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U.S. troops out now!

Sept. 22-29 mobilizations: End wars at home & abroad

By John Catalinotto

As anti-war mobilizations are building toward the early fall, a pattern is taking shape: Activists are merging the struggle against the wars abroad with the struggles against the war directed against the poor and workers at home.

The main issues raised so far have been health care, some of the momentum impelled by the release of Michael Moore's documentary "SiCKO"; the question of relief for oppressed communities; and, following the collapse of the I-35W Bridge in Minneapolis, a push to stop war funding and start repairing the domestic infrastructure.

Anti-war forces in North America have continued mobilizing against the occupations of Iraq and Afghanistan and against U.S. President George W. Bush, and the governments of Canada and Mexico.

Protests planned include a week of action around a security summit Aug. 20-22 in **Montebello, Quebec**; a majority African-American protest in **Newark, N.J.**, on Aug. 25; and a New England mobilization on the same day at the Bush family home in **Kennebunkport, Me.**

Organizers from the Troops Out Now Coalition (TONC) have focused attention on the expected "debate" over war funding in the U.S. Congress in mid-to-late September. TONC has called an encampment for Sept. 22-28 and mass marches for Sept. 29 in Washington and Los Angeles as the arguments in Congress are expected to climax.

Summit in Quebec Aug. 20-22

Canadian President Stephen Harper, Mexican President Felipe Calderón and Bush are meeting Aug. 20-22, just 90 miles from

SIT-IN AT CONYERS' OFFICE

Lessons for anti-war movement

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Montreal on the Quebec-Ontario border for a discussion of their so-called Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP). The last big agreement between the ruling classes of the three countries introduced NAFTA, which eliminated job security in Canada and the U.S. and drove millions of Mexican peasants off the land, giving them the choice of emigrating without papers or starving.

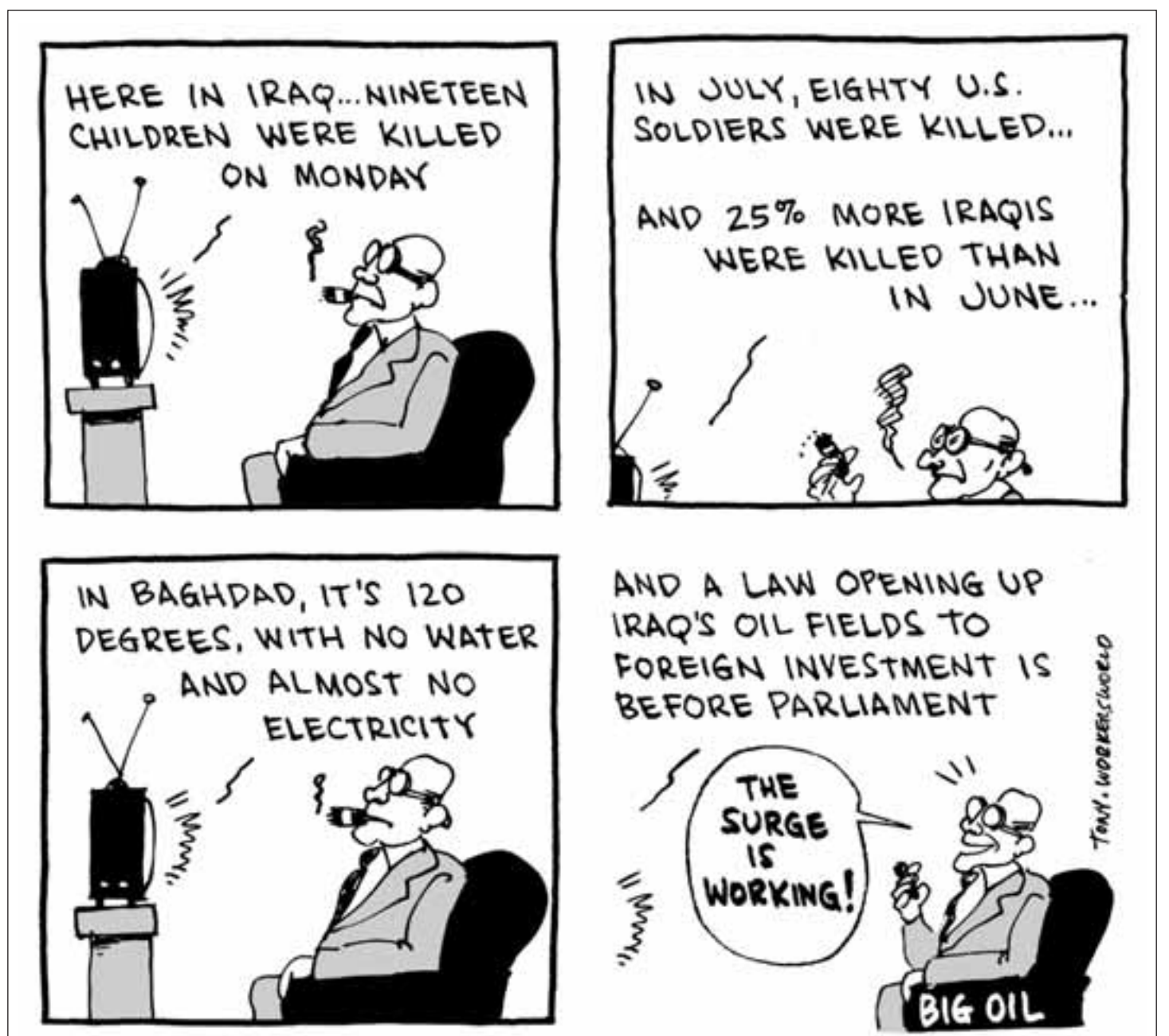
Anti-globalization, pro-socialist and other progressive forces in Canada and Quebec are mobilizing to protest despite the expected presence of thousands of police. Canada's heavy participation in the war on Afghanistan and its military's growing casualties have aroused strong anti-war sentiments.

Aug. 25: Newark and Kennebunkport

The Peace and Justice Coalition—a united front of 120 mostly African-American and other people-of-color community organizations—has called an anti-war protest for Aug. 25 in Newark, N.J. Polls show that an estimated 90 percent of African Americans oppose the war and the Bush administration, which is reflected in the Pentagon's growing difficulty in attracting Black youths as new recruits despite the absence of opportunities for them as civilians.

The Peace and Justice call stated clearly: "In the U.S., another type of war is going on, a war on our communities. The Bush administration, while increasing war spending, has decreased domestic spending for education, health care, housing, employ-

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In quest for justice Katrina survivors still face many battles

By Monica Moorehead

It has been almost two years since Hurricane Katrina tore through the Gulf Coast, destroying many lives, homes and businesses. It has been documented that levees were breached throughout New Orleans, causing massive flooding and the separation of families during Katrina. But the nightmare did not end in 2005 or soon after for tens of thousands of survivors, a disproportionate number of them African American and poor.

The fight for justice for the right to return and reconstruction remains an uphill struggle today as the U.S. government, the courts, big real estate developers and insurance companies conspire to repress and marginalize as many of the survivors as possible in the hopes of rebuilding the Gulf Coast, especially New Orleans, to attract the rich and affluent with luxury housing and casinos.

On Aug. 2, a federal appeals court ruled that Hurricane Katrina survivors could not get money from insurance companies for water damages caused by breached levees. This ruling serves to protect the multibillion-dollar coffers of Allstate, Travelers and other conglomerates. More specifically, this ruling saved an estimated \$1 billion for insurance companies.

This decision overruled another one made last November by a U.S. District judge who, in siding with the policyholders, said that language in insurance policies regarding water damage was "ambiguous."

In the recent ruling, Judge Carolyn King wrote, "[E]ven if the plaintiffs can prove that the levees were negligently designed, constructed, or maintained and that the breaches were due to this negligence, the flood exclusions in the plaintiffs' policies unambiguously preclude their recovery." (Associated Press)

FEMA trailers—death traps

Probably the biggest crisis faced by Katrina survivors following the floods is the lack of decent, affordable housing—especially subsidized public housing. An estimated 120,000 trailers were provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for displaced people in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

But even these trailers have proven to be death traps for the people forced to be in them.

This past May, CBS News broke the story that about 86,000 families were being slowly poisoned by lethal lev-

els of formaldehyde. This gas, used in disinfectants and building materials, causes several forms of respiratory ailments including coughing, sinus and ear infections, colds, asthma and even cancer.

The complaints to FEMA about formaldehyde began to surface in 2006 but FEMA officials reportedly downplayed them. When FEMA authorities were asked to test the trailers for this poisonous gas, their response was to ask the survivors to open up their windows and doors and to keep their air conditioners running for several days before the tests took place. FEMA was hoping that these test preliminaries would make the gas disappear but just the opposite happened—the test results for the fumes rose to higher levels.

As if this wasn't enough, many of the survivors, adults and children, are without health care insurance to deal with this crisis. A number of hospitals closed their doors following Katrina, like Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Charity was the only public hospital that provided free health care for the indigent.

Red Cross exposed

The New-Orleans-based People's Hurricane Relief Fund/Oversight Coalition is carrying out an ongoing investigation of the American Red Cross. Why? The ARC raised an estimated \$60 million in relief funds supposedly for the Katrina survivors. According to the PHRF, very little of those funds have found their way to the survivors. Even though the ARC has advertised widely its "Means to Recovery" program to raise money, its chapters have not informed the hurricane evacuees that these funds are available.

In one case, when survivors were burned out of their apartment complex in Baton Rouge in July, ARC officials put them up in a hotel for only two nights and then told them that they had to evacuate due to lack of funds.

The People's Hurricane Relief Fund and its allies are calling upon the ARC to "immediately and aggressively notify the public about the 'Means to Recovery' program; disburse the funds to Katrina-Rita Survivors within 90 days; account for all funds received for 'Means to Recovery'; account for all funds disbursed on a dollars-to-demographics neighborhoods basis; and to begin to treat Black Survivors with dignity, compassion and respect."

