



Washington D.C.



San Francisco

Jan. 30, 2003

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WORKERS WORLD

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E.E. U.U.

Más de 700.000 personas protestan contra la guerra 12

After massive protests, what next?

Turn up the heat

By Deirdre Griswold

With the thunder of a million marching feet still echoing around the world, the anti-war movement is already gearing up for the next round in the struggle with the Bush administration.

Since the huge marches in Washington and San Francisco on Jan. 18 organized by the ANSWER coalition, and solidarity actions in 38 other countries, White House officials for the first time have had to acknowledge widespread opposition to their planned onslaught against Iraq. But, in the same breath, those trying to sell the war to the public speak of their determination to go through with it.

However, the anti-war forces are equally determined to stop this unprovoked, premeditated criminal attack on a people who have already suffered so much from U.S. sanctions and war.

President George W. Bush's State of the Union address to Congress on Jan. 28 is expected to be a bellicose tirade against Iraq to prepare the public for war. The ANSWER coalition has called

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700,000 tell Bush: No war, no way

By Brenda Sandburg
San Francisco

In one of the largest protests in San Francisco history, 200,000 people filled Market Street from Embarcadero St. to Civic Center on Jan. 18 to say "No war against Iraq." It took four hours for the entire march to traverse the 1.7 miles.

The outpouring of people represented all segments of society, including students and youth, union members, church groups and thousands who had never been to a demonstration before. At least 50 Bay Area labor unions sent members to the protest.

The Bay Area Rapid Transit system—with an average weekday ridership of more than 300,000 people—added additional trains and extended the number of cars on its weekend trains from four to 10. But the crowds were so dense that passengers throughout the Bay Area had to wait for up to an hour to board trains. The ferry system also added extra ferries on routes from the East Bay and North Bay.

At least 125 buses traveled from Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Davis, Sacramento, Sonoma, Fresno, Napa, Placerville, Chico, Arcata and other cities, including eight buses from Nevada City, Nev. Others came by plane and car pool from as far away as Montana, Hawaii and Alberta, Canada.

The San Francisco protest, like the national demonstration in Washington, D.C., which drew half a million people, was sponsored by the International ANSWER (Act Now to Stop War and

Continued on page 6

By Leslie Feinberg
Washington, D.C.

The power of the people. You could see it, filling the broad avenues in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 18, stretching for miles. You could hear its thunder: "No war on Iraq!" And as marchers reached the crest of Capitol Hill, looked back and roared in reaction to their own sheer strength, a mass of half a million, you could even taste it.

What a spectrum: all ages and nationalities, ethnicities, religious beliefs or lack of them, sexes, abilities, genders, sexualities, political viewpoints, occupations and walks of life. They came from diverse regions—from inner city neighborhoods to dairy farms; towns, campuses and reservations.

Homeowners and apartment dwellers marched with the homeless; working people walked shoulder to shoulder with the jobless and under-employed. Some weathered the day fortified by a good meal, others marched with growling stomachs. Retirees chanted alongside those too young to work.

The mercury hovered around 20 degrees. But even though an arctic front had swept down across the continental United States the day before the massive mobilization, it didn't stop people of all ages from braving the trip to make their voices heard.

They came from as far away as Texas, Florida, Alabama, Colorado, Vermont, Wisconsin and Minnesota—many traveling an 18-30 hour bus trip in each direction. At least one bus drove

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D.C. based Wilson High School Students march on Jan. 18

WW PHOTOS: LIZA GREENE.

ON TOP OF PAGE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT DEIRDRE GRISWOLD AND BILL HACKWELL

Indian trust fund lawsuit:

Tip of the iceberg

By Stephanie Hedgecoke

On Jan. 6, lawyers acting on behalf of over 300,000 Native Americans made a federal court filing of voluminous documentation showing that the U.S. government has stolen some \$137.2 billion of Indian Trust Fund monies since 1887. Backed by massive proof, this is the single biggest lawsuit ever filed against the U.S. government for fiscal wrongdoing.

Elouise Cobell, a Blackfoot woman from Montana, filed the initial class action lawsuit in 1996. The United States thought the case would fail due to insufficient documentation. Since 1996, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior, which oversees the BIA, have systematically destroyed countless records of evidence. Hundreds more boxes of files were destroyed even after presiding Judge Royce Lamberth ordered them preserved.

Lamberth has sharply criticized the interior department's actions, but his criticisms have not had teeth. Washington is actively obstructing justice in this lawsuit.

Lamberth has held three Cabinet officers, under both Presidents George W. Bush and Bill Clinton, in contempt—but no one has actually been fined or jailed.

The Jan. 7 New York Times reported, "For generations Indians have complained of the theft of millions of dollars earned on tribal lands." The government has failed for decades "to offer detailed accounts of how much money has been raised from oil and mineral, timber and grazing leases."

The Dept. of the Interior still refuses to give a full accounting of the Indian Trust Fund. Enron's accounting shred-fests are small potatoes by comparison.

Native American Rights Fund attorney Keith Harper has said that the only possibility of fixing the trust is to strip oversight from the department of the interior and put it into outside receivership. This is one of the demands of the lawsuit.

Allotment, assimilation and genocide

The trust fund was created in the 1887 Dawes Act, which ripped off almost 100 million acres of land—some two-thirds of the remaining Indian reservation system holdings.

Sen. Henry Dawes and other so-called "friends of the Indians" planned to forcibly assimilate Native people with the idea that private property ownership would "civilize" them. What Dawes said in 1885 is enlightening in this regard:

"The head chief told us that there was not a family in the whole Nation [Cherokee] that had not a home of its own. There was not a pauper in that Nation and the Nation did not owe a dollar. It built its own capital and it built its own schools and its hospitals. Yet the defect of the system was apparent . . . they own their land in common."

Dawes continued: "There is no selfishness, which is at the bottom of civilization. Till this people will consent to give up their lands, and divide them among their citizens so that each can own the land he cultivates, they will not make much more progress." (Phoenix: The Decline and Rebirth of the Indian People, William Coffer (aka Koi Hosh))

Allotment of Indian land dissolved many Indigenous-held land bases. Individual allotments were made so small that there would be substantial land left over to give to

white settlers. This land theft was even glorified on Broadway in the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical "Oklahoma!"

Native families' homes and lands were confiscated by white swindlers in transactions based on Native people's lack of understanding of capitalist private property ownership. Trust fund money slated for education paid for building the infamous boarding schools, given over to churches to run—and Native children were kidnapped en masse to distant locations where their languages and cultures were systematically repressed.

Forced assimilation was a new wave of genocide. By 1900, the Native population living on reservations within the United States had shrunk to 237,000.

Theft of Indian land still goes on

Some non-Native commentators and government officials have complained that they do not want their taxpayer dollars spent to settle this lawsuit. But as President Tex Hall of the National Congress of American Indians says: "This isn't taxpayer money. This is our money that the government took, and they have to give it back."

As large a sum as is documented in this lawsuit, it is only the tip of the iceberg of what is owed to Native nations by the U.S. government—for past and ongoing theft of lands and resources, the continued poverty of Native people, and the devastation of Native nations.

Ultimately, Native nations need to be able to control their own lands and resources. Until then, government corruption will be inevitable. □

This week ...



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NATIONWIDE

or (617) 522-6626.

Wed., Jan. 29

Coordinated nationwide protests the day after Bush's State of the Union Address. For info on the Web internationalANSWER.org or phone (212) 633-6646 or (202) 544-3389 or (415) 821-6545 or (213) 487-2368 or (617) 522-6626.

Feb. 13-21

Week of anti-war resistance. Teach-ins, rallies, pickets. Coast to coast coordinated rallies on Feb. 15. For info on the Web internationalANSWER.org or phone (212) 633-6646 or (202) 544-3389 or (415) 821-6545 or (213) 487-2368

NEW YORK

Thu., Jan. 30

Emergency anti-war mass meeting. Together we can stop the war. Sponsored by the ANSWER coalition and the MLK Peace Now Committee. At the House of the Lord Church, 415 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond. A&C trains to Hoyt; 2, 3, 4, 5 trains to Nevins St. For info phone ANSWER (212) 633-6646 or MLK Peace Now Committee (718) 596-1991.

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Environmental nuclear disaster MADE IN USA

By Heather Cottin

U.S. charges that others illegally produce "Weapons of Mass Destruction" rings false when the Pentagon has the preponderance of the nuclear weapons that menace the rest of the nations on Earth.

The weapons themselves, as well as the storage facilities and laboratories for them, threaten residents of nearly every state in the Union.

According to a 2002 report by the Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, the United States has produced 67,500 nuclear missiles since 1951. The cost: \$5.5 trillion.

A Brookings Institution study, the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Cost Study Project, reveals that as of August 2002 some 10 million acres of land around the globe housed U.S. nuclear weapons. Almost all that land, 15,654 square miles of it, is in the United States.

In Montana alone there are 50 of the W62/Minuteman III warheads, 400 of the W78/Minuteman III warheads, and a missile field that covers an additional 24,000 square miles in that state.

Missouri has a missile field that covers 10,000 square miles.

At the Georgia Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base/Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic there are 1,600 of the W76/Trident I warheads, 400 of the W88/Trident II warheads and 160 of the W80-0/Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles.

New Mexico is filled with every imaginable nuclear device and installation. Kirtland Air Force Base and the Kirtland Underground Munitions Storage Complex hold 85 of the B61-7 gravity bombs, 600 of the B61-3, -4, -10 gravity bombs, 365 of the W80-1/Air-Launched Cruise Missiles, 450 of the W56/Minuteman II warheads, 60 of the W78/Minuteman III warheads, 550 of the W69/Short-Range Attack Missiles, and 400 of the W84/Ground-Launched Cruise Missile warheads.

