosing the results of their audits of vendor code compliance.

The result was that social researchers, who consumers and investors turn to as authorities on corporate behavior, didn’t have good data about which companies were seriously enforcing their codes of conduct. Social researchers really didn’t know if Target or JC Penney was enforcing its code of vendor conduct better than Gap. Companies like Mattel and members of the Fair Labor Association have released summaries of factory compliance audits with fairly detailed narratives summarizing problems at supplier plants, but they lacked quantitative benchmarks so that total corporate supply chain performance could be fairly compared to a competitor.

Sweatwash

Worse, this situation created the potential for sweatwash (the corporate cousin of greenwash), an orchestrated illusion of humane treatment and fair wages by touting a code of conduct, but providing no public verification. Where was the beef?

Domini joined with other groups who had been in dialogue with Gap on labor rights issues—Calvert Group, Center for Reflection, Education and Action (CREA), and Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR)—and asked the company to commit to production of a detailed, substantive vendor standards report and to work with proponents to determine the kind of information that would be most valuable in helping stakeholders better understand the company’s progress in achieving compliance at supplier facilities.

We believed Gap might be willing to issue a model vendor standards report when other companies had refused. Why? Gap had bucked its industry peers in 1996 when it agreed to independent monitoring of a supplier factory in El Salvador, the first major retailer to agree to genuine outside scrutiny. That experience had formed a level of trust between two key members of our group, Rev. David Schilling of ICCR and Sister Ruth Rosenbaum of CREA, who were instrumental in the success of the Independent Monitoring Working Group in El Salvador.

We also sensed a high level of frustration by the company. Gap believed it was doing more than most of its competitors to enforce its code but not getting credit for it. Why not disclose its performance and see if its competitors would disclose as well? We asked the company to work with us on a process to develop quantitative goals that demonstrate progress in compliance with the company’s code of vendor conduct. Gap agreed to try.

Report Summary

The result is an admirable step in the direction of a model format that other companies can adapt and improve upon. (The report is available at www.gapinc.com) The factory ratings cover about 10% of the Gap’s 3,500 supplier facilities worldwide, 324 factories in six countries. A five-level ranking system was used. Overall 13% of facilities featured in the report scored the worst Level 1 ranking of “Immediate Attention Required” and are in danger of termination; 18% scored “Needs Improvement” (Level 2); 32% were judged “Fair” (Level 3); 31% scored “Good” (Level 4); and just 5% were deemed “Excellent” (Level 5). There is evidence of considerable noncompliance with wage, hour and overtime rules and environmental health and safety violations. There is little to no evidence of forced labor or child labor. The company acknowledged that wage, benefit and freedom of association compliance were probably worse than its audit data suggested. It says its ability to discover violations increases “when we can conduct in-depth interviews with workers and engage unions and other organizations that have reliable sources in a factory.”
The report is impressive in its acknowledgement of what many activists have been saying for years: many of its supplier facilities are not in compliance, it’s a huge problem, there’s no easy fix, and the company needs to work with a variety of stakeholders to improve the situation. In the introduction to the report, Gap CEO Paul Pressler states "creating sustainable and scalable solutions across the retail apparel and garment manufacturing industries is immensely difficult" and adds that "collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement is the only way to create sustainable change industry wide."

Next Steps
The company is committed to improving and refining its evaluation and rating system in subsequent reports. Our shareholder group would like Gap to address the remaining 90% of its supply chain in future reports and to provide more factory-specific ranking data and specific disclosure of ranking methodology. We would also like to see the company develop tools to measure what actions bring about code compliance that can sustain itself over the long term. Confidence in the data would be strengthened by independent verification of the company’s data.

We hope the report serves as a wakeup call to the rest of the apparel and retail sector. A Wal-Mart spokesman told the Wall Street Journal it is giving serious consideration to how it compiles information on factory conditions. Investors now plan to challenge other companies they are already in dialogue with to produce similar reports. ICCR and its colleagues also plan to push for similar accountability in the electronics sector.

Conrad MacKerron is director of the Corporate Social Responsibility Program at As You Sow, based in San Francisco.