An International Tribunal on Hurricanes Katrina and Rita will be taking up these human rights violations, and many others, with survivors' testimonies, jurists and judges. The tribunal will take place from Aug. 29-Sept. 2 in New Orleans. For more information, go to www.peopleshurricane.org.

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WW PHOTO: MONICA MOOREHEAD

Read Workers World for first hand news. Above, New Orleans protest just before Sept. 2006 anniversary.

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Bridge collapse exposes capitalist priorities

By Cheryl LaBash

In the aftermath of the abrupt collapse of the I-35W Bridge in Minneapolis on Aug. 1, taking with it cars, buses, trucks and people during the busy after-work drive home, every form of media asked: How could this happen in the U.S.? But the one question not widely asked is: Why does Congress continue to authorize hundreds of billions to fund “endless war” while the basic infrastructure across the country is crumbling?

Improved bridge design requirements were adopted in 1967, the year I-35W construction was completed and the Silver Bridge collapsed into the Ohio River. The Minneapolis span across the Mississippi River was obsolete before the first vehicle drove across it.

The new design standards mandated “redundancy,” meaning that if one structural part failed, the others had enough strength to prevent the entire bridge from collapsing.

Because the design-funding-bid-construction process often takes years, I-35W was designed using older standards. At that time steel fatigue in bridges was reportedly unknown to designers who also could not predict the increased truck weights and traffic volume 40 years in the future. According to the American Society of Civil Engineers, vehicle travel on Minnesota’s highways increased 42 percent from 1990 to 2003.

Thousands of steel-truss bridges were built in the 1950s and 1960s during the federal push to create the interstate highway system initiated by the Eisenhower administration. Steel-truss bridges can support large traffic loads using minimal amounts of steel. (LA Times) According to the Federal Highway Administration 756 of them are the relatively unique steel-deck truss bridges like the one that collapsed on Aug. 1.

A post-World War II steel shortage and the increase in available labor from returning soldiers made this labor intensive construction design economically desirable.

Crumbling infrastructure ignored

The detailed investigation currently underway that is piecing together and computer modeling the failed I-35W bridge will eventually find the specific cause of the collapse. However, no such infrastructure failure can be a surprise, except to motorists driving over it.

For example, nothing was done to upgrade the New Orleans levees, or to provide real evacuation plans or immediately rescue those stranded on rooftops and in hospitals despite repeated studies and predictions in previous years. And six months before hurricanes Katrina and Rita, on March 9, 2005, the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) had released its Infrastructure Report Card, which addressed the potential crisis. (www.asce.org)

The breaches in the levees and lack of emergency services exposed the racist criminal neglect of the poor and working-class neighborhoods, and disproportionate African-American population, along the U.S. Gulf Coast.

The 2005 Report Card gave overall public infrastructure in the U.S. a poor rating. Infrastructure includes aviation, schools, dams, water supply, sewers, the power grid and hazardous waste, as well as roads and bridges.

According to ASCE estimates, \$1.6 trillion dollars are needed over five years—\$320 billion per year—to bring infrastruc-



Minneapolis anti-war forces protest during Bush's Aug. 4 visit.

falls and competition between programs for matching funds.

Under this pressure created by competition for funds between infrastructure and social needs and pressure from

corporate interests, state and local governments are turning to privatization of infrastructure—including roads and bridges.

Currently another discussion is also taking place in professional and business circles, one which is evaluating the effects of globalization, just-in-time production, NAFTA and international economic competition.

According to the American Association of State, Highway and Transportation Officials, “The global network moves people, goods and information continuously around the world. It is characterized by new trade patterns, new flow patterns and hubs playing new roles. The U.S. transportation system is a subsystem within the global network.” (www.transportation1.org/tif5report/)

Without intervention by the working class and oppressed nationalities, this discussion will also determine the allocation of infrastructure funding.

Elected officials are channeling funds to meet the costs of the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, which enriches Halliburton, Blackwater and other military contractors and maintains U.S. imperialist hegemony in the oil-rich crossroads between Asia, Africa and Europe.

The State of Minnesota is funding this war to the tune of \$11 billion over the past

five years—enough for 44 I-35W bridges.

‘Bridges not bombs!’

What issue was so important that it kept U.S. representatives up past midnight to vote on before leaving Washington, D.C. for vacation on Aug. 5?

It wasn’t roads, bridges or levees.

Early Sunday morning, the House of Representatives approved \$460 billion in military spending for fiscal year 2008 by a 395 to 13 vote—a \$40 billion increase from the previous year. Supplementary funding for the imperialist occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan will be voted on in the fall.

The Aug. 5 appropriation will fund major weapons systems such as the next generation Joint Strike Fighter and the F-22 Raptor fighter jet. Lockheed Martin—the largest military contractor with a track record of cost overruns—builds both. According to defenseneews.com, 91 percent of Lockheed Martin’s revenue last year was from military contracts. The July 30 Washington Post reported that Lockheed Martin’s profit rose by 34 percent in 2006, to \$778 million, far exceeding most forecasts.

In the 2008 budget, \$1.2 trillion—51 percent of federal income tax dollars—is earmarked for the Pentagon and legacy costs from previous wars. (www.warresisters.org)

The official federal figure is 21 percent, but that is distorted by including Social Security—which is a separately funded program.

Although the politicians ignore this elephant in the budget, many in Minneapolis made sure it wasn’t forgotten. When President George W. Bush hovered in a helicopter over the site of the collapsed bridge in Minneapolis on Aug. 4, anti-war activists spread out a large banner, readable from the air, which demanded, “Support bridges not war!”

LaBash has worked as a construction inspector in Michigan for 17 years.

March on Washington

SEPT. 29

People’s encampment
in front of the Capitol
Sept 22–29

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Volunteers needed!

Protest to demand 'Free the MOVE 9!'

By **Betsey Piette**
Philadelphia

Since 1978 the MOVE 9—innocent Black men and women—have been in prison following a massive police assault on their headquarters in the Powelton Village section of Philadelphia, seven years before the state dropped a bomb on another MOVE house, killing 11 people including 5 children.

In August 2008, the MOVE 9 will complete their minimum sentence of 30 years and become eligible for parole. On Aug. 11, supporters will conduct a car caravan throughout Philadelphia neighborhoods launching a campaign to inform people of their status and gathering support to pressure the parole board to release the MOVE 9.

In a current climate of increasing incidents of police brutality, support for the MOVE 9, who were targeted for their out-



Police bomb MOVE house in Philadelphia, 1985.

spoken opposition to rampant police brutality during the 1970s in Philadelphia under Frank Rizzo's notorious tenure as police commissioner, is critical. Rizzo's regime was a virtual police state, marked by the infamous August 1970 raid on the Philadelphia offices of the Black Panther Party.

In the early 1970s, the MOVE organization began holding demonstrations to focus attention on police abuse. As a result the police began a concerted campaign of harassment against MOVE, breaking up demonstrations, and arresting and physically assaulting MOVE members, includ-

ing two pregnant women, causing both to miscarry.

In March of 1976, police brutally attacked several MOVE members who had recently been released from jail, causing the death of a three-week-old child that one member was carrying. No charges were filed against the officers involved in the child's death.

Using the phony excuse of code violations, the city unsuccessfully attempted to enter MOVE's Powelton Village home with health inspectors and other city officials, leading to a public display of armed MOVE members protecting their property.

Rizzo, who had been elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1972, ordered a six-week-long blockade of the immediate neighborhood to prevent food and supplies from reaching MOVE with the aim of forcing members out of the house.

When the blockade failed, over 600 members of the Philadelphia police surrounded the house and attempted to force MOVE out on August 8, 1978. During the

attack, police officer James Ramp was killed by a single gunshot, which the media reported as 'friendly fire' from officers shooting at the MOVE house. Ramp, stationed toward the front of the assault, was shot in the back of the neck by a bullet traveling downward.

Although they were in the basement of their house, six feet below ground, nine MOVE family members were charged with Ramp's murder and received 30- to 100-year sentences. Any evidence that could have supported their defense was destroyed by Philadelphia police following orders from Rizzo to bulldoze the house, leveling it within hours of the assault. Noted Philadelphia journalist Linn Washington described it as "the fastest destruction of a crime-scene site in history".

Merle Africa died in prison under mysterious circumstances in March 1998. The other MOVE 9 members, Chuck, Debbie, Delbert, Eddie, Janet, Janine, Mike and Phil Africa, will be interviewed by the parole board in a few months. □

March slams racist treatment of Black official

By **Bryan G. Pfeifer**
Milwaukee

Demanding justice for poor and working people in Milwaukee, dozens of people marched down Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to Pere Marquette Park Aug. 3. They chanted, "What do we want? Justice! When do we want it? Now! Whose streets? Our streets! We want justice! Free McGee!"

The participants also hoisted placards with demands including living-wage jobs not W-2 jobs, an end to racist police brutality, an end to the U.S. war in Iraq, freedom for Mumia Abu-Jamal and justice for embattled Black Alderman Michael McGee Jr. They marched for over a mile in near 90-degree heat. "I got news for you today. We need each other. If we don't come together and stand for something, we're going to fall for anything. ... I ask you today: What are you doing to make Milwaukee a better place and to assure freedom for all people?" said Wanda Montgomery speaking to the crowd from the park's rotunda stage. Montgomery, McGee's sister-in-law, also called for the immediate freedom of McGee.

McGee has been charged in state court with seven felony counts and five misdemeanors related to elections, bribery, conspiracy and contempt. He has also been indicted in federal court on charges that allege he pressured businesses in his district for money to get licenses okayed through the City Council. McGee is facing at least 30 years in prison on the state charges and 115 years on the federal charges if convicted.

Many in Milwaukee's Black community and other allies say the targeting of McGee is for his support of progressive actions on political, economic and social issues. McGee posted bail on both the state and federal charges but was denied release by a federal judge. He is now in federal custody in Waukesha County jail in a segregation unit.