The Natural Resources Defense Council's Nuclear Weapons Databook Project

reports that 43 metric tons of plutonium are in weapons stored in the United States.

Some 12,067 dismantled plutonium "pits" are stored at the Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

The states with the most nuclear weapons are: New Mexico, with 2,450; Georgia, with 2,000; Washington, with 1,685; Nevada, with 1,350; and North Dakota, with 1,140. (Washington, D.C.: Natural Resources Defense Council, March 1998)

Costs money and lives

The cost of maintaining this nuclear arsenal in the United States is \$35 billion per year, the Brookings study shows. (U.S. Nuclear Weapons Cost Study Project.) These funds could be used for food stamp programs or urban schools, Medicaid or libraries.

The cost is also in human lives.

From 1946 to 1970 approximately 90,000 canisters of radioactive waste were jettisoned in 50 ocean dumps up and down the East and West Coasts of the United States.

The Critical Mass Energy Project of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen, Inc., tabulated 122 accidents involving the transport of nuclear material in 1979, including 17 involving radioactive contamination.

In 1979 a dam holding radioactive uranium mill tailings broke, sending an estimated 100 million gallons of radioactive liquids and 1,100 tons of solid wastes downstream at Church Rock, N.M.

The Y-12 Nuclear Weapons Components Plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., has reportedly released 1,200 tons of mercury, as well as PCBs and heavy metals into the region's air, soil and streams.

Between 1944 and 1966, the Hanford reactors in Washington state discharged billions of gallons of liquids and billions of cubic meters of gases containing plutonium and other radioactive contaminants into the Columbia River. The cost of

cleaning up was estimated to be \$48.5 billion.

In 1997 a 40-gallon tank of toxic chemicals (stored illegally at the U.S. government's Hanford Engineer works) exploded, causing the release of 20,000-30,000 gallons of plutonium-contaminated water. (www.ratical.org)

Late in the 20th century, it was discovered that the Southwest contained uranium and the continent's richest supplies of mineral wealth. With the complicity of the U.S. government the energy companies formed tribal councils, controlled by their corporation lawyers, whose main purpose was to sign leases for the mineral-rich land of the Hopi and Dineh people.

The Native people who then worked in the uranium mines are now dying of uranium poisoning and cancer at rates much higher than the general population.

Uranium mining pollutes and irradiates the Southwest's water. In 1984 a flash flood washed four tons of high-grade ura-

nium ore into the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. A September 1990 flood carried water from uranium mines on the canyon's rims to the floor below, destroying the homes and farms of the Havasupai and Hualapai people. (Uranium Mining at the Grand Canyon, Southwest Research and Information Center)

U.S. tests and nuclear weapon transport have led to nuclear accidents in Panama, the Marshall Islands, France, Germany, and England. U.S. use of depleted uranium weapons has coincided with an increase in cancer and birth defects in Iraq, the former Yugoslavia, and Vieques, Puerto Rico.

The Bush administration has been pressuring for a renewal of the nuclear power industry and for upgrades of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. This means more profits for the uranium mining and milling industry, as well as the nuclear weapons manufacturers and the nuclear power industry. □

Rally welcomes Chavez to NYC

Supporters of Hugo Chávez rallied outside the United Nations on Jan. 16 as the Venezuelan president was meeting inside about the crisis in

his country. Braving an icy wind, Latinos and North Americans jumped up and down for four hours to stay warm, chanting "Uh, ah, Chávez no se va"—Chávez isn't leaving. Speakers denounced the so-called "strike" in Venezuela as economic sabotage by the rich and their U.S. backers. They urged a deepening of Venezuela's Bolivarian Revolution for genuine self-determination and social justice.

—Deirdre Griswold



Nilak Butler PRESENTE!

The following are excerpts from a Dec. 30 statement issued by the Indigenous Environmental Network in tribute to Native activist Nilak Butler, who died Dec. 26 at the age of 49 from ovarian cancer. Ms. Butler was a member of the Big Mountain speaking tour in the late 1980s, which linked the struggles for national liberation for the Indigenous peoples and the Black people of South Africa then living under the racist white apartheid regime:

Nilak, one of the founders of the Indigenous Environmental Network, dedicated the past 12 years to doing environmental justice work with Indigenous communities. For near 30 years, Nilak dedicated her life to defending the rights of Indigenous peoples, from the Oglala Lakota community in South Dakota to the communities of Big Mountain/Black



Mesa in the territories of the Navajo and Hopi Nations, to Inupiat communities in Alaska.

When she was diagnosed with ovarian cancer, she was coordinating the IEN Labor Occupational Health Program, a partnership between IEN and the University of California Berkeley program. She helped create a worker health and safety educational training program for tribal employees and tribal grassroots environmental justice organizations.

During the 1990s, Nilak was a campaigner with the Greenpeace Nuclear

Free Native Lands Campaign. She worked with both Native and Pacific Island communities impacted by radioactive exposure and tribal communities threatened with becoming sites for the dumping of nuclear waste.

Her work as a campaign organizer on nuclear issues took her from nuclear weapons testing issues in the Pacific Islands to the Native Village of Point Hope, Alaska, where the U.S. military disposed radioactive waste in the homelands of the Inupiat peoples. She worked with the Western Shoshone and Goshute Shoshone of the Great Basin, where years of U.S. nuclear weapons testing took place, exposing Shoshone and Paiute peoples to radioactive contamination.

As a member of the Indigenous Women's Network, Nilak provided leadership and provided us strength to stand strong in protecting the sacredness of our Earth Mother. □

Leonard Peltier's Tribute

I am deeply saddened by the news I received regarding the passing of my good friend and sister in the struggle, Nilak Butler. ... Nilak was a strong and courageous woman who was admired by all those who knew her.



I remember those early days when she took the responsibility of placing herself out in front on many issues seeking to correct the wrongs and gain justice for our people. She fought so hard all her life against these

injustices perpetuated against us. Nilak knew the meaning of sacrifice as she always put the needs of the people ahead of her personal needs. Her humor and her dedication will always stand out. She is one of the finest examples of the strength and courage of Native women that I know.

We will all certainly miss her presence in the struggle and miss her as a friend. We must honor her life by picking up where she left off. We must continue this struggle to ensure the future of the coming generations.

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse,
Leonard Peltier

By Mumia Abu Jamal
from death row

Gov. Ryan's Song



Illinois Gov. George Ryan, in the last passing days of his first and only term, saved the best for last.

He sent shock waves across the nation when he issued four pardons to men sitting on the Condemned Units of the state's prison system, opening the doors of the dungeon for four men, one who sat in the shadow of the gallows for nearly two decades. Speaking in a soft Midwestern accent, his words were as damning as the death sentences that his orders negated: "The system is broken."

With these orders, he ushered four men—Stanley Howard, Madison Hobbey, Aaron Patterson and Leroy Orange—from the darkest corners of the land into the light. Quoting a tale of that famed Illinoisan, Lincoln, he recalled the job of the nation's chief executive, who, reviewing execution orders for those who were convicted of violating the military code during the Civil War, asked one of his generals why one young man had no letters in his file from any who wished his life spared. The general, shrugging his shoulders matter-of-factly, said, "He's got no friends." Lincoln, lifting his pen, remarked, "He's got one friend," and pardoned the man from the clutches of the hangman. Ryan said those four denizens of Death Row, each having been subjected to police torture, falsified confessions, prosecutorial misconduct, and judicial blindness to these vile transgressions, had one friend, and decided to cut the Gordian knot by issuing full pardons to the four, and proving a friend to men who had few real friends in the dark, deserted abode of death. Before day's end, three of the four walked away from the closed cell of state repression, into the fresh air of a windy Chicago, and freedom.

By so doing, Ryan has dealt a serious, crippling blow to the state system of death, and the inability of the dignitaries and officials of the system to cure the serious problems of the death penalty was shown in sharp and stark relief.

It is fitting that Ryan, a one-term, embattled politico and a non-lawyer ("I'm a pharmacist," he repeatedly explained) would be the one to solve these deep and troubling problems. It is equally as fitting that the problems of the Illinois death system came to light not through the members of the Bar but through the meanderings of students of journalism, whose investigations led to the ultimate conclusion voiced by Ryan some years later: "The system is broken."

Hours after his unprecedented announcement of the pardon package, Ryan's office would announce another earth-shattering event: the full commutation of every man on Death Row in the Prairie State. By the end of the week, 167 folks would no longer be on Death Row.

Elected as a conservative Republican who "never gave a moment's thought" to the rightness or morality of the death penalty, Ryan would be the last politician one would expect would strike down the nation's seventh largest Death Row.

With a hoarse voice, his nervousness evident in his fidgety presentation, the one-term governor struck a mighty blow against the Death System in America.

Exercising a breadth of vision that is truly remarkable in an American sitting (albeit departing) politician, Ryan spoke of the problems facing not just those condemned to death, but in the processes, prosecutions and judgments affecting those condemned to "life." His words were a rare gubernatorial recognition of the deficits in the system entire: "The system has proven itself to be wildly inaccurate, unjust, unable to separate the innocent from the guilty... and racist."

His commutation of over 150 death sentences unquestionably stays the cold hand of death, but it does not address the injustices that led many to Death Row, nor that keeps them confined on "Life Row," for those problems, those deep cracks in the system, remain.

