

Dec 1987

1:30 Theme / Open (theme fade out)

Welcome to "ATN" ... (Loni)

... going on all over the world

fade theme into

2:30 Music: "Power Plant Reggae", Mleyholds Side 2 - Cut 1

13:00 News: ⁽¹⁾ International (Loni, Win, Kate)
~~State (3)~~

2:47 Music: "The Judge Said", Side 1 - Cut 3

(10:00 Telephone Interview Carol King, NOW, (Win) or article)

:20 Music "The Judge Said", (first 20 seconds only)
fade out

10:00 News: ⁽²⁾ more news (health items)

2:37 Music: "Back Alley Surgery", Side 2 - Cut 3

1:30 Music: ⁽³⁾ work + national instrumental Mey Christina
8:00 Movie Review ~~Marie Adams~~ Sue Orbach

(3:21 Music: "The Little Mouse", Side 1 - Cut 6)

2:00 Theme / Credits / Theme

4:00 Announcements

00:00

INTERNATIONAL

Although more Japanese women are working outside the home than ever before, a recent survey from that country indicates that they are not likely to get very high on the corporate ladder.

The survey, carried out by a women's magazine, polled 500 Japanese corporations on the qualities they look for when seeking a female staff member.

According to the Kyodo News Service, 95% of the companies said they look for female workers who are cheerful and obedient; 92% sought cooperative women; and 85% wanted female employees willing to take responsibility.

Most firms indicated that they seek women workers willing to perform tasks such as copying and making tea.

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Christians For Socialism in the U.S.

INTERNATIONAL

December 10 is Human Rights Day around the world. But in Taiwan, the arrests in recent years of feminists, ~~rights~~ civil rights advocates, intellectuals, and religious leaders only symbolize the lack of human rights.

Two years ago on Dec. 10 in Taiwan, a human rights day rally exploded into violence and more than 200 people were arrested. Eight of them, including two feminist leaders, were tried by military tribunal for "sedition," convicted and received sentences of from 12 years to life. All of the eight were associated with Formosa magazine, an antimilitary publication that sponsored the demonstration.

The two feminists are Lu Hsiu-lien, 37, an editor of Formosa, and Chen Chu, 31. All the defendants at the trial claimed that "confessions" had been illegally extracted from them during two months of intensive interrogation, which included beatings, denial of sleep and psychological pressure. Lu reported that she was threatened with her own execution and the arrest of her family and friends.

Lu, a lawyer with a master's degree from Harvard, had been a candidate for the ~~Two~~ Taiwanese National Assembly in 1978--before these elections were cancelled. She was determined that despite the repressive environment, the goals of feminism would be pursued in the political arena, and she did not hesitate to speak out and publish, though the government banned most of her books. Her publications include "New Feminism," "The Amendment for Legalizing Abortion," and "The Past and Future of Taiwan." She also founded hot lines for women in two Taiwanese cities.

INTERNATIONAL

The Christian Science Monitor reports that only 14 women sit on the 350-member Palestinian National Council, and only 11 women were among the 531 delegates to the 1980 conference in Damascus.

On the home front, the PLO's headquarters in West Beirut is "virtually a man's world," says The Monitor. The few women present at the PLO building are generally secretaries whose main responsibility is to keep the men supplied with tea and coffee.

Some women--such as the head of the Palestinian Women's Union--have criticized the female role in the PLO. However, at least one prominent male in the Palestinian movement maintains that these women are underestimating their status.

Says Doctor Fathi Arafat--brother of Yasser Arafat--"Our women have a very important job in the Palestinian struggle--they are commando producers!"

INTERNATIONAL

The Allensbach Institute for Public Opinion is claiming that women in West Germany are now outperforming men in the workplace, while the men are staying at home, as reported in This Week in Germany.

The Institute says that during the last 25 years, women have shown they outperform men by holding up better under stress at work and by being more efficient.

Also, German men are now seen as slacking off at work, more easily bored and less active in social and cultural affairs. Many men are also said to be opting for quiet evenings at home with the family.

INTERNATIONAL

Poland is moving to restrict abortion. Although in many ways the popular movement in Poland is a progressive force against Soviet imperialism, the heavy influence of the Catholic Church is having an anti-woman impact.

Two Catholic organizations in Poland, "Joy of Life" and "Pro Life," have been conducting an active anti-abortion campaign since February, 1980. Abortion was legalized in Poland in 1958, and abortions have been performed under safe conditions in all hospitals. The anti-abortionists are now taking advantage of the resurgence of Catholic activism. Both groups have received support from the Polish church hierarchy.