The protest also came a week after a federal jury on July 27 found former Milwaukee cops Jon Bartlett, Andrew Spengler and Daniel Masarik guilty of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Frank Jude Jr. and his friend Lovell Harris and of assaulting Jude. Suspended



WW PHOTO: BRYAN G. PFEIFER

cop Ryan Packard was acquitted on all counts. According to community organizer Brother Earl, McGee was transported to jail with some of these convicted cops.

The Aug. 3 action also came amidst recent proposed budget cuts and fare increases for the Milwaukee County bus

system, an increase in the cost of living, a 50 percent unemployment rate for Black men and ongoing attacks on poor and working people, particularly people of color.

"I'm here today supporting Alderman McGee because he's a respected community leader and an attack on a community leader is an attack on the community; it's an attack on all of us. So we're here to let him know we're not forgetting him and we want him back," Mike "Skip" Helbick of the Milwaukee Bolivarian Circle told Workers World.

Other organizations participating in the Aug. 3 event included Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), International Action Center, Justice for Jude Justice for All!, NAACP, Strive Media Institute, Troops Out Now Coalition, and Workers World Party.

Abused transgender parolee sues prison

By **Judy Greenspan**
San Francisco

Aug. 2—The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is in the hot seat these days: its health-care management is under federal receivership and a panel of judges just promised to begin reviewing prisoner release options due to dangerously overcrowded conditions. Even though her trial ended today with a hung jury, a courageous lawsuit by Alexis Giraldo, a Puerto Rican transgender woman prisoner, increased that heat by exposing the daily rape, sexual abuse and inhumane treatment of transgender, gender variant and intersex prisoners in this state.

Not only did Giraldo bravely stand up to the racist, homophobic and transgender-phobic prison system, but her case has also inspired and energized hundreds of transgender and other human rights activists in the state. Yesterday, approximately 100 supporters held a silent vigil outside the federal courthouse. Demonstrators placed tape over their mouths to dramatically protest the prison system's refusal to stop the violence against transgender prisoners. The protest was organized



WW PHOTO: JUDY GREENSPAN

Leaders of the fight for justice for transgender prisoners gather outside the courthouse on July 30. Left to right: Alexis Giraldo, Ms. Major and Kelani.

by the Trans/Gender Variant in Prison Committee (TIP).

Giraldo was sent to Folsom prison in January 2006 for shoplifting and a parole violation. She was placed in general population in a men's prison for three months. There she was held captive in the cell, raped and sexually assaulted by cellmates. She had made several attempts to

alert prison guards and medical staff, but her cry for help was not taken seriously. Finally, after being violently attacked with a box cutter by one of her cellmates, she was placed in isolation and eventually moved to a prison designated for transgender prisoners.

Giraldo's lawsuit against the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the guards directly involved with the incident sought to bring about changes in the housing and overall treatment of transgender prisoners. According to the TGI (Transgender, Gender Variant and Intersex) Justice Project, transgender prisoners experience human rights violations on a daily basis. Besides sexual assault and rape, TGI prisoners also face physical brutality, medical neglect, constant verbal abuse and discrimination.

The trial, which began on July 17, was attended every day by Giraldo, who was paroled from prison just days before it started. Giraldo, despite the state's best attempts to humiliate her and dismiss her claims, took the stand and courageously testified in open court. Her presence every day in the courtroom was inspirational according to several TIP activists.

Expert witnesses also exposed the inhumane treatment of transgender

Marchers demand: 'Stop the Jena-cide!'

By Gloria Rubac
Jena, La.

More than 300 people rallied on the lawn of the La Salle Parish Courthouse here on July 31, demanding that all charges be dropped against the Jena Six. Speakers condemned the double standard of justice for Blacks and whites in Jena.

Activists from all around Louisiana and across the South traveled in car caravans, on buses and in airplanes to arrive in Jena for the 9 a.m. rally. They came from Florida and Atlanta, Natchez and Jackson, Houston, Dallas and Tulsa. But they also came from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York to show their solidarity with the Jena Six.

The Jena Six are African-American youth facing up to life in prison for a schoolyard fight against a white youth last December. Five of the six African-American high school students are 16 and 17 years old. One is 18.

When school started last fall, a Black student asked the principal during an assembly if the Black students could sit under "the white tree" during lunchtime. He was told to sit where he wanted. The next day three nooses were hung from the tree. The principal expelled the three white students but was overruled by the superintendent who called it a "prank" and instead gave the boys a three-day suspension.

When almost all of the Black students protested by standing under the tree, the district attorney came to the school and during an assembly looked at the Black students and told them that the protests should stop or "I can end your lives with one stroke of my pen."

Mychal Bell, 16 years old, was the first of the Jena Six to go to trial. He was certified as an adult and had a court appointed attorney who didn't call any witnesses. He was convicted by an all-white jury, before a white judge. Bell was to have been sentenced on July 31. This was postponed until Sept. 20.

'No justice, no peace!'

The July 31 rally crowd was mostly African-American. Minister Deric

bosses

prisoners. Valerie Jenness, a University of California—Irvine criminologist who recently studied sexual assaults in this state's prisons (for the prison system), testified at the trial that 59 percent of the state's transgender prisoners have reported being sexually assaulted, compared with 4 percent of the general population. The CDCR apparently doesn't even read its own reports and studies.

According to Ms. Major, a transgender activist and former prisoner, this case exposed the truth about the treatment of transgender prisoners. "There is a myth that we [transgenders] have a good time in prison and that's not the case at all. We are abused, raped and humiliated," Ms. Major, the TIP community organizer, stated.

Giraldo and her attorney Greg Walston have not decided whether to appeal the hung jury and ask for a new trial. Whatever the legal outcome, transgender activists in TIP and the TGI Justice Project are encouraged by the large community outpouring in support of Giraldo and will continue their efforts to support transgender prisoners.

According to Ms. Major, this trial was significant because it brought to light the atrocities and exposed the truth. "At least now no one can say they didn't know," the transgender organizer concluded. □

Muhammad with the Millions More Movement in Houston fired up the crowd with demands for justice. Sister Krystal Muhammad and the Rev. Raymond Brown spoke for the New Black Panther Party in New Orleans, vowing that the Panthers would support the Jena Six until all of them were free. Other speakers were from the Peoples Hurricane Relief Fund in New Orleans and from FFLIC, Family and Friends of Louisiana's Incarcerated Children in Lake Charles.

The front entrance to the courthouse was lined with uniformed police officers. But the families of the Jena Six and community leaders walked through them to deliver 45,000 signed petitions to District Attorney Reed Walters, asking him to drop the charges.

Then the protestors marched through downtown Jena, chanting "Stop the Jena-cide!"

Bell's father, Marcus Jones, spoke at the rally and thanked everyone for coming to Jena.

Two mothers of the Jena Six also spoke. Tina Jones, mother of Bryant Purvis, said that the sea of faces in the crowd gave her strength. And Caseptla Bailey, mother of Robert Bailey, has spoken out for her son and also founded a chapter of the NAACP in Jena after the six youth were arrested.

The case of the Jena Six is a stark

Family, supporters ask:

How did Pedro Gonzales die in custody?

By Gloria Rubac
Pasadena, Texas

The family and supporters of Pedro Gonzales joined with activists from the Millions More Movement on Aug. 3 to demonstrate and hold a media conference in front of the Pasadena, Texas, Police Department. Pasadena is adjacent to Houston.

Gonzales was brutally beaten while in police custody and died in jail. He had a broken rib which punctured his lung.

His son, Adrian Gonzales, held photos from his father's funeral showing a bruised, swollen face with two black eyes.

The family is demanding that the police be held accountable for the death of their loved one. The police version of what happened is changing.

The Harris County district attorney will investigate. But as civil rights attorney Randall Kallinen told the media, out of



Tina Jones, Mother of Jena Six defendant Bryant Purvis with Sister Krystal Muhammad, leader of the New Black Panther Party in New Orleans.

WW PHOTO: GLORIA RUBAC

reminder that Jim Crow justice and hate-filled racism are alive in rural Louisiana. But Louisiana isn't unique. In so many small towns across the South, Ku Klux Klan rallies and cross burnings aren't as frequent as they were 50 years ago. But the racism has been passed down to younger generations, and it has become institutionalized.

From the cops to the courts to the prisons, there is a two-tier system of justice: one for whites and another for people of color—particularly African-American males.

Support for the Jena Six is growing.

Their families are strong. National and international media have picked up their story. A defense committee has formed and is meeting regularly. A Web site is up. Lawyers have come forward to take the cases. The Congressional Black Caucus and the NAACP have asked that the charges be dropped.

And progressive activists from all across the South who rallied and marched on July 31 have vowed to return to Jena on Sept. 20 for Mychal Bell's sentencing and to continue to promise Jena officials: "No justice, no peace!"

www.FreeTheJena6.org □



WW PHOTO: GLORIA RUBAC

the last 100 police shootings of a civilian that Harris County has investigated, the police have been exonerated 100 times. □

Minister Deric Muhammad with the Millions More Movement, Pedro Gonzales' mother, Maria Gonzales and his sister, Elvia Garza.

Solidarity with jailed immigrants



HOUSTON—Not intimidated by cops on horses or Homeland Security vans or video-taping state troopers, Ray Hill, left, addresses the media during a demonstration called by the Sin Fronteras Defense Committee in front of the Houston Processing Center run by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Hill, one of the longtime leaders in Houston's lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) movement, has hosted "The Prison Program" on KPFT Radio for more than 27 years. He strongly criticized the ICE Detention Center, run by the Corrections Corporation of America, for making profits off immigrants.

He told those gathered, "I am honored to speak today on behalf of the Sin Fronteras defendants who did civil disobedience here on June 4 and extend my solidarity to all immigrants looking for a better life for their families."

The next protest at the ICE Detention Center will be on Sept. 3.

—Report and photo by Gloria Rubac



FIST youth visit Cuba, challenge

By Abraham Mwaura and Dante Strobino

Twelve members of the youth group Fight Imperialism, Stand Together (FIST) from San Diego, Raleigh, West Virginia, Denver, Boston, Rutgers University and New York City— together with five members of Workers World Party—traveled to Cuba from July 18-28 to defy the travel ban and to witness the gains of the socialist revolution.