It is tragically true that, as Ryan charges, "The system is broken." The bitter truth is that his efforts, while undeniably noble and unquestionably historic, do not fix the mess.

To his credit, Ryan assembled a blue-ribbon panel to examine the state's death system, and the commission, after three years, came to a political, yet systematic, conclusion: "The system is broken." The commission, composed of prosecutors, judges, defense lawyers and scholars, joined in the report, and issued some 85 recommendations to "fix" the system, including the recording of confessions from beginning to end, the end of "jailhouse confessions" (which are notoriously unreliable, yet influential to unknowing jurors), and a host of others. The legislature opted to ignore the recommendations, just as the state's highest judiciary chose to ignore many of the most blatant injustices, and Ryan, the "non-lawyer," felt compelled to act.

If the system is broken, how can the system fix the system?

Ryan's very extraordinary act seems to suggest that it cannot. For while those four men are free of unjust convictions, are they the "only" four innocents on the state's large Death Row, or larger Life Row? That seems unlikely.

In another sense, as the underlying system remains tightly embedded in place, what of those to come? How many years will other innocents suffer in the suffocating holds of steel and brick slave ships (prisons) before another scandal threatens the stability of the system?

Like the notorious cycle of police corruption cases that plagues U.S. cities like New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and—yes—Chicago, the problem isn't fixed, but passed on to later administrations.

It seems an abolition movement must take this, not as a final victory, but as a first step of a systematic battle for real change.

We may all agree that the system is broken. But that mere agreement does not insure that that which is broken will indeed be fixed. □

CHICAGO

City council passes anti-war resolution

By Bill Massey
Chicago

The Chicago City Council, by a vote of 46 to 1, passed a resolution on Jan. 16 opposing the Bush administration's "go it alone" policy of war on Iraq. It is the largest city in the United States to have passed a resolution against the impending war.

The resolution called for diplomacy, questioned U.S. unilateral military action and charged that this action would endanger the lives of U.S. citizens. It went on to charge that a preemptive and unilateral U.S. military attack would violate international law and commitments to the UN Charter, and would isolate the U.S. in the world community.

Many Chicago residents were already astounded when the Republican governor of Illinois removed all prisoners from the state's death row. Now, for the City Council to vote a resolution denouncing the U.S. government's war drive is almost a surrealistic experience. That is, until you consider some very important circumstances.

The passage of this resolution reflects the growing lack of confidence in the Bush administration, even from within the chambers of the government.

This is particularly true at the level of city and state governments, where budget deficits are piling up even as the Bush administration throws billions and even trillions of dollars down the rat hole of war spending. Every social

program—be it education, healthcare, housing, programs for the youth or the elderly—is being put on the butcher's table for the killing.

It's the members of the City Council who will be seen on the local level as the knife wielders. In better times, they could live with that, but that was then and this is now.

The resolution pointed out that the war will cost at least \$9 to \$13 billion a month, thereby cutting federal programs that benefit Chicago residents.

For the majority of the City Council members to vote for the resolution needed the tacit approval of Mayor Richard Daley. When asked his opinion, Daley said, "Nobody wants war."

The growing economic crisis is eating away at public confidence in government at all levels. At the same time, there is a growing antiwar movement reaching into all levels of society. Without these factors, even this flawed resolution would not have been brought forward.

The resolution has great weaknesses. It says that if U.S. troops are sent to war, the City Council will give them its "unconditional support" in carrying out their tasks, even if there is disagreement over these tasks. It also supports inspections of Iraq backed up by "sufficient police force."

The resolution does not prepare people to oppose the war once it starts. Nonetheless, it's another sign that the emerging grassroots mass movement that wants jobs, healthcare and human needs, not war, is having an impact throughout this society. □

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Teachers, students protest budget cuts



Demanding funding for education, 25,000 teachers, students and parents from all over the state of Washington went to the capital of Olympia for a day of action on Jan. 14. School districts all over the state cancelled classes in support of the teachers' action. In light of a state budget deficit, Gov. Gary Locke proposes to cut funding for education, ignoring the will of the people who recently passed two initiatives—for higher salaries for teachers and to reduce class sizes.

—Jane Cutter

PHOTO: SCOTT EKLUND/ SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER

25,000 teacher rally in Olympia on Jan. 15 against cuts in education.



- ◆ Racism, national oppression & the right to self-determination
Larry Holmes
- ◆ Black labor from chattel slavery to wage slavery
Sam Marcy
- ◆ Reparations & Black Liberation
Monica Moorehead
- ◆ Harriet Tubman: woman warrior
Mumia Abu-Jamal (Guest Commentary)
- ◆ Black labor & the fight for reparations
Bill Cecil
- ◆ Alabama's Black Belt: Legacy of slavery, sharecropping and segregation
By Consuela Lee (Guest commentary)

- ◆ Black farmers demand justice
Monica Moorehead
- ◆ Greetings from Mumia Abu-Jamal to the 3rd UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia & Related Intolerance
- ◆ Nigerian women take over Chevron Texaco
Monica Moorehead
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'Army of God' menaces women's rights, LGBT communities

Boot them out of Buffalo!

Bulletin: As WW goes to press

When the Army of God held their much-ballyhooed press conference outside the Erie County holding center where rightwing assassin James Kopp is being held, they were outnumbered four to one by pro-choice forces, in the middle of a workday in bitter Buffalo winter weather.

For much of the day, pro-choice forces were at the clinic that the Army of God had vowed they would shut down by force. They failed to show and it turned into a pro-choice victory.

The LGBT activists vowed to defend their communities later in this evening sending the bigots away in total defeat.

By Leslie Feinberg

The battle in Buffalo, N.Y., is joined.

Commanders of the Klan-like "Army of God" are vowing to marshal whatever force is required to stop women from having abortion procedures in Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 22. That day is the 30th anniversary of Roe vs. Wade—the hard-won Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion. The anti-woman forces are converging on Buffalo to support James Kopp—the man who boasts of having killed Dr. Barnett Slepian, a respected local obstetrician and gynecologist who performed abortions.

Buffalo police are also reporting threats against the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans community.

The "Army of God" claimed responsibility for a 1998 bombing attack at a Birmingham, Ala., women's clinic that killed one person and left another critically wounded. The same gang bragged it had bombed a lesbian, gay, bi, trans nightclub and an abortion clinic in Atlanta the year before. (CNN, Feb. 2, 1998)

Now the armed, reactionary crusaders are coming to intimidate progressives in a city that has twice defeated national anti-abortion mobilizations—in 1992 and 1999. In addition, more "respectable" zealots are calling for a third right-wing convergence on Buffalo during the trial of Kopp, arguing that his murder of Dr.

Slepian was justified.

But these right-wing shock troops may have stepped on a political landmine.

Those targeted in their crosshairs are mustering their forces. Buffalo United for Choice—the grassroots coalition known as BUC that led the two earlier efforts to boot the right wing out of the "City of Good Neighbors"—is reconstituting itself to meet this third onslaught.

And the LGBT community in Buffalo, which was a vital component of the 1992 and 1999 mobilizations, is a dynamic force in organizing once again.

During the last mobilization, when anti-choice leaders of "Operation Save America" were clearly losing the battle for the hearts and minds of the local population, they shifted in their rhetoric and menaced LGBT activists and clubs. In response, these communities formed Rainbow Peacekeepers, which protected the clubs with help from BUC's heterosexual clinic defenders. Although Rainbow Peacekeepers faced threats of violence and harassment from the right-wing elements, no LGBT person was harmed during that week.

With the Army of God riding into town, Rainbow Peacekeepers is re-forming, too.

Packed town meeting

A coalition of LGBT organizations issued a call on two days' notice for an urgent town meeting in Buffalo on Jan. 20. The initiating groups included Men of Color Health Awareness Project (MOCHA), Spectrum Transgender Group, Anti-Discrimination Coalition of WNY, the Dyke March, All About Us, Stonewall Democrats of WNY and Rainbow Spirit Rising, plus Friends and other bars and establishments.

More than 140 people packed into the Unity Church on Delaware Avenue in downtown Buffalo.

"I was amazed how many people were there," observed Beverly Hiestand, a lesbian, nursing educator, and a leader of BUC in the two previous mobilizations. "A continuous line of people flowed into the small church. The pews were packed and

it was standing-room only."

Those gathered included many people of color—African American and Latino—and many youth in addition to gray-headed activists.

All the local television stations and the only daily newspaper sent reporters and camera people.

Carol Speser, a local LGBT organizer who had been on the BUC '99 steering committee and had helped organize Rainbow Peacekeepers, explained the importance of reorganizing the squads "for our communities to stand up and be proud and provide a watchfulness to prevent any harm to the community."

By law, the police must keep the clinics open. Police Chief Harold Litwin and Liaison to the Mayor Tom Gleed confirmed to the rally that the Army of God is also a threat to the LGBT communities. But the police chief added that he expected the community to respond "peacefully" to this organization that openly promotes right-wing assassins, while noting that the cops would guarantee their "free speech."

This kid-gloves treatment of right-wing terrorists stands in stark contrast to the arrests of Yemeni men recently in Buffalo for sending money home to their families. The "war on terror" led by Commander-in-Chief George W. Bush and Attorney General John Ashcroft conveniently dovetails with the U.S. drive to militarily re-colonize the oil-rich Middle East.

Boot 'em out of Buffalo, again!

Dana Neitlich, executive officer of Planned Parenthood of Buffalo and Erie County, told the Jan. 20 town meeting how her organization has to focus on security every day to keep its clinics open and protect the lives of women, children and health care workers.

