

Answer Key: Solidarity for Labor Rights (ESP+C Chart)

	Delano Grape Protest	I-Hotel Protest	NYTWA Protest
Who was involved?	Filipino farmworkers Mexican farmworkers Consumers who boycotted Community members who donated to the campaign Bosses and landowners	I-Hotel tenants, mostly elderly and Filipino Students, community members, and activists of all backgrounds and races	Taxi drivers, mostly South Asian and Black immigrants Supportive community members, elected officials
What were the issues?	Poor working conditions for farmworkers: long hours, lack of benefits, poor wages, etc.	Destruction of affordable housing for lower-income, working-class people	Taxi drivers in extreme debt due to the predatory loan system excused by the City
What were the tactics?	Striking (not working), withholding labor) Local and nationwide grape boycotts Public awareness of issue	Community pressure to stall demolition Protests/rallies outside city hall and I-Hotel Human barricade to resist and prevent eviction Continued pressure after demolition to ensure the creation of affordable housing in new building	24/7 camp-out outside of city hall Hunger strike by drivers and allies Civil disobedience and risking arrest to raise public awareness
What was the result?	30+ grape growers agreed to increase wages, to contribute to union health plans, and to control toxic pesticides. California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 provided collective bargaining rights for farm workers across the state.	I-Hotel was demolished which led to creation of International Hotel Senior Housing with 100 low-income housing units and I-Hotel Manilatown Center at old I-Hotel site Awareness for need of affordable housing and neighborhood preservation increased.	City restructured loans to bring down total driver debt. City limited maximum monthly debt payments.
Economic	By keeping wages low and not providing	It's more profitable for developers to make	Taxis are important part of the NYC

	benefits, grape growers can make more profit. Striking forced growers to pay attention to farmworkers and their demands.	housing for high income people than it is to make affordable housing units.	transportation system, so striking impacts city's economy. Forgiving drivers' debt means the City would have to figure out how to resolve that debt.
Social	Farmworking is often seen as unskilled labor and less deserving of high wages. Farmworkers feed the nation; this imagery of care can evoke sympathy and build solidarity.	Besides I-Hotel, there are not many places where tenants of limited means can afford to live in that area. I-Hotel is an example of a larger social issue of the right to housing.	There is a lack of social mobility for drivers if they have debt and predatory loans. Predatory loans targeted drivers because many are immigrants and working class; as such they are easier to take advantage of.
Political	Farmworkers deserve workplace protections. Employment law can focus on things like minimum wages, hours, working conditions, and more.	Evictions are carried out by law enforcement. What responsibility does the city have to low-income residents?	NYC policy states that taxi medallions are required to operate taxis, which led to driver debt. Debt forgiveness has to be through City or the loan companies.
Cultural	Language barriers exist between Filipino and Mexican farmworkers.	Gentrification and erasure of the Manilatown neighborhood are issues.	There is kinship among immigrant taxi drivers; they have unity in that shared experience.