In Cuba, the FIST delegation observed how a planned economy and centralized government following the path of socialist revolution have provided the necessary material conditions to carry out the process of the withering away of racism, sexism, homophobia and all forms of oppression, and for the building of a new human being.

U.S. activists from the Venceremos Brigade, Pastors for Peace, the U.S./Cuba Labor Exchange and FIST all traveled to the island to oppose the travel ban and participated in joint activities.

Surprising most in the FIST delegation, a Cuban representative told youth group members that FIST was the first socialist youth group from the U.S. in decades to officially travel to the island.

Meeting with Cuban youth leaders

FIST met with National Committee members of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) on July 23 to exchange ideas and to describe FIST's work in solidarity with Cuba.

The UJC is a vanguard organization for young people in Cuba interested in joining the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) and exercising their politics to consolidate and deepen the revolution. With more than 690,000 members throughout the country and 52 committees, their main work is to defend the interests of youth and young workers.

The UJC is active in all realms where people under 30 years of age live, work, study and struggle. Following their slogan, "Estudio, Trabajo y Fusil"—translated as "Study, Work and Arms,"—the UJC decided that youth should be trained in armed struggle for one year before going to college. This training now includes women's voluntary units.

The UJC represents all groups of youth from elementary, middle, high school and university levels. The Federation of University Students (FEU) is more than 80 years old and is a powerful voice responsible for university students' rights. UJC also represents young artists and has many publication houses that provide free materials and resources to the expressive youth.

As FIST leader Larry Hales states, "Every Cuban is an artist." The UJC also publishes the country's second-most-read newspaper (after the CCP's Granma) titled Juventud Rebelde (Rebel Youth).

After the revolution, Fidel helped to found the UJC to be able to constantly struggle against the challenges in society. It was first tasked with a literacy campaign where youth were sent into the provinces to teach workers to read and write. They later formed permanent schools for rural workers. After being attacked by the U.S. at the Bay of Pigs, the UJC was one of the first, along with the Committees to Defend the Revolution—to create armed militias to defend the revolution.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist Eastern bloc in 1989, more than 80 percent of Cuba's foreign trade was lost overnight. In 1993 power outages resulted in Cubans having access to electricity for only 3-4 hours per day. Youth in the UJC went into jobs in construction to help rebuild the country's infrastructure while maintaining their studies.

One of the major campaigns currently being organized by the UJC is the "Battle of Ideas." Almost 80 percent of Cubans alive today have been born under socialism and many have come to expect free health care and education, while the struggles to defend these rights have begun to appear as things of the past.

The Battle of Ideas was designed in 1999 with more than 200 programs in education, health, construction and culture available to all children.

Part of this campaign required a decrease in class size from 40 students to between 15 and 20. Televisions were installed in the classrooms to help deliver messages more effectively and uniformly. Basically, it gave the population of youth access to more information and news with which to draw their own informed conclusions.

The Battle of Ideas has also organized to provide students with a living stipend while attending college. It provides college facilities in all provinces, saving travel and lodging resources by allowing students to continue living at home while studying. It



U.S. medical students at a reception following their graduation from the Latin American School of Medicine July 24 held at the Karl Marx Theater.

has developed quality health facilities in the distant isolated provinces to provide better access for all the Cuban people.

Free medical care and medical education

FIST members, other U.S. delegates and proud parents and families from all over the world gathered in the Karl Marx auditorium in Havana on July 24 to participate in the graduation ceremonies for the Cuban-based Latin American School of Medicine (ELAM). This graduation awarded more than 1,900 degrees, including more than 1,200 doctoral degrees.

ELAM educates and trains youth from oppressed nations all across the world, mainly from Africa and Latin America, providing them with a free education in medicine. Upon graduation, ELAM students are not asked to pay back tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars in debts, like most U.S. students. Rather they are merely asked to provide health care to those without access in their home countries.

This graduating class was particularly special because it was the first graduating class and noteworthy also for including eight students from the U.S.

In their statement to the national and international media, the graduates said, "This is a dream come true: the dream of becoming doctors and helping people in need, helping those people who, like ourselves, don't have enough money to access

expensive health care service."

Rev. Lucius Walker, head of the Pastors for Peace Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization, highlighted the efforts made by the Cuban Ministry of Health and the ELAM to train youths from over 20 countries, including the U.S., Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

The event was concluded by a warm speech from Dr. Roberto González, deputy minister of public health in Cuba, reiterating the Cuban dedication to the betterment of all of humanity. The minister said that 100 students from the U.S. are currently studying at ELAM, and that 18 more will be arriving in Cuba by August to take part in the remarkable program designed by the Cuban government.

The requirement for unity

FIST also attended a lecture by Professor Nico López of the School of Marxism and Socialism in Havana. The study of Marxism and socialism in Cuba is mainly tasked with attempts at understanding the failures that led to the collapse of the USSR and the practical problems faced by the Cuban Revolution.

The lecture mainly focused on understanding the implications of those practical problems which have arisen from the day-to-day evolution of socialism in Cuban society, within the context of the collapse of the USSR. As López pointed out, despite the many opinions which



FIST and Workers World Party members in defiance of U.S. travel ban on Cuba July 28.



From right to left, FIST members, Namibia Donadio, Lila Goldstein, Dante Strobino and Abraham Mwaura in front of UJC emblem in Havana. The emblem features the portraits of Julio Antonio Mella, Camilo Cienfuegos and Che Guevara with the mottos of "Study, Work and Arms".

enge travel ban



PART 2

On July 23, UJC and FIST delegations pose in front of banner with the photos of martyred heroes in the Cuban independence movement from left to right, Julio Antonio Mella, Camilo Cienfuegos and Che Guevara. The translation of the slogan is "Happy in the vanguard."

WW PHOTOS: MONICA MOOREHEAD, TYNEISHA BOWENS & DANTE STROBINO

insisted that unity does not mean to serve a single opinion; rather it is a prerequisite to political success.

Cuban Hip Hop artists

FIST members were invited to a panel discussion on Cuban hip hop hosted on July 21 at the Julio Antonio Mella International Encampment, where the Venceremos Brigade volunteers its labor in Cuba's ongoing efforts to increase production for the benefit of the people.

Members of the Agencia Cubana de Rap (The Cuban Rap Agency), led mainly by Afro-Cuban women, presented on their current efforts to deepen the hip hop movement in Cuba.

Hip hop is currently being distorted by the wealthy U.S. capitalist record industry. But it originally arose in the South Bronx neighborhoods in New York City as a voice for the oppressed. Cuba, along with many unrecognized artists in the U.S., is maintaining this liberation legacy and is using it as a tool to defend the revolution. In fact, the Cuban Revolution supports these efforts enough to have created a national agency.

In 2002 the government formed the Agencia Cubana de Rap with its own record label and hip hop magazine La Fabri-k to help promote the art form on the island. Weekly radio and TV shows were launched.

La Fabri-k artists put on a performance at the encampment for the U.S. activists to enjoy the revolutionary beats and rhymes.

For more information about FIST, e-mail fist@workers.org.

Mwaura and Strobino were part of the FIST delegation to Cuba.

Next: Visits to Cuba's National Center for Sex Education, Anti-Imperialist Tribune, Committees in Defense of the Revolution; and participation in "Reverse Travel Challenge."



These Cuban children participated in a stage production of "Cinderella" performed to the music of the Beatles in a theater in Old Havana.

exist, Marxist theoretical work today is connected to the groundbreaking work of Karl Marx. Yet Marx's legacy is not finished. In fact the kind of analysis that can be done today simply could not have been done in the past.

López also covered the importance of the youth to the Cuban Revolution. After 45 years of youth organizations in the revolution, it is clear that generational revolutionary experience is not uniform. The new generation has not lived under capitalism. The young people are living under the benefits of this revolution and need to be educated further, so as to transmit the values of the previous generation. To understand the political/educational work and to create this transmission, all institutions must be taken into account—family, school, etc.

The most important lesson from Professor López though, may have been on the importance of unity. He warned not to assume some teleological view of socialism as something that is predetermined. It takes will. "We need to talk in terms of alliances. Not temporary ones, but permanent ones. Real ones. Political unity cannot be achieved if we do not take into account what is real. Absolute unity does not exist. It is a political proposal. It lies in will."

He went on to talk about the wisdom of José Martí, a leader in Cuba's war of independence from Spain, in defining the Cuban idea of political unity. Martí



FIST members Larry Hales and Mia Campbell and Cuban Hip Hop artist, far left.

PHOTO: LILA GOLDSTEIN

Cuban Hip Hop concert at the Julio Antonio Mella International Encampment July 21.



Bakery workers in Havana, Cuba.



Lessons from the Conyers' sit in: Race does matter

By Larry Holmes

A group of protesters, the overwhelming majority of them white, were arrested on July 23 for refusing to leave the office of Rep. John Conyers. The protestors were angry with Conyers, who is head of the House Judiciary Committee, because he doesn't want to move forward on impeachment proceedings against Bush.

For starters, the main problem with this sit-in is that Conyers is African American. There are an endless number of white Democratic Party members of Congress, many more powerful and less progressive than Conyers, whose offices the protesters could have chosen to occupy. Why not target the offices of some of the Democratic Party presidential candidates like Hillary Clinton, Christopher Dodd and Joe Biden? What about the offices of Senate and House Leaders Jim Reid or Nancy Pelosi? If impeachment advocates had chosen any of these white politicians' offices to make their protest, only those critics who insist that no Democratic Party politician be criticized would have had a problem with it.

It's a mistake for white activists to act as though race doesn't matter, because it does. But this is a mistake that honest and thoughtful activists can and should learn from. Indeed, the movement needs more people who are willing to go into a politician's office and be prepared to stay until they either get what they want, or get carried out.