May Day continued from page 1...
restaurant workers, supermarket workers, domestic workers, and home healthcare workers all gathered to participate in the Caravan. The Caravan departed from the traditional march in downtown Los Angeles to a caravan for justice to employ a different strategy to highlight immigrant workers’ rights. By displaying the issue around various parts of the city and to different government authorities (as well as adding to Los Angeles’ traffic congestion), immigrant workers’ rights proved to be something one could not ignore. Although not as many people could participate as compared to the large marches of years past, the Caravan was another way to explain and demonstrate the needs and contributions of immigrant workers, and move towards immigrants being recognized as human beings, who deserve the right to live with respect and dignity.
Apparel production and trade have been economic mainstays for Sri Lanka since the island nation abandoned state-led economic plans and adopted market-oriented trade and export policies in 1977. In the ensuing 25 years, apparel and textile production have grown to become the nation’s economic backbone. By far the nation’s leading export earner, in 2001 53% of Sri Lanka’s total exports, and 69% of its industrial exports, were in the apparel and textile industry. 60% of these exports are to the United States, while 35% are to the European Union (EU). The US market is aimed at discount and department stores, such as Wal-Mart, Target, Macy’s and JC Penney. The industry is also the largest manufacturing employer in the country, employing more than 1 million Sri Lankans, as many of 85% of them women.

More than 100,000 Sri Lankan garment workers labor in the nation’s Free Trade Zones (FTZ), production areas created to entice foreign investment in Sri Lanka’s newly-industrialized industries. FTZ’s promise foreign investors low wages, a skilled and literate workforce, and, most importantly, the absence of trade unions. The lack of FTZ workplace protections have had a predictable effect on Sri Lanka’s workers, the majority of whom are low-skilled migrants from rural areas. The conditions inside FTZ’s often include being forced to work long hours without overtime provisions, unrealistic production targets, repression of the right to organize, and excessive fines and penalties for minor infractions. Work conditions in the FTZ’s are also treacherous, with poor occupational health and safety conditions, cramped and inadequate housing, the lack of restroom facilities, and poor ventilation. The FTZ’s reflect sweatshops around the world. Clearly, while the FTZ’s have and continue to spur investment in the country, they do so at the price of exploiting the lowest rung of Sri Lanka’s workforce—poor, rural women who are the nation’s most disadvantaged employees.

Outside of FTZ’s, working conditions for Sri Lankan garment workers are also very poor and wages are normally lower than inside the Zones. However, non-FTZ workers are freer than their FTZ counterparts to unionize, and because workers generally live in their home communities rather than in factory housing, living conditions for non-FTZ workers are generally superior. Either way, Sri Lankan garment workers are generally very poorly paid and highly vulnerable to changes in the nation’s economic status. In a nation that saw tremendous unrest during two decades of fighting between the government and the Tamil minority, Sri Lanka’s 1 million garment workers are among the nation’s most vulnerable populations.

These vulnerabilities are magnified by the planned December 2004 phase-out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which has already begun to have negative effects on Sri Lanka’s garment industry. The MFA is an international agreement that allows consumer countries such as the United States to set quotas on apparel and textile imports from certain producing countries. Many foreign investors in the garment industry initially came to Sri Lanka because of the quotas and are already beginning to flee the country in anticipation of the quota expiration later this year. According to the Free Trade Zones & General Services Employees Union, in 2003, 46 apparel factories closed down in the nation, leaving 26,000 workers jobless. While Sri Lanka likes to tout its superior production techniques and workplace efficiency as reasons that the nation will not suffer from the MFA phase-out, industry analysts predict that 150,000 Sri Lankan garment workers will lose their jobs as a result of the MFA’s demise.

The Sri Lankan government has already begun amending its labor laws to prepare for the post-MFA world, competition with China and India being chief among its concerns. Predictably, these labor law shifts are not to the benefit of Sri Lankan workers. The government has begun a process of lowering labor standards in order to attract and maintain investors, for example by amending the national law to allow women workers to work past 10:00 pm and increasing allowable overtime hours from 100 per year to 60 per month. Labor laws have also been amended, without union consultation, to give more rights to Sri Lankan employers, in particular loosening the restrictions on firings and allowing employees to be dismissed without cause. Likewise, the government is attempting to erode union protections through a progressive dismantling of union laws.