Her organization's approach to the right-wing mobilization was summed up as, "We do not want to protest them." Instead, she said, her group and Pro-Choice Network are working to hold a private celebration of Roe vs. Wade and will rely on the police to protect the clinics.

During the BUC '99 mobilization, police kept pro-choice forces penned across the street from the facilities. Women had to enter the clinics through cordons of city cops, state troopers, SWAT teams, FBI agents and other police forces.

Hiestand took the floor during the discussion to announce that, "Women who were active in Buffalo United for Choice are going to reconstitute the coalition." BUC's perspective, she said, is that "It's very important for pro-choice and pro-LGBT people and our supporters to be very visible and to show that we are not going to be intimidated. We are not going to be pushed back into the closet. To be silent will only embolden the right wing. We feel we have shown that when we came out in strong numbers, they left.

"Therefore," she concluded, "we are going to work to create a presence at the Jan. 22 right-wing press conference, at the women's services clinic, and throughout the Kopp trial."

This vision of organizing was greeted with thunderous applause. Dozens crowded around the BUC speaker after the meeting to find out how they could be a part of the progressive mobilization against the right.

"We have to be prepared to organize for the duration of the Kopp trial—for as long as it takes to boot them out of Buffalo once and for all," Hiestand stressed. And, she concluded, the outcome of the struggle in Buffalo will reverberate around the country. "An injury to one is an injury to all—that's the bedrock that the labor movement in industrial Buffalo was built on. A victory against the right-wing political agenda of anti-abortion, racism and anti-Semitism, LGBT bashing and book burning is a victory for all, too."

For more information on how to help in this crucial struggle, contact Buffalo United for Choice by downloading www.buffalounitedforchoice.org, emailing bufc@buffalounitedforchoice.org or calling (716) 857-1965.

Feinberg took part in the 1992 and 1999 clinic defense squads, and was a Rainbow Peacekeeper. □

JAN. 19, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Youth send anti-war message to war makers



Arrested protestor with photos of Iraqi woman and child around her neck.

Over a thousand students and youth marched through the streets here on Jan. 19 to protest threats of a war on Iraq. Outraged that the youth of this country—primarily from oppressed communities—would be sent to fight a war on the people of Iraq in the interests of Big Oil, they shouted: "Hell, no! We won't fight for Texaco!"

At an opening rally between the Justice and FBI buildings, Peta Lindsay, an 18-year-old first-year student at



Speaking at mike is Peta Lindsay, ANSWER youth and student organizer.

PHOTOS: CLAUDE-ALINE NAZAIRE

Howard University and one of the organizers of Student and Youth ANSWER, which called the demonstration, told the crowd: "This is the center of all the racist attacks on people of color." The FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service have been targeting Arab students and demanding access to college records. "We will defend ourselves and our brothers from these racist witch hunts," said Lindsay.

The students and youth marched to the White House, President George W. Bush's "Presidential Palace," where they held a speak-out against his endless war plans and demanded, "Fund education, not occupation!" High school and college students came from all around the country and from as far away as Japan and the Netherlands to let Bush know that youth all around the world are saying no to war and racism. —Michelle Quintus

700,000 IN U.S. TELL BUSH:

D.C.: Largest



San Francisco: Crowds break all records

Continued from page 1

End Racism) coalition.

The march started 40 minutes earlier than scheduled to accommodate the crowd, which was surging forward and filling the side streets. First came a large, militant contingent of ANSWER youth and a Native American contingent led by Floyd Redcrow Westerman, accompanied by ceremonial drums. Next came hundreds of African American youth from Richmond High School, followed by trade unionists.

ANSWER organizers hired a helicopter to take aerial photographs of the protest. They clearly showed the massive numbers of people filling the Civic Center Plaza, winding up Market Street and pouring onto surrounding streets. These photographs refuted the original police estimate of 55,000. By Jan. 21, the San Francisco Chronicle was reporting that police had upped their estimate to 150,000. (See editorial on page 10.)

The Jan. 18 protest was the third anti-war demonstration organized by ANSWER in the last eight months. Richard Becker, West Coast Coordinator of the International Action Center and a member of the ANSWER National Steering Committee, said that each protest at least doubled over the previous one.

"Nothing could be more important because no force on earth can stop this war and turn around the deadly Bush program except the intervention of the people in the political process," Becker said. "Only the people really make history. It was the workers in the 1930s who couldn't take it any more and by the millions went out and organized—not Franklin Roosevelt. That's why we have unions, because ordinary people said, 'No more.'"

Singers Joan Baez and Bonnie Raitt performed, along with the local band Los Mocosos. Politicians, anti-war activists and other entertainers spoke at the opening and closing rallies.

"We come together today to say no to the loss of innocent lives for a war that is totally unnecessary," said Congresswoman Barbara Lee, one of the few members of Congress to oppose Bush's war resolution. "To say no to wasting hundreds of billions of dollars on a war that could go to educating our young people, that could go towards housing the homeless."

John Parker of Workers World Party pointed to the source of the U.S. government's drive for war against Iraq. "Imperialism requires the concentration of wealth in the fewest hands," he said. "That creates a system of injustice that breeds war. It's why one million Indonesians died, why 1.2 million Vietnamese died. If you want to stop war, we have to keep on doing what we're doing with the goal of bringing down imperialism and bringing up a system closer to our hearts and values, and that system is socialism."

Amy Brenneman, star of the television show "Judging Amy," brought her baby



WW PHOTOS: BILL HACKWELL

S.F. lead banner, from left: Ted Frazier, NAACP; Floyd Westerman, AIM; Joan Baez, singer; Martin Sheen, actor; Rev. Cecil Williams, Glide Memorial Church.

daughter on stage. "When I see the list of things that are going on between civil liberties, environmental protection and reproductive rights, I cannot imagine the world that my daughter will inherit," Brenneman said.

Actor Martin Sheen told the crowd: "We want to end our long and shameful silence today and in one strong, clear, unified voice say no to death and war and yes to life so that we may be worthy of the long-promised blessings reserved for the peace makers."

Walter Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, which passed a strongly worded resolution against a war on Iraq, said he was writing a letter to AFL-CIO President John Sweeney asking him to call a meeting of all the labor and building trade councils in the United States. Together, he said, they could "send a message of 14 million people" in opposition to war.

Trent Willis, Longshore Workers Local 10 business agent, said that labor was united against Bush and a war on Iraq. "During the 1930s and '40s a lot of labor and social activists lost their lives to build what we have today," Willis said. "Now we have a president in office and an administration that wants to catapult us back to the '30s and '40s, catapult us back to the McCarthy era."

"I got a message for you, Mr. Bush," Willis said to loud cheers. "We think you're part of the axis of evil. We think you're a dictator. What do you call intervening in the contract negotiations between the ILWU and the PMA [Pacific Maritime Association]? What do you call waging war against our civil rights? What do you call throwing five Cuban nationalists in jail because they wanted to warn their motherland about a terrorist act about to happen in their country?"

Rosa Penate, of the National Committee to Free the Cuban 5, also spoke about the Cuban men being held in U.S. prisons.

Several speakers also connected the struggle of the Palestinian people against

the Israeli occupation of their homeland to the U.S. aggression the Iraqi people face.

"If the slaughter against Iraq is allowed, so will the slaughter against Palestine escalate further and further," said Husam Abu Sneih, of the Free Palestine Alliance. "This is the political position of the U.S.-Israeli alliance—to dominate all, to control the access of resources and set up regimes and bases everywhere."

Barbara Lubin of the Middle East Children's Alliance said the movement must not shy away from the issue of Israel and Palestine. "You cannot walk away from the suffering of the children of Palestine," she said. "It is intertwined with the children of Iraq. You can't say no war in the Middle East and ignore what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza."

Tony Gonzales of the International Indian Treaty Council spoke movingly about his experiences as a Vietnam veteran. While lying wounded in a military hospital, Gonzales spent weeks contemplating why he was destroying families, their homes and way of life.

"I was lost for several years like many veterans who suffer the experience of war and try to come back home and live a normal life," he said. "You can never really do that. You can never really come home the person that you were."

Most of the crowd stayed the four and a half hours of the rally. Other speakers included Rep. Lynn Woolsey; John Burton, president of the California State Senate; Matt Gonzalez, president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors; Rev. Cecil Williams of Glide Church; Dolores Huerta, co-founder of the United Farm Workers; Hatem Bazian of Al Qalam Institute; and Daniel Ellsberg, renowned for releasing the Pentagon Papers. Political prisoner Mumia Abu-Jamal delivered a taped message to the rally.

Rally co-chairs were Alicia Jrapko, International Action Center; Jess Ghannam, Free Palestine Alliance; Carl Muhammad, Peace and Freedom Party; Miguel Molina, KPFA Radio; Gloria La Riva, IAC; and Ted Frazier, NAACP. □

Continued from page 1

all the way down from Nova Scotia.

Students from University of Wisconsin-Madison filled five buses. Another 10 buses brought people from around the state. A fleet of 22 buses came from Minneapolis/St. Paul and 35 from North Carolina, including 20 from Winston-Salem.

Just some of the cities in New York State: A minimum of 2,000 people from New York State's Hudson Valley. People packed 10 buses from Syracuse, eight from Rochester, five from Albany, four from Callicoon, six from Westchester, two from Rockland County, two from Warwick, and three buses and a van from Buffalo.

An armada of more than 100 buses convoyed from New York City, including 20 from New York's 1199/SEIU Health and Hospital Workers Union that brought many African American and Latino workers.

The Chicago Teachers Union brought six buses.