Conyers happens to have a certain progressive reputation, but it would be a mistake for whites to target even a lesser well-known Black member of Congress without Conyers' record. To think otherwise is to live in a fantasy world where racism doesn't exist and people of color have come to trust that white people will act in the interest of all, and not just in the interest of whites.

One of the leaders of the protest at Conyers' office, Rev. Lennox Yearwood Jr., an influential and militant young African-American leader, certainly doesn't have to be defensive about it. His actions showed a considerable measure of principle and courage. I only wish more African-American activists would have been with him. If that had been the case, the dynamics of the confrontation might have been completely different.

Cindy Sheehan was also a leader of the Conyers' office protest. Sheehan has



PHOTO: ALEX MAJUMDER

Larry Holmes speaks at a 2005 rally in New York in support of Katrina survivors.

been so used, abused and betrayed by Democratic Party politicians, that while I disagree with her on targeting Conyers, it's not difficult to empathize with the deep sense of frustration, even desperation, that she and others feel over how so many so-called progressive Democratic politicians have taken an express train to the right so as not to harm their party's presidential quest.

Race is not only an issue here in the United States, but the central issue. The Conyers controversy begs the question: are we serious about knocking down the virtual walls of apartheid that permeate every institution and social movement in this country, including the anti-war movement? Before I write more on this, let's discuss the impeachment issue. I am all for it, and all progressive people should be for it.

It is a healthy sign that a growing strata of the political movement is to the best of its ability trying to keep the fight to impeach Bush alive. Impeachment is certainly justified. Lying about reasons for the war, plus the constant assault on civil liberties, important as they are, are minor reasons to put the Bush regime on trial. The more substantial criminality of the Bush regime is its perpetration of genocide from New Orleans in Louisiana to Anbar province in Iraq. The impeachment demand has also opened another necessary fight that will further expose the top leadership of the Democratic Party for the hypocrisy of talking against Bush and the war, while supporting Bush and the war.

Any criticism of the demand for impeachment that is premised on pushing aside everything else in the interest of electing a Democratic president is tantamount to giving Bush, the Pentagon

WORKERS WORLD Commentary

and both capitalist parties carte blanche to kill as many Iraqis as possible—and maybe some Iranians—over the next 16 months.

Which way for the anti-war movement?

The character of the impeachment movement makes a big difference. Preferably, it should be a mass movement, and a movement that engages and mobilizes the workers. If the character of the impeachment struggle is limited to Congressional proceedings, Bush and a few other people may fall, but it will amount to an exercise of the system sacrificing a few of its servants in order to conceal the reality that the whole imperialist system is a criminal enterprise. Once again the mass of the people will be fed the lie that they need not rise up because the system corrects itself.

This leads us right back to the question of what is needed to stop the war and the imperialist system that it serves. The anti-war movement is not only segregated, it is all too often lacking in the most elementary class consciousness.

As the most dynamic sectors of the working class are more and more Black and Brown, the racial divide and the class divide have become one and the same. A movement that is not rooted in the working class cannot stop a war, and most certainly cannot challenge or overturn the capitalist system. An anti-war movement that is either in reality, appearance or both, a white movement, and privileged in relationship to the poorest section of the working class, constitutes no threat to the status quo. Such a movement is at best a symbolic protest movement.

The anti-war movement as it exists today

Race is not only an issue here in the United States, but the central issue. The Conyers controversy begs the question: are we serious about knocking down the virtual walls of apartheid that permeate every institution and social movement in this country, including the anti-war movement?

generally fits the description of a symbolic protest movement. The movement won't move beyond its narrow status until organizing workers is more important than anything else. The political issues that are primary to the impeachment movement, such as violations of international and U.S. law, are very important issues.

However, these issues may not be the issues that are on the minds of many workers. If we want to close the class divide in this movement, we had better learn how to connect the broader issues to the things that workers are talking about, like how they're being ravished by capitalist globalization.

How about impeaching Bush for pouring an estimated 2 trillion dollars into the occupation of Iraq while foreclosures are putting families out on the street and bridges are literally falling down? How about impeaching Bush for his complicity in mass genocide and gentrification in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast?

As bad as conditions already are for most workers, if the last few weeks on Wall Street turn out to be the beginning of a capitalist stock market worldwide meltdown, the anti-war movement will be even more irrelevant if it remains largely divorced from the class struggle and the struggle against racism.

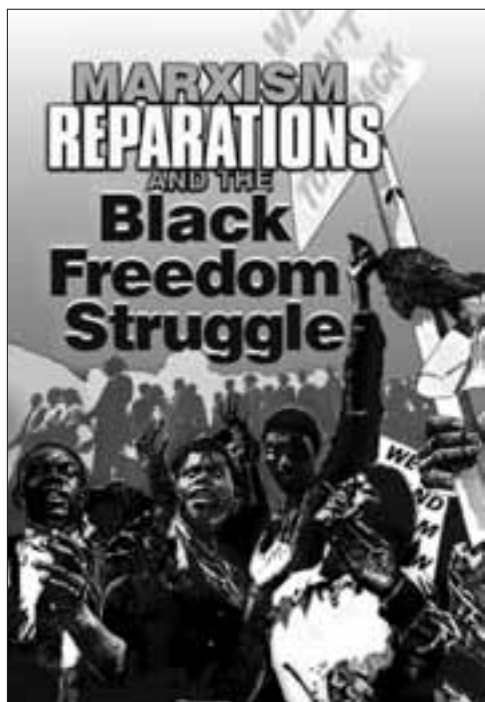
It would be misleading to suggest that closing the class and racial divide in the anti-war movement is going to be either quick or easy. In truth it's going to take unbreakable commitment and a lot of work on the part of all of us who take this question seriously. But first we must be clear on the direction that we need to move in.

We have to get it through our heads that the war abroad is in essence another front of the same war at home.

If the prevailing attitude in the anti-war movement is that Katrina, or the war that the police are waging against Black and Latin@ youth from coast to coast, or the government's raids against immigrant workers, fueled by the racist demagoguery spewed every day on CNN by Lou Dobbs and hundreds of right-wing radio stations is "not our problem," then the divide will widen.

It doesn't have to. It's time to rescue the principle of solidarity from its present status as amounting to little more than rhetoric. Solidarity, revived as a living principle, becomes a prerequisite and a prescription for victory over imperialism. When we remember the Conyers sit-in controversy months and years from now, let us remember it as one of the things that compelled the movement to take solidarity seriously, and act on it.

The writer is a leader of the Troops Out Now Coalition.



Marxism, Reparations & the Black Freedom Struggle

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Charter for the Environment

Venezuela urges 'green' development in Latin America

By Berta Joubert-Ceci & Deirdre Griswold
Caracas, Venezuela

Here in the capital of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the health of the people and of the environment is high on the agenda of the revolutionary process now underway.

Even though the developing countries of Latin America are responsible for only a small part of the enormous environmental crisis now facing the planet, there is an energy and determination here to do something about it. Venezuela's plans to restructure its economy in order to end poverty and oppression are being evaluated within the framework of sustainable, "green" development.

President Hugo Chávez has popularized this goal with the slogan "Socialism of the 21st Century."

On July 27 and 28, an International Seminar on the Environment was held here to inform the public about the grave ecological problems facing Latin America and to review the impact of outside forces on the region. The work of the seminar was covered widely on public television stations, whose programming is largely educational as opposed to the media still owned and controlled by the oligarchy.

The seminar was organized by the Venezuelan Parliamentary Group in the Latin American Parliament, known informally as Parlatino. While the Parlatino has no executive power, its work conveys moral and political authority.

The Venezuelan deputies in Parlatino have proposed a Charter on the Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean. In Venezuela, this charter has been widely discussed at seminars in a number of cities.

The session here in Caracas was the seventh in this country over the last four months. The first was also held in the capital; others took place in Maracay, Mérida, Puerto la Cruz, Amazonas and Maracaibo. They have had a profound impact, raising public consciousness on the gravity of environmental issues.

The first day of the most recent Caracas session was held in the Parlatino building and was opened by its alternate president, Amilcar Figueroa. Deputies from more than a dozen other countries participated.

Many specialists presented the latest scientific information on how pollution, overuse of natural resources and climate change are affecting the countries of Latin America, which is the most biologically diverse region in the world and also is home to 472 distinct ethnic groups.

Many of the last unspoiled areas on the planet are in Latin America—particularly in the Amazon basin, parts of the Andes and in the far south of the continent. But they are now in danger, especially because of deforestation and climate change.

From 1980 to 1990, Latin America lost 6 percent of its forests—an estimate that may reflect only half the real damage, according to Dr. José Monente, one of the presenters. Some 80 percent of the fishing areas in the southern Atlantic have been overexploited, and now fish stocks are declining along the Pacific coast as well.

As of the year 2000, 380 million people lived in urban areas of the region, many of which have become megacities in which pollution, unemployment and extreme poverty are concentrated.

Afro-Colombian Senator Piedad Córdoba alerts Caracas conference to the aerial spraying on Colombia's Pacific coast of chemicals provided by the U.S. company Monsanto.

WW PHOTO:
DEIRDRE GRISWOLD



In recent years, climate change has brought severe weather with devastating floods, mudslides and windstorms in which 45,000 people have been killed. Areas of drought are spreading, even in the Amazon, because of deforestation.

However, if properly managed, just 4 percent of the land area could feed all the people of the region by the year 2030.

Need for regional integration

Manuel Briceño Méndez, a deputy in Venezuela's National Assembly, pointed out that, in order to achieve sustainable development, the countries of Latin America need regional integration based on sovereignty, equality and inclusion.

Parlatino Deputy Hamlin Jordan gave a fact-filled presentation that showed very clearly the origins of Latin America's problems.

The region has contributed only 5 percent of the atmospheric carbon dioxide gas that is the major factor in global warming. In fact, 88 percent of the world's greenhouse gases were generated by countries with just 20 percent of the world's population—and they are almost all countries where capitalist industrialization led to colonial and imperialist expansion.

The government of the U.S., the country that is by far the largest contributor to global warming, has refused to sign international agreements limiting carbon dioxide emissions.