Sri Lankan unions and NGOs have jointly formed the Apparel Industry Labor Rights Movement (ALARM) to deal with workplace issues including a compensation safety net for workers likely to be displaced through the MFA phase-out, living wage and work condition issues, and freedom of association. Primary among ALARM’s goals is to establish core labor standards for the nation, hoping to attract investors to the nation through a guarantee of high labor standards. ALARM also notes the need for labor law enforcement in Sri Lanka; while prior to the government’s erosion of labor laws the nation had adequate laws designed to protect its workforce, these laws are not commonly enforced. ALARM is in the midst of comprehensive research aimed at identifying key goals and challenging the Sri Lankan government to mobilize on behalf of its vulnerable garment industry employees.
Ben, Spare Some Change

From union construction workers to hip hop artists and young people, Ben Davis Inc. in San Francisco is a popular brand-name clothing line touted by many for its union label and high quality. While consumers pay $25.00 for a basic striped shirt, garment workers make less than 20 cents per shirt. However, these are still considered good union jobs that include benefits such as health care, vacation days and sick days. But, in the Fall of 2003, this all began to change.

In October 2003, the workers of Ben Davis Inc. voted to be represented by the garment workers union UNITE. Since November 2003, they have been in contract negotiations with Frank Davis, the owner of Ben Davis, Inc. who wants to make cuts in health care, vacations, holidays and sick days. The Ben Davis workers have overwhelmingly rejected these concessions and authorized work actions against Ben Davis up to and including a strike. Although Davis admitted that he would still be profitable while paying the new San Francisco minimum wage of $8.50 per hour, he uses it as a justification to cut workers’ benefits – but the workers all some change.

Ben Davis Inc. has been a San Francisco employer since 1935, it currently employs nearly 100 Latino immigrants. In letters to the workers state, “We voted for UNITE to be treated fairly and with dignity by our employer. We voted for UNITE because we believe we deserve to be treated fairly and with dignity by our employer. We voted for UNITE management of Ben Davis in an effort to reach a reasonable contract. However, the Company has done nothing but ask for concessions. They are asking us to pay 50% of our health care costs, and we only have employee coverage and no coverage for our families. In addition, they want to take away our hard earned vacation and regardless of the time that we have been employed, we will all have a maximum of 2 weeks. They also want us to give up 3 holidays and all of our sick days. If we don’t agree to these concessions, they have threatened us to take the work out of the U.S.A. and have the work performed in Mexico, Guatemala or China.”

In the face of management’s positions, the union members are taking such job actions as are necessary to convince Ben Davis that they will not be treated as second-class citizens. On Tuesday, April 27, they walked off the job to engage in informational leafleting to advise customers shopping at stores selling Ben Davis of the issues at the factory. They then marched to San Francisco City Hall to draw attention and support from city leaders. Following this major action, community organizations have been engaged in a letter writing campaign; and public officials have proposed a city resolution stating that employers must be accountable to the new minimum wage law by not cutting already existing benefits to compensate for the increased minimum wage.

As more and more garment factories in the United States close down and outsource, the plight of the workers at Ben Davis Inc. is truly an important one. Off the “Check Your Head” album released in 1992 by the Beastie Boys, the song “Professor Booty” says “The logo I sport is the face of the monkey // Union made Ben Davis quality it’s no junk see.” As this campaign continues to grow, it is also indicative that Ben Davis’ consumer base of union workers and young people will support the Ben Davis workers.

For more information and to send a letter to Ben Davis, visit www.sweatshopwatch.org, or contact UNITE at 619-702-0150.

Staff News

Sweatshop Watch would like to thank Alex T. Tom for serving as our interim Campaign Coordinator over the last three months. He did a fantastic job coordinating actions and developing materials for the Ben Davis, Tarrant, and Forever 21 campaigns in San Francisco. We wish him all the best at his new position as Campaign Coordinator for the Chinese Progressive Association.

• Sweatshop Watch has two job openings in Los Angeles for a Campaign Coordinator and an Operations Manager. See www.sweatshopwatch.org for job announcements.
• The Garment Worker Center welcomes Simmi Gandhi as the new Health Advocate. She brings a wealth of experience as an occupational health and family nurse practitioner, emergency room nurse, and public health researcher.
• Forever 21 Boycott Targets SF & NY, New Legal Victories

The Forever 21 boycott continues in full force. The Los Angeles workers and the Garment Worker Center are preparing for a series of actions at flagship stores planned to open in San Francisco and New York later this year.