The two groups have asked for substantial limits on access to abortions. Their requests came at an opportune time, since State and Party leaders have been increasingly relying on the Catholic Church as a "force of reason with a sense of responsibility." They are willing to grant the Church some concessions, and abortion is one of them--which has not been publicized by the American press.

On Dec. 23, 1980, the Ministry of Health issued a declaration prohibiting the interruption of a woman's first pregnancy, guaranteeing the right of conscientious objection to all doctors, and generally promoting a massive campaign to "protect conceived life."

The Catholic organizations were not satisfied, however, and following subsequent meetings, on January 7, the Ministry announced new measures: all doctors and health personnel were required to inform women about natural birth control methods (rhythm), and were requested & not to mention the fallibility of these methods. Doctors were asked for a "positive attitude toward initiatives to protect unborn life, because these goals coincide with the objectives of the official program to protect women and families."

Poland -- 2

Posters have been put up near clinics showing the head of a newborn baby and the words Do Not Kill. Inside the clinics, anti-abortionists distribute brochures and confront women waiting for abortions with painful arguments. Both of the anti-abortion groups have a telephone number in all major cities. The phone numbers have been posted in all churches and are published in Catholic newspapers. Women who are considering an abortion are encouraged to call for advice.

Both organizations were started years ago by groups of priests. "Pro Life" as founded several years ago by a Dominican friar in Lublin. "Joy of Life," presently the most active organization in the anti-abortion movement, was founded in Warsaw in 1979.

Depo Dumping

A South African physician is charging the developed world with dumping the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera on the Third World.

Dr. Nthato Motlana told The Nation magazine that family planning agencies funded by the South African government are, "administering shots to young Black girls without even asking their consent."

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration banned the use of the drug in 1978, due to evidence the substance causes cancer and birth defects. However, the Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company continues to market the contraceptive abroad, and it is estimated that five million women in Asia, Latin America and Africa are still using it.

Any banning by the U. S. of exports of Depo-Provera and similar drugs is not likely. A draft policy statement on U. S. exports obtained by the Washington Post indicates the federal government may soon be eliminating regulations governing the export by U. S. manufacturers of products considered too harmful for legal use in the United States.

Bendectin

Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, the makers of Bendectin, an anti-nausea drug prescribed to pregnant women, has announced it will voluntarily provide warning pamphlets to women who are given ~~the~~ the drug.

Last year, a class action suit was filed against the drug company after several women charged the drug caused birth defects. However, the suit was tossed out after a medical panel concluded that there was no evidence linking the product to an increased risk of birth defects.

The FDA estimates that 10 to 25 percent of all pregnant women in the U.S. take Bendectin, usually during the first three months of pregnancy. The agency is currently considering whether ~~to~~ to require the so-called "patient package inserts" for Bendectin and nine other widely prescribed drugs. Only a handful of prescription drugs, such as birth control pills and estrogens, contain warning leaflets in their packaging.

Contraceptive Sponges

Women of the future may find themselves using sponges soaked in spermicide to prevent unwanted pregnancies. New Scientist magazine reports that researchers at North Carolina's International Fertility Research Program have found that sponges worn in the vagina during intercourse could prove an effective method of birth control.

The sponges, which are being tested by the program's centers around the world, are so far 94% effective in preventing pregnancy.

American women may get a chance to try the sponges out soon. Vorhauer Laboratories in California is gearing up to market the devices, under the trade name "Secure."

NATIONAL

Hispanic organizations are charging that President Reagan's plan to bring in Mexicans as guest workers could have painful repercussions on Mexican women.

Under the proposed plan, Mexican workers in the U.S. legally since January, 1980, would be allowed to stay and work. An additional 50,000 workers a year would be permitted to enter the U.S. from Mexico, but would have to leave their families behind.

Sara Campos, of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, says that the plan will have harmful effects on families. Campos says studies have shown that most of the up to 6 million Chicanos presently working or living illegally in the U.S. are men. Women who have small children or are otherwise unable to work would have to stay behind under the new program, while their husbands spend as many as ten years working far away from home.

Harder hit, Campos charges, will be Mexican women now working and living illegally in the U.S. The Reagan proposal would permit these women to work legally, but their children would be subject to deportation. Campos adds that under the immigration plan, the U.S. government would be, "creating a ~~sub-class~~ sub-class of people . . . who are not allowed to be with their families. It sounds like apartheid."

NATIONAL

Christians for Socialism in the U.S.

A landmark bill that requires the state of California to consider the issue of "comparable pay for comparable worth" in setting state salaries has passed that state's legislature and has been signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown.