The 15 buses—with no empty seats—that pulled out of Boston's Roxbury Community College at midnight en route to D.C. were joined on the road by dozens of buses, vans and car caravans from throughout New England.

At least 80 percent of those coming from Boston reported that they were going to their first national protest. The labor bus was filled with workers and union leaders from hotels, school bus yards, government and university offices, the Roxbury Workers Association and electrical workers hot off the picket line at General Electric's Lynn, Mass., plant.

Latino youth, fresh from marching against a racist attack on bilingual education, helped organize another bus.

Three buses from Manchester, N.H., were packed with AIDS educators and civil rights veterans, Palestinian leaders, union organizers, lesbian, gay, bi and trans community activists, environmentalists and others. Trans youth led a bus; leaders of the local Women's Fightback Network captained another.

One woman carried a sign on a pole that read simply: Mississippi.

Caravans of cars and buses clogged the highways and byways of D.C.; the bus station, Metro stops and cavernous Union train station were teeming with thousands of people wearing anti-war buttons and carrying hand-made signs. Any large stream of people in D.C. that day led to the National Mall.

Many people brought with them the sentiments of those who could not make the long journey. A woman from Fargo, N.D., carried a placard with the signatures of all her family and friends, neighbors and townspeople, who were against the war. Next to their names they'd written what they do for a living: nurse, librarian, teacher, auto mechanic.

One man carried a sign with 150 signatures. He said, "These are all the people against the war that I know who couldn't come. And I got them all in 24 hours." Representatives of the Brooklyn-based Bedford-Stuyvesant Coalition for Peace were there.

Equally impressive rallies

This sea of progressive humanity—from anti-imperialists to those cautious about the wisdom of this war—had answered a call issued last fall by the International ANSWER coalition, Act Now to Stop War & End Racism.

NO WAR, NO WAY

U.S. protest yet against Iraq war



Jeremy Corbyn



Ron Kovic



Rev. Herbert Daughtry



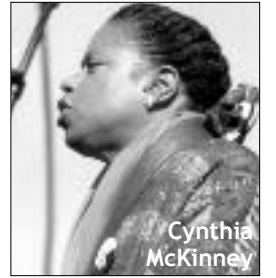
Jessica Lange



Elias Rashmawi



Yoomi Jeong



Cynthia McKinney



Larry Holmes & Mahdi Bray

A sister protest of 200,000 was taking place simultaneously in San Francisco. There were also local protests. In all, including 38 countries around the world, millions marched to protest Bush and his generals' drive towards war against Iraq.

Speakers from organizations that make up the ANSWER leadership addressed the rally. They are Partnership for Civil Justice, IFCO/Pastors for Peace, the Free Palestine Alliance-U.S., Nicaragua Network, Bayan-USA/International, Korea Truth Commission, International Action Center, Muslim Student Association of the U.S./Canada, Kensington Welfare Rights Union, Mexico Solidarity Network and the Middle East Children's Alliance.

ANSWER brought together an impressive array of speakers at two rallies—one that began at 11 a.m. in the sprawling National Mall, and a concluding rally at the Washington Shipyard. The early rally was seen by millions in the United States and around the world on C-Span broadcasts.

Moonanum James, co-chair of United American Indians of New England and a Vietnam-era veteran, opened the rally by connecting the U.S. government's ongoing racist war against Native peoples with their preparations for a racist war against Iraq.

Actors Jessica Lange and Tyne Daly addressed the crowd. So did political figures, including the Revs. Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton; former-U.S. Congressperson Cynthia McKinney and Rep. John Conyers. The Rev. Lucius Walker read an anti-war statement from Rep. Charles Rangel.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark got a rousing cheer when he called on those listening to "impeach Bush." Blase Bonpane, from the Office of the Americas, traveled from Los Angeles to bring greetings.

International representation included Ashraf El-Bayoumi from the Cairo Conference against U.S. Aggression on Iraq and Jeremy Corbyn from the Stop the War Coalition and a member of the British Parliament. They linked the Jan. 18 mass turnout with the call for worldwide demonstrations on Feb. 15. Abe Tomoko spoke as a representative of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament.

Struggles around the world against U.S. domination were articulated by Teresa Gutierrez and Sara Flounders from the IAC; Hector Castro, director of education, Central Unitaria de Trabajadores, Colombia; Francisco Rivera, Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques; Marie Hilao Enriquez from BAYAN, a mass organization in the Philippines; and Yoomi Jeong from the Korea Truth Commission.

At a time when the Bush administration is carrying out mass roundups and demonization of Arab, Muslim and South Asian people in the United States, the ANSWER rally demonstrated solidarity in deed and in word. Speakers included Mahdi Bray, Muslim American Society; Ismael Kamal,

Muslim Student Association; Ihab Darwish, Free Palestine Alliance; Ghazi Khan Kan, Council on American Islamic Relations; Imam Mousa, Masjid Al-Islam; and Dr. Mansoon Khan from Peace TV.

The Revs. Herbert Daughtry, national pastor of House of the Lord Church; Graylan Haglar, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and Jesuit priest John Dear addressed the audience.

Anti-war speakers included Charley Richardson and Nancy Lessen from Military Families Speak Out and Liz McAlister, partner and widow of the late peace activist Phil Berrigan. "No blood for oil!" demanded disabled Vietnam War veteran Ron Kovic, author of "Born on the Fourth of July."

Speaking out for labor against the war: Brenda Stokely, president of AFSCME 1707 and Local 215 as well as a co-convenor of New York City Labor Against the War; Fred Mason, president of statewide Maryland and D.C. AFL-CIO; Michael Letwin from U.S. Labor Against War and Dr. Nadia Marsh from Doctors and Nurses Against the War.

ANSWER speakers included Youth and Student Coordinator Peta Lindsay, Elias Rashmawi from the Free Palestine Alliance. Jennifer Wager from IFCO/Pastors for Peace, Mara Verheyden-Hilliard from PCJ and Larry Holmes and Brian Becker, both from the International Action Center.

Speakers representing other anti-war coalitions included Bill Fletcher, co-chair of United for Peace and Justice; Damu Smith from Black Voices for Peace; Medea Benjamin from Global Exchange, and



Jennifer Wager



Miles Solay from Not In Our Name.

Speakers reminded the crowd about the war on the domestic front to free political prisoners Mumia Abu-Jamal, Leonard Peltier, Jamil Al-Amin, and the Cuban Five. Jesse Heiwa, from Queers for Peace and Justice, New York, pointed to the growing coalition of lesbian, gay, bi and trans organizations against the war. Brooklyn-based activists Viola Plummer from the December 12th Movement and City Councilman Charles Barron raised the need for anti-racist solidarity, including fighting for reparations.

British pop group Chumbawamba, singer Patti Smith and D.C. cultural artists Pam Parker and Lucy Murphy performed.

The first marchers stepped off close to 1 p.m. Accompanied by drumming,

Ramsey Clark

WW PHOTOS: DEIRDRE GRISWOLD, G. DUNKEL

chanting and singing, they brought their message "No blood for oil!" to workers and passersby along a two-mile route to the military shipyard.

An hour later, when the head of the march reached the Navy Yard, tens of thousands had not yet left the rally site. The second rally took place from atop a truck because the D.C. police reneged on sound and stage permits. Brian Becker concluded that the powerful protest with its huge turnout was due to "a growing disenchantment with the Bush administration and an urgent situation, because Jan. 27 could be a deadline for war." □



Mara Verheyden-Hilliard





Hong Kong, China



Marseille, France



McMurdo Sound, Antarctica

People worldwide rise up against Bush

By John Catalinotto

Demonstrators in at least 38 countries demanded "No war on Iraq" on Jan. 18 in response to a call for international solidarity actions to coincide with mass rallies and marches in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco organized by the International ANSWER coalition.

The Dec. 18-19 Cairo Conference supported this initiative and the Asian Peace Forum, the Stop the War Committee in England and other anti-war organizations spread the call.

The tremendous response of solidarity actions worldwide, with the massive turnouts in Washington and San Francisco, dealt a major blow to the Pentagon war machine.

Canada had demonstrations in 30 cities from coast to coast: 15,000 were reported in Vancouver, 25,000 in Montreal, 5,000 in Toronto, 7,000 in Saskatoon and smaller actions elsewhere.

In **Mexico**, mobilizations against the

war and the embargo on Iraq took place in Mexico City and at the international bridge near Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua, where U.S. groups met Mexican protesters.

In **Argentina**, a thousand people led by the Mothers of the Plaza del Mayo marched to the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires on Jan. 16.

Mobilizations in other Latin American countries included **Peru**, **Ecuador**, **Guatemala** and **Brazil**.

Middle East, South Asia

The main demonstration in **Turkey** took place in Ankara, where demonstrators gathered in front of a theater showing the latest James Bond film. There was also a demonstration in Istanbul.

In most of the Middle East, as in Turkey, protesters faced an army of heavily armed riot police. Thousands of demonstrators in Beirut, **Lebanon**, carried Palestinian and Iraqi flags.

Tens of thousands of **Syrians** marched

through the streets of Damascus, blocking traffic for hours, shouting, "Down with the United States!" The Damascus marchers carried banners reading: "Iraq: a history and a civilization, not an oil well."

About 1,000 demonstrators protested in central Cairo, **Egypt**, against any U.S.-led strike on Iraq. The demonstrators called on the Egyptian government to prevent U.S. and British warships from using the Suez Canal en route for a possible assault on Iraq.