On the legal front, we are celebrating a series of victories. In April, the state Court of Appeals issued two decisions in a defamation lawsuit filed by Forever 21 against the Garment Worker Center (GWC), Sweatshop Watch, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA) and individual staff members Kimi Lee, Joann Lo and Victor Narro. Forever 21 filed its lawsuit in March 2002 alleging it has been defamed by statements that it owed substantial amounts of unpaid wages and other employment benefits to workers who sewed its clothing label. GWC and other defendants argued that the lawsuit was an attempt to chill their First Amendment rights and filed a motion to dismiss the case under the California anti-SLAPP (Strategic Litigation Against Public Participation) statute.

The court reversed a previous order denying a SLAPP motion in an appeal by CHIRLA and Victor Narro. It directed the trial court to issue a new order striking Forever 21’s complaint against CHIRLA and Narro, and awarding them costs and attorneys’ fees. In a separate decision, the court issued a writ of mandate directing the trial court to vacate its previous order allowing Forever 21 to conduct limited discovery on GWC employees, and to proceed in hearing GWC’s SLAPP motion on its merits. The Court of Appeals made it clear that Forever 21 cannot use legal maneuvers to chill the First Amendment rights of garment workers and their advocates.

To get involved in the Forever 21 boycott including actions in SF & NY, contact the Garment Worker Center at www.garmentworkercenter.org, gwc@igc.org or 213-748-5866.

• Campaign Continues Against Tarrant Apparel Group, The Wet Seal Inc.

On May 26, Sweatshop Watch organized a protest at the Tarrant Apparel Group’s (TAG) annual shareholders’ meeting in Los Angeles. While a team of protesters picketed outside the meeting, two persons attended the shareholders’ meeting to discuss with TAG management concerns about TAG’s unfair labor practices in its plant in Ajalpan, Mexico. They questioned TAG Board President Barry Aved about the well-documented incidents of labor abuse in the Ajalpan factory, and presented workers’ demands that TAG reopen the factory and rehire the fired workers. Despite a Worker Rights Consortium report which independently verified the allegations and led three of Tarrant’s top clients – the Limited, Charming Shoppes, and Levi-Strauss – to terminate business with the Tarrant-Mexico Ajalpan factory, Aved denied the allegations. Aved was unable to offer any alternate explanation for the over 800 firings in Ajalpan, but promised to provide such an explanation within three days. Sweatshop Watch still has not received the promised explanation.

The labor dispute is now the focus of NAFTA hearings in both the United States and Canada. Under NAFTA, the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), NAFTA’s labor-side agreement, handles labor grievances through the National Administrative Office (NAO). Though the NAALC process has historically been weak and lost credibility over the years, the workers view this as an additional tool to pressure the Mexican government, the factories and their international denim clients to obey Mexican law and recognize independent unions.

On April 1, 70 people, including several former Tarrant workers, attended a US NAO hearing in Washington D.C. held to investigate the complaints filed by United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS), Centro de Apoyo al Trabajador (CAT), and Maquila Solidarity Network (MSN) concerning allegations of unfair denial of independent union registrations by the Mexican Conciliation and Arbitration Board (CAB) in Puebla. The US NAO hearing was preceded by a 10-day speaking tour of former Tarrant workers through California and Ohio, states where TAG and its major clients are based. On May 28, former Tarrant workers testified before the Canadian NAO. The workers and the petitioning organizations have several demands of the NAO process, which would make the Mexican CABs more transparent and accountable in handling union registrations.

Sweatshop Watch and other workers’ rights groups are also continuing to pressure The Wet Seal to discontinue its business relationship with TAG until the Tarrant-Mexico
Ajalpan factory reopens, rehires the fired workers and recognizes the independent union. Sweatshop Watch organized a protest at The Wet Seal’s annual shareholders’ meeting in Costa Mesa, CA on May 27 to make these demands clear.

For more information, visit www.usleap.org.

• L. A. School Board Adopts ‘No-Sweat’ Policy
In March, the Los Angeles school board adopted a sweeping anti-sweatshop procurement measure impacting $600 million in goods and services, and established a policy of preventing public dollars from subsidizing poverty wages. The victory came after 14 months of negotiations with a coalition of garment worker advocates, unions, religious and student groups. The new District code of conduct will require a “non-poverty wage” standard, based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and, for offshore production, World Bank purchasing power ratios by country.

Left unresolved was the issue of enforcement. The coalition demand that the District contract with an independent outside monitor such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) was opposed by District staff on budgetary grounds. While recognizing the massive cutbacks currently facing the District, the coalition argued that the unprecedented anti-sweatshop policy would require experienced independent expertise to identify and curb abuses. A majority of the Board appeared to support contracting with an independent monitor, but settled for the staff’s recommendation. One of the first options recommended was to create a larger consortium of other public agencies to pool the costs of enforcement.