The new law requires the state to study its employment patterns to find out if jobs which have mostly women workers offer the same salary as those which have predominantly male workers. That study would then be given to trade unions and collective bargaining agents to use in their negotiations for contracts.

In addition, the measure recognizes that women employees have been discriminated against in the past, and that women work because they have to support their families and need the money.

NATIONAL

Striking San Jose, California, city workers are back on their jobs, after hammering out a precedent-setting contract which paves the way to equal pay for comparable work by women employees.

The city, which has been termed by its mayor, Janet Gray Hayes, as the "feminist capital of the world," last year commissioned the unusual study on pay equality among its workers. That study found that some female city employees earned as little as 53% of what males earned in city jobs judged as comparable in problem solving, know-how and accountability.

After a nine-day strike, during which demonstrators picketed City Hall bearing signs reading, "MY NET PAY IS GROSS" and "RAISES, NOT ROSES," the city agreed to a new pay package, which allots nearly \$1.5 million to narrow the pay gap between men's and women's salaries in comparable jobs over a two-year period.

Mayor Hayes has termed the settlement, "A very proud moment for me as the mayor and for me personally as a woman. We have taken a historic step in the workplace for women."

Union leaders say they will seek to eliminate the rest of the pay differential when they renegotiate their contract with the city two years from now.

✶ Rita Boyle, director of the San Francisco-based Women Organized for Employment, a non-union working women's organization, says the San Jose settlement means that non-union clerical workers who earn less than male workers, "are really going to have to consider unionizing as the best way to raise the issue of "comparable worth."

NATIONAL

A Salt Lake City woman is putting together a directory of professional and blue-collar women for people who don't trust men when they're looking for someone to give out a bank loan or repair their appliances.

Karen Shepherd says she's already found women electricians, printers, carpenters, lawyers and doctors but is still looking for a plumber. So far, the directory has 1,000 entries.

Shepherd says the directory is a project of Network, a monthly publication for working women in the Salt Lake City area.

Shepherd says women don't feel safe having men come into their homes to repair things. The directory will help them find women who can do the job just as well.

NATIONAL

As many as 48 million women will enter the labor force by 1990 where they will be confronted with a variety of occupational safety and health problems, an expert on women in the workplace said.

Dr. Jacqueline Messite, a consultant to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and a clinical professor at New York University, said women entering blue collar jobs traditionally held by men find that protective clothing, safety devices and hand tools are designed for men.

Dr. Messite told the 110th annual meeting of the California Medical Association that traditional women's jobs, for example, nursing, ~~tax~~ food service and office work also present hazards that include infectious disease, chemical agents, radiation and eye strain.

NATIONAL

U. S. News and World Report magazine says that while women were originally moving into jobs dominated by men, the tables are now turning, and men are getting work in traditionally female professions.

The magazine says, for example, that the number of male nurses has jumped 140 percent from 19,000 in 1972 to 46,000 in 1980. The proportion of men working as telephone operators has nearly tripled during the same period, and the ratio of male airline cabin attendants has quadrupled.

BOOK REVIEW

Fighting Sexual Harassment
Alliance against Sexual Coercion
PO Box 1
Cambridge, MA 02139
92 pp, \$3.95

This timely, simple advocacy handbook is designed to train people to recognize sexual harassment and provides guidelines for action. Two recent studies emphasize its importance. The National Research Council reports that women are paid less than 60 percent of what men are paid for comparable work, and that women are concentrated in occupations dominated by their own sex. The Field Research Corporation of California has shown that 10 percent of working women say sexual harassment forced them to quit their jobs.

Aimed at social service workers and women's organizations, this handbook also provides enough information to help individuals. It first defines sexual harassment and reveals the role of women, particularly minority women, in the U.S. labor force. The nine chapters include one on how to conduct surveys, sponsor discussion, use local media and other aspects of outreach work. Other chapters offer guidelines on setting up a staff training program to handle cases of sexual harassment and six appendices provide survey data and bibliographic information.

IN THESE TIMES
Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1981

The author of a new book on homemakers has come up with an unusual plan to guarantee that work-at-home wives don't fall through the cracks in the Social Security system.

Many widowed homemakers, because they don't work for salaries, never become eligible for Social Security in their own names, despite the years of work they put into raising families.

Rae Andre, the author of Homemakers, the Forgotten Women, has come up with a solution to the problem. Andre says that a homemaker should clean her neighbor's house for pay, while the neighbor, also for pay, cleans hers. Both women could then qualify for Social Security and disability insurance.

Andre said she got the idea from a woman professor of economics, and that the scheme is perfectly legal.