Others in the Arab world joined the international effort by demonstrating in Gaza and Nablus in **Palestine**, in Amman, **Jordan** and in **Bahrain**. In Amman, hun-



Sign in Damascus, Syria says, "No to the killing of Iraqi children."

Continued on page 11

Anti-war sentiment spreads throughout U.S.

By Leslie Feinberg

Anti-war activists marched, rallied and raised their voices in at least 87 U.S. cities over the Jan. 18-19 weekend.

Here's an overview compiled from numerous alternative news sources:

At least 20,000 people rallied against the war near Portland State University in **Oregon** on Jan. 18.

There were 5,000 in Tucson, **Ariz.**; 3,000 in Montpelier, **Vt.**; 1,000 in Albuquerque, **N.M.**; 1,200 in Ann Arbor, **Mich.**; 1,000 in Salt Lake City, **Utah**; close to 2,000 in Spokane and 600 in Bellingham, **Wash.**; 800 in Madison, **Wis.**; 600 in Reno, **Nev.**; 900 in Charlottesville, **Va.**; and 300 in Rockford, Ill.

About 200 took part in Tulsa, and some 800 gathered at the Murrah Federal Building Memorial in Oklahoma City, **Okla.**—the site of the right-wing terrorist bombing attack that left 168 people dead.

Five hundred people turned out in Fayetteville, **Ark.**, and also in Columbia, **Mo.**; 100 came out in St. Louis.

There were 1,200 in San Luis Obispo and 800 at the Richard Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, **Calif.** While at least 200 activists from Fresno got on the bus

to go to the San Francisco march, 100 stayed and took their protest downtown.

More than 1,200 anti-war protesters marched in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Parade in San Diego. The anti-war contingent stretched at least a quarter of a mile. This was the largest contingent ever in this military town.

Hundreds more turned out in Houston; Tallahassee and Miami, **Fla.**; and Portsmouth, **N.H.**

Some 200 people rallied and marched on Main Street in Menomonie, Wis., as passing motorists and truck drivers honked their vehicle horns in support. Organizers "estimated" the crowd at 6,000—tongues firmly in cheek—so that when the big-business media characteristically under-reported the event, the number would be closer to the truth. (IndyMedia)

"No war against Iraq" signs are appearing on lawns and porches in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

More protests you probably didn't hear about

When several youths in Gainesville, Fla., spontaneously marched in the street in solidarity with the **D.C.** mobilization on Jan. 18, within an hour 50 to 60 people had joined them.

Twenty local groups in Lincoln, **Neb.**, organized a rally that drew as many as 2,000.

Astoria, Ore., saw a protest of 300.

President George W. Bush was met by 200 anti-war activists in Scranton, **Penn.**, on Jan. 15. Police roughly moved demonstrators from pillar to post to try to keep them away from Bush's entourage. But protesters with signs were visible to Bush as he passed by in his limousine.

There were 50 in Minoqua, and several stalwart activists on a street corner in Wauwatosa, Wis.

On Jan. 16, Sen. Sam Brownbeck's office in Wichita, **Kan.**, was the target of a demonstration by about 70 activists.

On the eve of the Washington and San Francisco mobilizations, 2,500 marched in Seattle, and 300 rallied in Albany, **N.Y.**

And on Jan. 20, more than 10,000 people came out to say, "Support the poor, no more war!" at Seattle's annual Martin Luther King Day march. With a strong showing from labor, thousands gathered at Garfield High School for workshops and a rally, and then took to the streets and marched to the Federal Building for a concluding rally.

Reports include information from Jane Cutter, Independent Media Center and Gloria Verdieu. □



M.L. King Day, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20.

As Bush moves towards war

Mass opposition at home grows

By Fred Goldstein

Whatever Hans Blix and the weapons inspectors tell the United Nations Security Council on Jan. 27, it is clear that the politics and diplomacy of the Bush administration and of Britain's Tony Blair are strictly calculated to bolster their military plans for an unprovoked war of aggression against Iraq.

It is equally clear that the anti-war movement must urgently broaden and escalate its efforts to stop this catastrophic war drive. The menacing buildup of U.S. and British forces in the Gulf area, in the face of worldwide opposition, must be met with mass mobilization everywhere.

Bush has brushed aside every positive assertion of the UN weapons inspectors. He has dismissed the opposition of France and Germany—imperialist allies of the U.S. who nevertheless fear the war and see no gain in a campaign that will leave Wall Street and Washington in charge in Iraq. He has dispatched officials to relentlessly promote the war in an effort to overcome the growing anti-war sentiment in the U.S. and in defiance of the opinion of the vast majority of humanity.

A naked quest for empire

The Bush administration is making it as clear as it possibly can to the entire world that the White House and the Pentagon are on a course of conquest. No amount of diplomacy, no international or constitutional legality, nor any truth or facts will be allowed to stand in their way. The drive to conquer Iraq—to seize its oil fields for the profits of the giant monopolies and the military-industrial complex and to set up a base in the Middle East—overrides all other considerations.

The Bush administration's plans for the long-term military occupation of Iraq are nothing more than undisguised, pre-World War II-style colonialism. This is part of a naked quest for empire. The National Security Strategy document issued last September makes clear the intention of Washington to rule the world. It declares the right of preemptive war. It warns that no power or combination of powers will be allowed to challenge U.S. military supremacy.

In the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and retreat of the world national liberation struggles, Washington feels that its military might makes it omnipotent. The militarists and the ruling class are drunk with power and prone to adventure. They falsely assume that they can remain supreme forever so long as they retain nuclear and conventional military superiority over other nation states.

But the Achilles' heel of the Pentagon is the people of the world, who will not submit to oppression passively. Washington has completely discounted the mass resistance that its aggression is sure to provoke.

And above all, it has prematurely discounted the potential for resistance right here in the U.S.

Mass opposition now indisputable

The extraordinary outpouring of hundreds of thousands of people in Washington, D.C., San Francisco and other cities across the U.S. on Jan. 18 was a huge setback to all the pundits, poll takers and propagandists who have worked overtime to undermine and conceal the massive grassroots opposition to a war on Iraq.

The demonstrations, organized by the

International ANSWER coalition, were twice the size of the coalition's large Oct. 26 protests. These events have shown that no amount of concealment or minimizing by the big business media can stop the development of a deep and abiding grassroots U.S. anti-war opposition.

The pro-war propaganda machine, including all the television networks, news services and newspapers, widely reported the Jan. 18 events. They fear losing all credibility with the people. Some want to force the Bush administration and the rest of the ruling class to take account of the potential anti-war rebellion brewing down below.

National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice and Secretary of State Colin Powell were both questioned about the demonstrations on Sunday morning talk shows by NBC's Tim Russert and CNN's Wolf Blitzer. They politely ducked and said that the demonstrations were an exercise in democracy. They then both went on to reassert the Bush administration's determination to go to war.

Rice and Powell's glib responses aside, the Bush administration and the Pentagon have until now been able to totally disregard the opposition in the U.S. as a factor in the struggle. This is no longer the case. There is a serious new front in the struggle, whether Bush knows it or not.

The New York Times, which has supported the war plans and regards itself as an adviser to the capitalist government, flat-out stated as much in its editorial of Jan. 20, entitled "A Stirring in the Nation."

"A largely missing ingredient in the nascent debate about invading Iraq showed up on the streets of major cities over the weekend as crowds of peaceable protesters marched in a demand to be heard. They represented what appears to be a large segment of the American public that remains unconvinced that the Iraqi threat warrants the use of military force at this juncture," wrote the Times.

"Mr. Bush," continued the Times, "would be wise to see the demonstrators as a clear sign that noticeable numbers of Americans no longer feel obliged to salute the administration's plans because of the shock of Sept. 11 and that many harbor serious doubts about his march toward war."

The Times' tepid understatement about the demonstration tries to orient the movement towards moderation and patriotism. But the fact is that demonstrators on Jan. 18 were concerned about the horrendous effects of U.S. aggression upon the Iraqi people.

More than an anti-war movement

They were concerned with the genocidal sanctions; the imperial plans of Washington; the racism of the economic draft; the sending of poor, nationally oppressed and working class youth to kill and be killed to expand the empire of the oil companies and the Pentagon.

They applauded calls for an end to U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. They applauded denunciations of the repression of the thousands of people from the Middle East and Asia being swept up in dragnets by the FBI and the INS. They cheered calls to force the U.S. to get rid of its weapons of mass destruction. They were outraged at the cost of the war being shifted onto the workers and the poor.

In fact, the most important aspect of this new emerging anti-war movement is

that it is more than an anti-war movement. It is an emerging, strongly progressive current in U.S. capitalist society that has been galvanized by the threat of war. It burst through the surface on Oct. 26 and again with more force on Jan. 18.

Its manifestation as a national movement is largely due to the persistent and determined organizing of the ANSWER coalition and its growing number of allies and friends in all corners of the progressive and anti-imperialist movement.

It is important to note that this new movement, which has grown so rapidly, has arisen in the face of a solid wall of reaction. The Sept. 11 disaster opened the door politically for the right-wing militarist grouping in Washington to go on a worldwide offensive. They went full force to implement their long-planned campaign of expansion.

They waged a criminal air war against Afghanistan; gave the green light for a devastating attack by Ariel Sharon on the Palestinian national movement; dispatched troops to the Philippines and North Africa; and unleashed racist bigot John Ashcroft, the Justice Department and the INS in a campaign of racist repression and intimidation, trampling over democratic rights.

And they opened up their campaign to reconquer Iraq.