Far more information, contact No More Sweatshops! at abolishsweatshops@yahoo.com or 310-559-9522 ext. 4.

• Maternity Rights Campaign in Bangladesh Scores First Victory
In Bangladesh, where an estimated 90% of the more than 3,780 export garment factories deny women workers the right to a 3-month paid maternity leave, workers have launched an education and advocacy campaign. They are marching, demonstrating, holding press conferences, distributing flyers, writing to all 3,780 export garment factories, pasting up posters on factory walls, and meeting with the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturer Export Association. The Bangladesh Center for Worker Solidarity (BCWS) and the National Garment Workers Federation (NGWF) are spearheading this campaign, but new local organizations are joining the effort every day.

Phillips-Van Heusen, one of the largest apparel and footwear corporations in the world and the largest shirt company in the world, has become the first company in the U.S. to sign the pledge that any woman sewing their garments in Bangladesh will be guaranteed her legal three months maternity leave with full pay. Phillips-Van Heusen is the owner of the Van-Heusen and Calvin Klein labels. This is a very important and concrete step, which, if mirrored by other companies, would improve the lives of the more than 1.5 million women garment workers and their families in Bangladesh.

For more information, visit www.maternityrights.org or call the National Labor Committee at 212-242-3002.

Express Yourself

Somos mujeres
Somos madres
Somos hermanas
Somos hijas
Somos trabajadoras de costura
buscando justicia y libertad social
enseñando a los demás que merecemos
respeto y que debemos protestar
cuando alguien atenta contra nuestra dignidad
Seguimos buscando nuestra dignidad que la explotación
nos quiere arrebatar
Nosotras somos la fuerza
de nuestro propio destino
La autonomía es la libertad de pensamiento,
respeto, unión, y prosperidad

We are women
We are mothers
We are sisters
We are daughters
We are garment workers
Looking for justice and social liberty
Teaching others that we deserve respect and that we should protest when there are assaults to our dignity
We keep looking for the dignity that exploitation wants to take away from us
We are the force of our own destiny
Autonomy is liberty of thought, respect, unity, and prosperity.

By Lupe Hernandez
No Sweat Apparel, the pioneer fair trade fashion brand, rolled out the world’s most revolutionary sneaker. It may look like a converse all-star knock off, but this sneaker comes with a feature that no sneaker in history has ever had. Each shoebox contains a detailed fact sheet that tells consumers exactly what wages and benefits the union workers who produced the sneakers get paid. The social enterprise start up has challenged Nike and Reebok to do the same.

The no sweat sneaker is selling like hotcakes online at www.nosweatsneaker.com and at stores in a dozen major markets in North America. The shoe is produced at a union shop in Jakarta, Indonesia. The workers, represented by SMTP, receive a benefits and pay package starting at some 785,000 rupiah per month. That’s almost 30% above minimum wage in Indonesia, with 100% health care for employees and 80% coverage for family members. Plus a pension! Additional benefits include things less common in a western collective labor agreement, like a 30-liter a month rice allowance.

The fair trade sneaker comes at a fair price too. At $35 a pair the no sweat sneaker is a competitive alternative to the Nike-owned converse all star.

For more information, visit www.nosweatshop.com.

www.sweatshopwatch.org

SWEATSHOP WATCH
310 Eighth Street, Suite 303
Oakland CA 94607

Address Service Requested

Join Sweatshop Watch!

Founded in 1995, Sweatshop Watch is a coalition of over 30 organizations, and many individuals, committed to eliminating the exploitation that occurs in sweatshops. Sweatshop Watch serves low-wage workers nationally and globally, with a focus on garment workers in California. We believe that workers should earn a living wage in a safe, decent work environment, and that those responsible for the exploitation of sweatshop workers must be held accountable. Please join us by becoming a member. Either send in this form with a check or make a contribution from our website www.sweatshopwatch.org with your credit card.

Total Enclosed: □ $20 □ $50 □ $100 □ $250 □ $500 □ Other $________

Name: ________________________________

Address: ________________________________

Phone: __________________ Email: __________________

Make checks payable and send to: SWEATSHOP WATCH, 310 Eighth St., Suite 303, Oakland CA 94607