Jordan showed in facts and figures how the economy of Latin America has been controlled by the imperialist powers.

In 1982, the external debt of all the Latin American countries amounted to \$300 billion. Fourteen years later, even though some \$739 billion had been repaid in that time, these countries were deeper in debt than ever, to the tune of \$607 billion. All these countries were at one time colonies and have vastly enriched the imperialist powers of the U.S. and Europe.

Jordan reiterated Venezuela's proposal that, to break this financial stranglehold, an Environmental Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean be established. This proposal is but one of many contained in the Charter on the Environment.

The charter was introduced last November by José Gregorio Hernández, president of the Commission on the

Environment and Tourism of the Venezuelan Parliamentary Group in Parlatino.

At that time, he explained that the charter was "born at a time when the planet is at a critical point in its evolution and humanity must choose what path to follow. This initiative will be a legal instrument that encompasses the values, principles and ethics that can orient our efforts toward the adoption of a common framework that guarantees us a sustainable future environment, by speaking in one voice for a healthy and secure environment, for the development of green cities, for the struggle against climate change and for the conservation of biodiversity. ...

"This instrument will be a reply by which the impoverished countries of the region can, on the one hand, promote a humane and sustainable development, and, on the other, ... demand reparations for the social debt, historical and ecological, that the enriched countries have contracted with them."

Overflow audience in Altamira

On the second day of the seminar, many of the same deputies and scientists spoke to a much larger audience at the University College of Caracas. This school is in Altamira, a wealthy neighborhood where many of the demonstrations opposing President Chávez and the Bolivarian Revolution have occurred.

The hall was packed to overflowing with young and old as the presenters, using PowerPoint slides to emphasize their main points, went over much of the information presented earlier at the Parlatino.

In addition, a report described Misión Árbol, an educational project on the importance of reforestation that enlisted popular participation last year in the planting of 4.26 million trees.

Engineer Rodolfo Roa discussed Venezuela's plans to increase its hydroelectric power in the near future to a point where 71 percent of the country's energy needs will be provided by this renewable source. While Venezuela has vast oil deposits, it is using some of the proceeds from its petroleum to finance the greening of its infrastructure.

An important theme of the seminar

was Venezuela's rejection of the capitalist model of development and its refusal to accept the plan whereby rich imperialist countries that should be cutting down their carbon dioxide emissions could instead buy greenhouse gas quotas from cash-poor countries.

A highlight of this final session was a talk by Piedad Córdoba, an Afro-Colombian senator who represents the area of El Choco. She alerted the audience to the displacement of many people on Colombia's Pacific coast, where large tracts have been cleared by the aerial spraying of chemicals provided by the U.S. company Monsanto, maker of the herbicide "Round-Up." Destruction caused by heavy rains in the area has been made worse by the killing off of the native vegetation.

Where once Indigenous communities existed, she said, large plantations have been set up to grow African palm trees and other cash crops. In an ironic twist, some are owned by paramilitaries employed by drug lords. The "fumigation" of the area, which has been part of Washington's "Plan Colombia," was supposedly to eradicate coca plants, which can be a source of cocaine.

A final report came from Dr. José A. Díaz Duque, a deputy from Cuba who described that socialist country's extensive planning to reduce the impact of natural disasters. Díaz stressed that climate change is a fact that is already having a serious impact, especially on the countries of the Caribbean. His charts showed how every neighborhood in Cuba is organized, ready to respond instantly if a hurricane warning is given. Cuba also has sensors in place to alert scientists to possible earthquakes.

Because of Cuba's ability to mobilize the people so quickly and move them to safer areas, deaths there from severe storms in recent years have been minuscule, compared to hundreds and even thousands of fatalities in neighboring countries.

Great changes are taking place today in much of Latin America. Where pessimism and resignation about the future of the planet seem to reign in much of the world, here in Bolivarian Venezuela there is optimism that any problem can be tackled if the people are aroused, educated and organized. □



Death in Gaza

Sometimes you can try to explain an atrocity with statistics. But the death of Wael Abu Warda says it all.

Abu Warda, a 27-year-old Palestinian man, died on Aug. 6 in besieged Gaza because the Israelis refused his entry at the Erez crossing point between Gaza and Israel. He suffered from kidney failure, which is fatal unless treated. His transit for medical care had already been approved—a difficult task to have achieved. Yet the Israelis still kept him waiting for days.

The Israelis, who have imposed a murderous siege on Gaza since June 15, refused his entrance due to bureaucratic technicalities. Under the conditions of the siege, bureaucracy amounted to racist murder.

The U.S. and Israel are punishing the Palestinian people. The imperialists have declared the Hamas government of the Palestinians to be “terrorist.” It is a label of convenience. They used it also for the Palestinian Liberation Organization when it was led by Yasser Arafat. They use it these days for anyone who stands up to U.S. imperialism or to its Israeli client state—from the Philippines to Latin America to Africa to anywhere in West Asia. This label alone is supposed to allow Washington and Tel Aviv to commit any crime to get their way.

But the usual meaning of “terrorist”—a small organization isolated from the masses that substitutes small-group violent actions for mass mobilization—has nothing to do with Hamas.

Hamas has the mass active support of the Palestinian people, more than

any other single organization. Hamas won the last national election in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories—the West Bank and Gaza—an election Washington first pushed and then immediately disowned.

Like any liberation organization, Hamas conducts armed defense of the interests of the Palestinian people when they are attacked. The Israeli state attacks Palestinians constantly. Hamas fights back.

If Hamas’ resistance is terror, then the Yugoslav and Ukrainian and Jewish partisans who fought heroically against the World War II German imperialist occupations of Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and Warsaw would be “terrorists” instead of heroes.

In order to avoid being smashed by an internal coup backed by Israel and the U.S., Hamas—which was already the leading party in the government—seized power in Gaza this spring. The U.S.-Israeli response has been to attempt to starve the Palestinian population inside Gaza, a narrow strip of land surrounded by the sea, the desert and the Israeli armed forces. This siege has created a humanitarian crisis of near starvation for the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the territory. It is compounded when each week the Israeli military rolls its tanks into Gaza and fires its missiles. Israel’s siege of Gaza is a prototype example of state terrorism.

This criminal siege results in the deaths of Palestinians, like Wael Abu Warda.

End the Israeli siege of Gaza. No U.S. arms or aid to Israel. U.S. out of the Middle East. Long live Palestine. □

Senegalese leftists chastise French President Sarkozy

French President Nicolas Sarkozy, the rightist former interior minister, is known for his rhetoric and actions insulting the suburban poor and workers of North African and sub-Saharan African origin and for his willingness to ally French foreign policy with that of U.S. President George Bush. The following are excerpts from a statement by the Political Secretariat of the Union of African Workers—Senegal (RTA-S), which met on July 28 to examine, among other questions, the national political situation marked by the visit of Sarkozy to Senegal, including his patronizing speech directed toward all Africans given at the University of Dakar.

On the visit of Sarkozy

At the time of his official visit to Senegal, the president of the French Republic, Nicolas Sarkozy, lectured the people of Africa to give them a political and moral lesson encompassed by his vision of the history of slavery and colonization.

What Sarkozy is unaware of or acts as if he is unaware of is that the misery endured by Africans, whose countries abound in enormous riches, is caused mainly by the economic plundering that those rich African countries undergo by Western countries like France.

[The water, cement, lottery and railroad companies, which had been nationalized, have all been sold to French monopolies in the past eight years.]

The foreign commercial banks are for the most part subsidiaries of the major French Banks: SGBS, BICIS, Crédit Lyonnais, etc. These banks monopolize the savings of the Senegalese: 2,500 billion Francs CFA per year, (\$4.8 billion) according to certain estimates.

Our foreign trade is restricted by the agreements set in place since colonization and which also created the CFA Franc, a currency of the local countries guaranteed by the Bank of France, where the currencies of the African countries are deposited directly. In this type of agreement, France controls 65 percent of the assets of the African countries.

For example, in 2004, on a total 2,336 billion Francs CFA, that is, \$4.7 billion, in Senegal’s current external account, France holds 1,538 billion CFA (\$3.1 billion), leaving our country with only 798 billion CFA (\$1.7 billion).

The civil wars and other instances of genocide (Rwanda) are often caused by the force of money that feeds and arms the rebellions that then take on their own life. The case of Chad is still very fresh. The case of Darfur.

That is how in an appalling way our economy is systematically plundered. That is how France grows rich on the backs of the African countries and plays a role in the manufacture of poverty on our soil in complicity with our governments, which also take part in the plunder by diverting public monies and transferring them to foreign bank accounts in France, Switzerland, the USA, etc.

To help the African countries to rise above underdevelopment would mean breaking with this system of revenue, with this plundering. It means ending the protection of the African governments guilty of corrupt practices and the diversion of the riches transferred to the Western banks.

Sarkozy is really far away from being in a position to give lessons on ethics and good governance; he is known for his years of waging a war on all fronts against what he called “the rabble” and “the Blacks” and those “undocumented” abused and “shipped home.”

Sarkozy is equally far from being able to give lessons of good knowledge about our history when France, under the various governments which followed one after the other, remained indifferent to the most legitimate and just claim, that of African veterans who are victims of discrimination beyond belief compared to French veterans, with the freezing of the pensions of the former.

Let us recall for memory’s sake that the infrastructures built by the colonizer had for their objective the systematically organized plundering of the resources of Africa for eternity, not for Africa’s development.

RTA-S denounces this speech of Sarkozy, which constitutes a true provocation of the people of Africa and their youth. RTA-S rejects its lessons of another era, the colonialist era, made with condescension and full of hypocrisy.

Translation from French by John Catalinotto, WW.

U.S. troops out now!

Sept. 22-29 mobilizations: End wars at home & abroad

Continued from page 1

ment, veterans’ care and other social programs.” This call is a strong appeal to stop the war against oppressed communities at home, a demand that the anti-war movement as a whole needs to take up.