All of this war and intimidation has been supported, with a greater or lesser degree of enthusiasm, by a monolithic propaganda machine and the entire political establishment of both capitalist parties. There have been no cracks in the class unity of the bosses and bankers and their representatives. No dissident section of the imperialist bourgeoisie has arisen so far to give the slightest encouragement or cover to opponents of the war.

Thus this grassroots movement has grown up pushing back against the entire weight of capitalist public opinion during a very reactionary period. Spontaneous demonstrations have been organized in hundreds of cities, towns and campuses, but the existence of a national movement has been indispensably assisted by the ini-

tiatives of the ANSWER coalition.

Movement is broad and anti-imperialist

ANSWER's hallmark has been to broaden and unite the movement by giving a platform to every genuine anti-war voice, regardless of political outlook. At the same time, however, it has guaranteed that the voices of the Black, Latino, Asian and Native peoples, as well as people struggling for their liberation against the U.S. government all over the world, are heard loud and strong.

ANSWER has demonstrated in life that there is no contradiction between giving voice to the struggle against imperialism and broadening the movement.

In fact, for this movement to succeed it must ally itself with the workers and the oppressed of the world, in order not to get derailed by reactionary, pro-war chauvinism against any people targeted by Washington. And it must ally itself with the workers and the oppressed of this country, who are suffering under the growing capitalist economic crisis that brings poverty, cutbacks, layoffs, deficits, racism and repression.

The real Achilles' heel of Washington, despite all its military prowess, is right here at home. Nothing can protect the Pentagon against a really militant, mass anti-war movement that takes hold among the working class.

A war of conquest intensifies all the reactionary aspects of capitalist society. The ruling class tries to make the masses of people fight the war, pay for the war and subordinate their demands for civil, social and economic rights to the war effort.

This is laying the groundwork for a genuine mass resistance to the war drive, from the community to the workplace to the campus. Anti-war sentiment is spreading. Determined organization can convert passive sentiment into effective opposition and militant, widespread resistance.

This is the only way to stop the war. □

C-Span coverage generates thousands of calls

By Mary Owen
New York

While the huge protest was taking place in Washington on Jan. 18, a dozen staffers at the New York office of the ANSWER coalition answered hundreds of calls from all over the U.S. and Canada from people who saw the rally and march on CSPAN, CNN, dish TV and other news outlets. They had picked up the phone to vote "no" on the war.

"I was nearly in tears as I watched the rally on television," said one caller from Wisconsin. "I'm so happy to know I'm not alone and there are so many people who feel like I do about the war."

Callers of every ethnicity and nationality from South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Hawaii, Alaska, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Canada and other areas echoed her sentiments. Callers from Texas were particularly eager to disassociate themselves from the Bush administration's war drive.

Some callers with family members in the military who were already in Afghan-

istan or being shipped out to the region said they wanted their loved ones brought home. Others said that the Vietnam experience contributed to their anti-war sentiments.

"I've been a psychiatric nurse in a VA hospital since the Vietnam War," said a woman who called from California. "I've seen first-hand what war does. That's why I'm voting no war."

Even a U.S. Air Force fighter pilot, who called in to say he disagreed with ANSWER's vote no campaign, admitted his mother was against his being sent to bomb Iraq.

During C-SPAN's live coverage of the rally, and later as CNN and other media carried news stories, all the ANSWER office's many phone lines were lit up for four solid hours as staffers logged the "no" votes. Callers with computer access were sent to the www.VoteNoWar.org Web site to cast their votes. Many who called had polled friends and family first, and wanted to cast more than one vote against the war. □



PHOTO: PETER MAIDEN S.F. INDYMEDIA

Real numbers

Is it possible to diminish the significance of a day of protests that drew out more than half a million people across the U.S. in opposition to a war on Iraq?

The police authorities and the big-business media editors have certainly tried.

Take the Associated Press dispatch on the Washington demonstration, by Calvin Woodward. This story went out on Jan. 18 to newspapers all over the country and the world.

It was worded very carefully: "In Washington, police said 30,000 marched through the streets, part of a much larger crowd that packed the east end of the National Mall and spilled onto the Capitol grounds." The number that jumps out, of course, is 30,000.

The protest was actually at least 10 times that large. Organizers said between 400,000 and half a million. The vast crowd stretched far beyond the huge area of the Mall, in every direction.

Of course, the article does say that those who marched were part of a "much larger crowd." But most people looking at the article will remember the figure of 30,000.

Furthermore, the vast majority of those at the rally did try to participate in the march to the Navy Yard. It was the huge size of the crowd that made it impossible for everyone to march, since the two-mile route became completely backed up. The front of the march was packed in tight at the second rally site even before all the people who were overflowing the Mall had been able to march out.

Thus, a crowd many times the police estimate not only attended the rally but marched in the streets.

Aerial photos belie police figures

In San Francisco, the police also tried to minimize the size of the protest, even though they had to know better. The first figure they gave, which appeared in many newspapers, was 55,000. However, the ANSWER coalition, which estimated the crowd at 200,000, had been able to hire a helicopter to take aerial views. And these pictures, says ANSWER volunteer Bill Hackwell, showed that "while the march route of 1.7 miles was completely full, and people were still coming out of Justin Herman Plaza, the Civic Center was already three-quarters full." The Civic Center alone holds 50,000 people.

The police figure was so inaccurate that it became the subject of debate in the media. On Jan. 21 the San Francisco Chronicle ran a second article on the demonstration, entitled, "Protest numbers don't add up—Police now say 150,000 safe guess."

But in the body of the article, the police acknowledged it could have been as large as the organizers' estimates.

Said the article, "Police estimates of 55,000 demonstrators came from a counting of people in Civic Center Plaza and did not include marchers who were backed up along Market Street, said Jim Deignan, San Francisco police spokesman.

"Aerial photographs show a packed plaza and masses stacked back along streets leading in. If Civic Center Plaza were filled and Market Street

were lined all the way to Justin Herman Plaza, a 200,000 estimate could be accurate, said Deignan."

Is this just a numbers game? Isn't it good enough that the media acknowledge that tens of thousands participated?

It matters a great deal. The size of the protests shows what is happening in the consciousness of the people. Is the movement against the war growing? Is it stagnant? Is it shrinking?

Anyone who has been at the protests since ANSWER called its first demonstrations on Sept. 29, 2001, warning that the Bush administration would use the Sept. 11 attacks to further its agenda of war and racism, knows that they have been growing geometrically.

Those first protests—also in San Francisco and Washington—brought out about 15,000 and 25,000 people, respectively.

The number in Washington quadrupled on April 20, 2002, when many Arab and Muslim people joined anti-war groups in a protest that focused on support for Palestine and for peoples here being repressed under the new racial profiling of John Ashcroft's Justice Department.

The number doubled again on Oct. 26 as the Bush administration began its huge buildup of troops and materiel for a war on Iraq. The protests, again called by ANSWER, brought out 100,000 in San Francisco and 200,000 in D.C.

The Jan. 18 protests show that the momentum of this movement has not slowed down. Even to the surprise of organizers, who knew that harsh weather in the East could cause many to stay home, more people than ever came out to try to turn back an administration hell-bent on conquest in the oil-rich Middle East.

During the Vietnam War, the government also exerted influence on the police and media to minimize the size of the opposition. The official estimate of the largest demonstration in Washington, the Moratorium of Nov. 15, 1969, was a quarter of a million.

But here's what White House Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman had to say about it in his diary for that day: "Mobe Day. The march turned out to be huge. Official estimate 250,000. By our photocount, it was 325,000. Anyway, it was really huge. E. Krogh and I went out in helicopter to look it over in the morning, very impressive."

Did the White House correct the "official estimate," knowing it was too low? Fat chance. In fact, the White House told the press that the protest was so insignificant the president didn't even interrupt watching a football game to go to the window. No mention of his rattled aides circling in their helicopter.

The rest is history. Many, many deaths later, Nixon had to resign in disgrace. Haldeman went to jail for Watergate. And it finally was admitted that the people of this country, including the troops themselves, were overwhelmingly against the war.

There's the official world, the world of government releases and of television pundits. And then there's the real world. In the real world, the anti-war forces are growing with every belligerent speech by Bush and every deployment of more troops to the Gulf. □

Turn up the heat

Continued from page 1

for emergency demonstrations on the following day, Jan. 29.

In New York, the protest will converge on Times Square beginning at 5 p.m. Other cities are planning protests at federal buildings and in crowded shopping areas.

Feb. 15 will be the next day of large coordinated actions across the country and around the world. ANSWER sent out an alert explaining that "The European movement, which initiated the call for this day of actions, has sent requests to U.S. peace groups, including ANSWER, to call for actions in the United States. United for Peace has initiated a mass mobilization in New York City, which we support, and we also encourage and support regional and local actions in solidarity with actions that day in Europe and around the world."

Estimates of how many will march in Europe, where opposition to the U.S.-British war is white hot, run as high as 10 million.

The ANSWER Web site—www.internationalanswer.org—has information on other activities in New York during the week of Feb. 13-21. They include a teach-in and student action on Feb. 13, the anniversary of the U.S. bombing of the Amariyah bomb shelter in Baghdad; an all-day teach-in on Feb. 14; and a Coordinated Day of Resistance on Feb. 21, including "student anti-war walkouts from hundreds of high schools and colleges and other acts of non-compliance" on the anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X.

To make sure these events have maximum participation and input from New York's large oppressed communities, there will be a planning meeting on Jan. 30 at Rev. Herbert Daughtry's House of the Lord Church in Brooklyn.