The Northeast organizers are seeking out Bush and his ruling-class cohorts in their lair at Kennebunkport, Me., where many of the rich have their family estates. This activist effort is drawing support throughout New England.

Jamilla El-Shafei, an anti-war activist in Kennebunkport, told media that Cindy Sheehan, Rep. Dennis Kucinich of Ohio and former Rep. Cynthia McKinney of Georgia plan to attend the event, which will be a “symbolic protest” because Bush isn’t expected to be there.

Organizing for Sept. 22-29

While protests have been called for throughout the congressional debate in September, the culminating activities are expected to be from Sept. 22-29.

TONC organizer Maggie Vascassenno reports that Los Angeles mobilizers for Sept. 22-29 held a meeting Aug. 4 at the Sugar Shack, an artist collective. “Organizers from the March 25 Coalition, Bayan USA, Code Pink, Latinos Against the War, the International Action Center and the American Friends Service Committee participated and joined committees to plan the encampment and demonstration,” she said.

The group called a news conference for Aug. 9 at the downtown Federal Building demanding money for “bridges not war,” said Vascassenno. “Activists took leaflets and posters, and mailings and phone-banking are scheduled. There’s a potentially huge health care rally sponsored by SEIU Aug 11 where we will distribute the SiCKO leaflet.” This is a TONC leaflet linking the war costs to the lack of adequate health care insurance.

TONC issued a statement on the cost of the war and the great needs of the crumbling U.S. infrastructure on Aug. 4. At the same time, an anti-war coalition in Minneapolis, where the bridge collapse cost at least five lives, held a protest rais-

ing the same issues while Bush was visiting the collapsed bridge area.

TONC organizer Frank Neisser told Workers World: “There are now 51 organizing centers that we expect will organize at least 65 buses to come on Sept. 29. There are also now at least 1,250 organizational and individual endorsers of the call.

“Some of the new endorsers include World Can’t Wait, the Green Party of the U.S., Not In Our Name, former Rep. Cynthia McKinney, Michael Parenti, MECAWI, Charles Barron, Ramsey Clark, Code Pink, After Downing Street, Cindy Sheehan, Gold Star Families for Peace and Ron Kovic.” □

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Background on the international dimensions of the African-American question

On July 23, 1967, a confrontation between Detroit vice squad officers and a section of the Black community exploded into a major rebellion, the largest in U.S. history up to that time. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent in National Guard and U.S. Army paratroopers to repress the population. The result was 43 dead, 467 injured and more than 7,200 arrests. More than 2,000 buildings burned down. The following is Part II of excerpts based on a talk given by Abayomi Azikiwe, editor of the Pan-African News Wire, to a Workers World forum in Detroit this July 21.

The African struggle against slavery, racial exploitation and national oppression has always been international. Africans were brought here for the sole purpose of slavery beginning in the 17th century. Some of the earliest institutions formed by Africans in North America were self-identified as efforts to reclaim their national historical and cultural identity.

Hence the First African Baptist Church of the late 18th century in the southeast region of the country and the African Methodist Episcopal Church formed during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the Northeast illustrated that despite the period of slavery, Blacks still identified themselves as Africans.

It has been well documented that during the slave period there were many revolts that took various forms of expression. This phenomena has been written about by historians such as C. L. R. James in "A History of Negro Revolt" (1938), Herbert Aptheker in "American Negro Slave Revolts" (1943), and W. E. B. DuBois in "John Brown" (1909), and "Black Reconstruction" (1935).

The Pan-African Conference movement was begun in Chicago in 1893 with such people in the leadership as Bishop Henry McNeal Turner. This Pan-African movement continued with conferences held in England in 1900 under the direction of Trinidadian Henry Sylvester Williams, with W. E. B. DuBois and other African Americans playing a prominent role.

In the aftermath of World War I, the Pan-African movement was revived with DuBois organizing a Congress in Paris in 1919 with other leaders from the African world, including Addie W. Hunton, who had gone to France during the war to work with African-American servicemen suffering under deplorable conditions.

The [Marcus] Garvey Movement—the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)—founded in Jamaica and relocated in New York, reached its zenith during the 1920s with millions of members and supporters, its Negro World newspaper and its establishment of chapters throughout the world, including the African continent.

Pan-African labor movement

The work of George Padmore through the Communist International sought to establish a Pan-African workers movement during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Padmore in his classic work "The Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers" (1931) chronicled the international plight of African peoples on the continent and in the diaspora. With the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935, thousands of Africans rebelled against Italian merchants in Harlem and sought to travel to East Africa in order to fight to save Africa from Mussolini's fascist regime.

In the aftermath of World War II, the Fifth Pan-African Congress at Manchester, England, was organized by George Padmore, Kwame Nkrumah and W. E. B. DuBois, setting the stage for the post-war struggles for national independence, civil rights, Black power and Pan-Africanism.

When the United Nations was formed in 1945, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Negro Congress sought to utilize the new international body as a mechanism for raising the question of the plight of African people in the U.S. W. E. B. DuBois, who had rejoined the Association in 1944, conducted research for a publication to expose the hypocrisy of the U.S. as a purported champion of human rights around the world. As a result of these efforts to bring the plight of African Americans before the United Nations, a serious split developed with the Association by 1948.

The Civil Rights Congress under attorney William Patterson and Paul Robeson did eventually present a petition entitled "We Charge Genocide," in 1951 to the United Nations.

During this period, the so-called anti-Communist witch hunts were in full swing. Organizations like the NAACP were forced to expel anyone who did not pledge full allegiance to the U.S. Organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress, which presented the "We Charge Genocide" petition, and the Council on African Affairs were driven out of existence as a result of government repression.

The leadership of this wing of the movement was persecuted: driven underground, economically sanctioned, vilified in the press, put on trial and imprisoned. Even W. E. B. DuBois was brought before the federal courts for being a foreign agent. Although he was acquitted of these spurious charges, his passport was confiscated and he was eventually isolated by certain intellectual and political circles.

It was only the resurgence of the civil rights movement of the late 1950s and early 1960s that really broke the back of [Sen. Joseph] McCarthyism and anti-Communist hysteria. In addition, the advent of Malcolm X as the national spokesperson of the Nation of Islam, liberated the speech of the African-American

people. When Malcolm X broke with the Nation of Islam in March of 1964, he openly declared that his aim was to merge the struggles of Africans in the diaspora with those taking place on the continent.

In the founding address for the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) delivered on June 28, 1964, Malcolm X stated that: "Just ten years ago on the African continent, our people were colonized. They were suffering all forms of colonization, oppression, exploitation, degradation, humiliation, discrimination, and every other kind of -ation. And in a short time, they have gained more independence, more recognition, more respect

as human beings than you and I have. And you and I live in a country which is supposed to be the citadel of education, freedom, justice, democracy and all of those other pretty-sounding words.

"So it was our intention to try and find out what it was our African brothers were doing to get results, so that you and I could study what they had done and perhaps gain from that study or benefit from their experiences. And my traveling over there was designed to help find out how," he said.

Ideological struggle in Detroit

In the city of Detroit, the ideological struggle within the civil rights movement was intensifying. After the huge march down Woodward Avenue on June 23, 1963, a split eventually arose within the Detroit Council for Human Rights between Rev. C. L. Franklin and the Henry brothers along with Rev. Albert Cleage. One major issue over which disagreement arose was support for the newly formed Freedom Now Party that sought to run independent African-American candi-

dates for political office.

In November of 1963 both the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) led by Cleage and the Henry brothers and DCHR under the direction of Franklin held separate conferences in the city. The most notable of course was the Negro Grassroots Leadership Conference that took place at King Solomon's Baptist Church on the city's west side. Malcolm X delivered his famous "Message to the Grassroots" speech, which in a sense represented his last will and testament to the Nation of Islam.

In this speech Malcolm questioned the commitment to non-violence on the part of the Civil Rights Movement. He also said that "If you are afraid of Black nationalism, you are afraid of revolution." This was an open challenge to the wing of the movement led by Dr. King, Rev. C. L. Franklin, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and others.

In 1964, attorney Milton Henry traveled to Egypt on behalf of the Afro-American Broadcasting Corporation, an independent media group which hosted a radio program over the Black-owned WCHB, in order to cover Malcolm X's visit to the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) second annual summit. Malcolm's aim was to lobby African leaders and seek their support for bringing the plight of African Americans before the U.N. This was an effort to re-ignite the work done earlier by the NAACP and the Civil Rights Congress during the late 1940s and early 1950s.

In a letter from Malcolm X written from Cairo dated Aug. 29, 1964, he stated that:

"You must realize that what I am trying to do is very dangerous, because it is a direct threat to the entire international system of racist exploitation. It is a threat to discrimination in all its international forms. Therefore, if I die or am killed before making it back to the States, you can rest assured that what I've already set in motion will never be stopped.

"The foundation has been laid and no one can hardly undo it. Our problem has been internationalized. The results of what I am doing will materialize in the future and then all of you will be able to see why it is necessary for me to be here this long and what I was laying the foundation for while here." (Taken from "By Any Means Necessary," Pathfinder Press, 1970).

Next, Part III—Soul Serenade: The role of international affairs in 1967

PART 2 The global struggle's link to Detroit's 1967 rebellion



MUNDO OBRERO

La Pandilla de Bush traiciona a soldados veteran@s

Continúa de pagina 12

pasó siete años en el servicio militar, recibió honores 12 veces. Se pensaría que el Pentágono le daría un trato distinto.

Que insulto es decir que quienes han visto partes de cuerpos humanos esparcidos en el suelo, niñ@s muriendo y toda la carnicería de la guerra, no se han afectado por haber sido enviad@s a matar y morir en una ocupación criminal. Y entonces culpar el trauma que han sufrido en un "desorden de personalidad" que supuestamente ya tenían, para evitar pagar la cuenta.

¿Qué persona quien no sea ya sociópata puede experimentar tales horrores y no quedar perturbada? Parece que para los que dirigen este país, la gente es una mercancía, algo que Carlos Marx escribió hace muchos años en su libro "El Capital" y en sus manuscritos económicos. Bajo el sistema capitalista, la palabras podrán resonar en el refugio subterráneo de Dick Cheney sobre "apoyar a las tropas", la historias sentimentales podrán salir en el noticiero FOX y en la NBC, pero al final, l@s que se han enviado a reprimir al pueblo que se opone al imperialismo son,

ell@s mism@s, considerad@s nada mas que carne de cañón por las autoridades.

Como Town luchó y recibió algo de apoyo, el Congreso sostuvo una audiencia el 25 de julio y el Pentágono decidió permitir su tratamiento por ahora. Pero su caso todavía expone a los que hacen la guerra: pueden llamar "héroes" a las tropas, pero las ganancias determinan todo cuando hay que pagar la cuenta. L@s soldados activ@s y l@s veteran@s tendrán que luchar otra guerra en su propio país para asegurarse que recibirán los beneficios que les fueron prometidos. □

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La lucha por el agua en El Salvador trae represión del gobierno

Por Heather Cottin

José Ever Fuentes es un líder de la comunidad campesina Oratorio de la Concepción cerca de la ciudad de Suchitoto en El Salvador. Cuando a comienzos de julio l@s organizador@s locales en Suchitoto convocaron a una marcha en contra de la privatización del agua en la región, Fuentes se unió a cientos de campesin@s y trabajador@s del área para protestar.

Fuentes ha sido miembro por mucho tiempo del FMLN, el cual es un partido legal en El Salvador que ha luchado en contra de los dictadores instalados por los Estados Unidos y el imperialismo después de haber encabezado una guerra de liberación en la década de los ochenta.

El Partido Workers World/Mundo Obrero entrevistó a su hijo, René Valentino, durante una actividad del FMLN en Long Island, Nueva York. Valentino dijo que l@s manifestantes se enfrentaron a las fuerzas combinadas del ejército y la policía, ambos equipados con artillería, metralletas, helicópteros y hasta con escuadrones antimotines. El gobierno, bajo la dirección del partido en el gobierno, ARENA, atacó la manifestación pacífica hiriendo a más de 100 personas. Decenas fueron hospitalizad@s. Bajo una nueva ley "contra el terrorismo," 14 manifestantes fueron arrestad@s, incluyendo a su padre.

Much@s de l@s arrestad@s eran mujeres. Se les ha negado agua y asistencia médica, según el Comité de Familias por la Libertad de los Prisioneros Políticos en El Salvador.

Valentino señaló que el gobierno anunció su Política Nacional de Descentralización del Agua el 2 de julio, exactamente un año después de la tortura y asesinato de los padres de Monjarás Manzanares, conocido como "Mariposa,"

quien era de Suchitoto. "Mariposa" era la voz de la Radio Venceremos del FMLN durante la guerra.

La región circundante a Suchitoto es un baluarte del FMLN. Miles murieron allí durante la guerra a manos del ejército, dijo Valentino. Después de los arrestos y ataques contra l@s manifestantes en Suchitoto, las organizaciones del FMLN en todo el país exigieron la libertad de los prisioneros culminando con una marcha el 7 de julio donde 20.000 personas participaron.

Agua, ganancias y represión

Un noventa por ciento del agua natural de El Salvador está contaminada. En 1999, el país tenía el segundo nivel más alto de mortalidad infantil en Centroamérica debido a las infecciones intestinales y a la diarrea.

El servicio ANDA del gobierno provee agua a 172 municipalidades de las 262 que existen en el país, pero no puede hacerlo de manera consistente. El ANDA reportó que en el año 2002 menos del 53,3 por ciento de la población tenía acceso a agua potable.

En enero del 2000, la compañía estatal de agua triplicó el precio de ésta para quienes menos la utilizan, penalizando así a l@s consumidor@s individuales mientras ofrecía reembolsos a los negocios. Millones de salvadoreñ@s han tenido que escoger entre el agua y la educación de sus hij@s. La educación también ha sido privatizada.

Quienes pueden costear entre \$15 y \$20 al mes para comprar agua potable de compañías privadas, pagan aproximadamente seis veces la cuenta del ANDA. El gobierno ARENA explota los problemas que tiene ANDA en proporcionar el agua como un pretexto para justificar la entrada de compañías privadas y ha recortado drásticamente el presupuesto en un 37 por ciento

desde el 2005. (La Prensa Gráfica, del 27 de diciembre)

Representantes de SETA, el sindicato de l@s trabajador@s del agua, dicen que la privatización significaría la "extinción" del sindicato y crearía un obstáculo al acceso de l@s salvadoreñ@s al agua potable. Pero el presidente de El Salvador, Antonio Saca está promoviendo a una propuesta de privatización demandado bajo el acuerdo de "libre comercio" del TLCCA, para cumplir con los requisitos de un préstamo del 1998 del Banco de Desarrollo Interamericano. (Paul Pollack, ww4report.com, del 1ro de marzo de 2006)

Esto es lo que se conoce como un "ajuste estructural".

¿Quién tiene que soportar estos ajustes? El peso yace en las espaldas de las mujeres pobres. Las mujeres trabajan horas extras para poder comprar agua de los camiones cisterna. Hacen fila por horas en los depósitos de tubería de agua. Las mujeres caminan millas para recoger agua de arroyos y charcas, cargando el peso sobre la cabeza.

El nivel de desigualdad en ingresos en El Salvador está entre los más altos del mundo, según el Reporte del Desarrollo Humano de la ONU para El Salvador publicado en 2003. En los 10 años anteriores a la publicación del reporte, el 20 por ciento de las familias más ricas "había aumentado su proporción del ingreso nacional en un 58,3 por ciento", y el 20 por ciento más necesitado "había reducido su proporción a un 2,4 por ciento".

Resistiendo privatización y represión

Desde que los acuerdos de paz produjeron una tregua en el 1992, el FMLN ha ido organizando a través del país oposición a la pobreza, la represión, y la privatización.

En el 1998, el gobierno privatizó ANTEL, la compañía telefónica del estado, resultando en el despido de 5.000 trabajador@s, la pérdida de antigüedad en el trabajo, recortes salariales, y la disolución de ASTEL, el sindicato de sus trabajador@s. Las tarifas telefónicas subieron precipitadamente, pero ASTEL se reorganizó tres años después con el apoyo del FMLN.

En el 2002, l@s enfermer@s y doctor@s del Sistema Hospitalario del Seguro Social de El Salvador, partidari@s del FMLN, salieron en huelga, exitosamente bloqueando la privatización del cuidado de salud.

El pueblo salvadoreño tiene historia de lucha

La abrumadora oposición a las detenciones y represión en Suchitoto provocó que el Ministerio de Seguridad Pública del presidente Saca presentara a la Asamblea Legislativa una lista de reformas del Código Penal diseñado a incrementar los castigos por lo que denominaron "desórdenes públicos". El mismo día, el 23 de julio, el FMLN declaró inmediatamente que el gobierno de ARENA estuvo intentando crear un mecanismo legal para reforzar la represión.

Blanca Flor Bonilla, una líder del FMLN denunció las medidas gubernamentales diciendo: "El pueblo se está despertando. Estamos segur@s que venceremos". Ella se refería a las masas que salieron a las calles y a las victorias anticipadas en las votaciones programadas a nivel municipal, legislativo, y presidencial para el 2009. (Prensa Latina)

"Estas protestas van a liberar a nuestr@s pres@s polític@s. ... Suchitoto muestra que la próxima victoria para el pueblo latinoamericano será en El Salvador", dijo René Valentino. □

La Pandilla de Bush traiciona a soldados veteran@s

Por Caleb T. Maupin

Jonathan Town fue uno de los cientos de miles de jóvenes estadounidenses que fueron enviados a Irak. Él fue enviado a ocupar Irak y a defender esa ocupación por los Estados Unidos en contra de los iraquíes determinados a liberar a su país de la ocupación.

Town probablemente oyó muchas veces a los reclutadores militares decirle para persuadirlo a que se enlistara, que se le proveería cuidado médico y se le atendería si él fuera herido. Quizás él fue persuadido por las palabras de George W. Bush y sus socios sobre el "apoyo de las tropas". Y probablemente sintió que aquellos que motivaron a la derecha, diciendo que la oposición a la guerra era "traicionar a las tropas," estarían con él cuando él fuera herido en batalla contra la resistencia iraquí.

Pero él fue engañado.

En un día fatal en el año 2004, una unidad bien armada de luchadores de la resistencia iraquí que resistieron las sanciones, el bombardeo y otras acciones inhumanas del gobierno de los EEUU, atacaron a las fuerzas de la ocupación militar. Dispararon un proyectil de 107 mm a la base estadounidense en Ramadi. El proyectil atravesó las paredes del edificio y explotó a tres pies de la cabeza de Town.

Town luego despertó en un hospital y desde entonces sufre de pérdida de audición, dolores de cabeza, pérdida de la memoria, ansiedad e inhabilidad para dormir. El ejército probablemente se sintió feliz de dar a Town el objeto metálico atado a un listón conocido como el "Purple Heart" o la medalla púrpura; sin embargo, cuando se trató de dar el cuidado médico que necesitaba para recuperarse de sus heridas, el gobierno fue un poco menos cooperativo.

Después de haber sido dado de alta en el año 2006, Town quería tratamiento para su sufrimiento de estrés post traumático, algo que afecta a decenas de miles de soldados. El Pentágono decidió evadir su responsabilidad con el problema de Town. El ejército argumentó que Town ya sufría de "un desorden de personalidad", y que el hecho de que un explosivo de 18,8 Kg, haya detonado sobre él no tiene nada que ver con su enfermedad actual.

Town no es el único. Hay documentación que revela que desde el 2001 más de 22.500 soldados estadounidenses han sido clasificados con "desorden de personalidad" "para bloquear el que reciban tratamiento indicado que en hospitales para veteranos si tuvieran el Desorden de Estrés Pos Traumático. Lo que es significativo es que Town, que tiene dos hijos y

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