With each step toward war, new layers of the population are being awakened to the terrible dangers—and to their need for a strong and united movement that can resist the war while fighting for all the things being taken away here at home: decent jobs, healthcare, Social Security, affordable housing and the civil right to say no to these criminal policies and the wealthy corporate interests behind them.



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People worldwide rise up against Bush

Continued from page 8

dreds of protesters in the mostly Palestinian Nuzha district burned U.S., British and Israeli flags.

A protest in Baghdad, **Iraq**, commemorated the beginning of the Gulf War 12 years ago.

Demonstrators in Lahore, **Pakistan**, had to face soldiers and police as they tried to march to the U.S. Embassy. Young students and human rights activists marched in the eastern city of Lahore, while others gathered in the southern city of Karachi and in Rawalpindi.

Near Islamabad, hundreds of children, women and men formed a human chain and chanted slogans.

In **India**, workers were called out by communist organizations in demonstrations against the Iraq war. Protesters burned an effigy of George W. Bush.

East Asia and Pacific Islands

A series of demonstrations in the **Philippines** protested both the war on Iraq and Washington's attempt to reoccupy Philippine military bases.

In **Japan**, thousands demonstrated in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Okinawa and other cities on Jan. 18-19. Carrying toy guns stuffed with flowers and holding banners aloft, anti-war demonstrators marched through downtown Tokyo's central shopping district. "We want to unite with people all over the world on the same issue," said Takashi Uchiyama.

Some 400 protesters turned out in the **New Zealand** city of Christchurch.

In Hong Kong, **China**, about 60 people chanted, "Inspections, yes! War, no!" and "Yankee, go home!" as they marched through the financial district to the U.S. and British consulates.

Demonstrations were also scheduled in **Indonesia, Switzerland, Hungary** and **South Korea**.

Europe

In **Spain** on Jan. 19, 30,000 people marched from Madrid to the nearby Torrejón military base. They demanded, "Stop the war against Iraq," and "NATO no, bases out," and protested Spanish government participation in the war.

In Paris, **France**, 20,000 people joined in a united march of diverse social, political and union organizations on Jan. 18. They marched under the slogans: "No to war against Iraq. Justice, peace and democracy in the Middle East and in the world." In Marseille, 10,000 chanted, "Bush, Blair, Chirac, we don't want your dirty war!"

In **Italy**, Jan. 18 protests took place in Perugia, Bologna, Genoa, Naples—and in Florence, where U.S. and Iraqi residents led a human chain of 5,000 people marching along the Arno river and surrounding the U.S. consulate. A march of 1,000 people to the U.S. airbase Camp Ederle, near Vicenza, was followed by a march of 3,000 to 5,000 through the city.

In **Britain** the biggest demonstrations took place in London. On the outskirts of London, demonstrators surrounded the British Army headquarters

to protest British participation in aggression against Iraq.

In **Scotland** on Jan. 19, the Scottish Anglican Episcopal Church joined the international initiatives by holding religious meetings against the war in its 50,000 parishes in more than 320 cities and towns.

In **Ireland**, Jan. 18 actions targeted Shannon airport, which the British Army has used in recent months to transport U.S. troops to military bases in the Gulf region.

In the **Netherlands** there were anti-war actions Jan. 18 in Rotterdam, Nijmegen and Leiden. In Uden, the Dutch police arrested 90 people who tried to approach the Volkel military airbase, housing U.S. and German troops, to "carry out an inspection of U.S. arms of mass destruction." The group demanded that the Dutch and U.S. governments follow their own advice for Iraq and publicize details of their nuclear programs.

Anti-war protesters marched 10,000 strong in Brussels, **Belgium**, demanding, "Stop the war against Iraq before it starts." The Stop USA! (United States of Aggression) Coalition organized the united demonstration whose march route passed the headquarters of NATO and the European Union. They raised their voices to say "10,000 times NO" to the 10,000 U.S. soldiers scheduled to be transported through the port of Antwerp.

In Vienna, **Austria**, some 1,000 people, mostly university and high-school students, marched Jan. 17 from the uni-

versity in the center of town to the U.S. Embassy, where they burned a U.S. flag and chanted, "Stop the war."

On Jan. 18 in **Russia**, several thousand people protested at the diplomatic offices of the United States in Moscow and Leningrad, in response to a call by the Communist Party. A banner outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow declared: "Iraq isn't your ranch, Mr. Bush." Slogans included: "[President Vladimir] Putin, stop kowtowing to Bush."

In **Sweden**, more than 6,000 people marched through the streets of Gothenburg, called out by working-class organizations.

In Oslo, **Norway**, 1,000 activists focused on the Parliament, where a cabinet member and a member of Parliament spoke at the rally.

In **Germany**, 2,000 people gathered Jan. 18 near the U.S. military headquarters in Heidelberg. Protests also took place in Cologne and Rostock. More than 5,000 turned out in the small southwestern city of Tuebingen. There were vigils and public meetings all over the country.

At the poles of the Earth there were protests. In **Nunavut**, in Arctic Canada, 500 of the 20,000 people in the town of Iqualuit held the new Inuit-governed territory's first-ever anti-war demonstration. And even in uninhabited **Antarctica**, people from the scientific team at the McMurdo Station joined with the millions of others around the world by forming a peace symbol with their bodies in the snow. □



Buenos Aires, Argentina



Shannon, Ireland



Sao Paulo, Brazil

¡PROLETARIOS Y OPRIMIDOS DE TODOS LOS PAÍSES, UNÍOS! MUNDO OBRERO

Declaración de ANSWER sobre protesta en Washington, D.C.

700 mil en E.E.U.U. y cientos de miles más en el mundo protestan la guerra contra Irak

Medio millón de personas marcharon en las calles de Washington, D.C. el día Sábado 19 de enero y 200 mil más protestaron en San Francisco, California, haciendo de estas las más grandes manifestaciones hasta ahora en los Estados Unidos oponiéndose a la guerra contra Irak.

Patrocinada por la coalición Actuar Ahora para Parar la Guerra y Dar Fin al Racismo, (International ANSWER por sus siglas en inglés), la protesta recibió el respaldo de miles de organizaciones. Manifestaciones similares se llevaron a cabo en por lo menos 30 otros países.

“Manifestaciones como estas hacen pedazos el mito de unanimidad por la guerra,” dijo Mara Verheyden-Hilliard de la organización Partnership for Civil Justice, una de las organizaciones en la coalición ANSWER “En todo el mundo, las manifestaciones de hoy han mostrado el tipo de poder popular que se necesita para detener la guerra.”

El 18 de enero fue el día de protesta global basadas en los Estados Unidos, manifestaciones coordinadas tuvieron lugar en 30 países más—incluyendo el Japón, Irlanda, Egipto, España, Argentina, Sur Africa, Jordania, Bélgica, Siria,

Hong Kong, Rusia, Alemania, Bretaña.

Anunciando una semana de protesta anti guerra para la semana de febrero 13 al 21—culminando con una Acción del Día del Estudiante y los Jóvenes en el aniversario del asesinato de Malcolm X—los organizadores de la manifestación del 18 de enero se unieron al llamado del movimiento europeo para hacer del 15 de febrero el próximo paso del movimiento anti guerra mundial.

La mañana de la protesta, los trenes y estaciones subterránea en Washington, D.C. se encontraban atascadas ya que cientos de autobuses llegaban a la ciudad para la masiva protesta. Entre los autobuses que llegaron estaban, —incluyendo a 20 repleto de miembros del sindicato de los trabajadores de la salud y hospitales, la local 1199/SEIU; 20 de Winston-Salem, Carolina del Norte; 8 de Rochester del norte de Nueva York; y 6 del sindicatos de maestros de Chicago.

La concentración escuchó a oradores como el ex Fiscal General de los Estados Unidos, Ramsey Clark, activista pro derechos civiles Mahdi Bray, las actrices Jessica Lange y Tyne Daly, el Representante John Conyers, el Reverendo Jesse Jackson, la ex Congresista Cynthia

McKinney, el Reverendo Al Sharpton, el autor y veterano de la guerra en Vietnam Ron Kovic, la cantante Patti Smith, el Reverendo Herbert Daughtry y Elizabeth McAllister.

El programa—con presentaciones musicales por el grupo británico, Chumbawumba, la cantante Patti Smith, el dueto Pam Parker y Lucy Murphy—fue iniciado por Moonanum James de los Indios Americanos Unidos de Nueva Inglaterra, Estados Unidos.

Entre otros oradores estuvieron líderes de ANSWER, Elías Rashmawi, la Alianza Libertad para Palestina; Peta Lindsay, Coordinadora de Estudiantes y Jóvenes de ANSWER; Larry Holmes y Brian Becker del Centro de Acción Internacional; Mara Verheyden-Hilliard de Partnership for Civil Justice; Jennifer Wager, de IFCO/Pastores por la Paz; Maria Hilao Enríquez, de BAYAN; Macrina Cárdenas, de la Red de Solidaridad con México; Chuck Kaufman, de la Red de Solidaridad con Nicaragua; Yoomi Jeong, de Comisión de la Verdad de Corea; Cheri Honkala, del Sindicato de Derecho a la Beneficiencia Pública en Kensington; y Ismail Kamal de la Asociación Nacional Estudiantil Musulmana. El Reverendo Lucius Walker

leyó una declaración anti guerra enviada por el Representante Congresista Charles Rangel.

También estuvieron representados grupos como Trabajadores de la Ciudad de Nueva York Contra la Guerra, la filial de la organización laboral AFL-CIO de Maryland y Washington, D.C., Sindicatistas de Colombianos en el Exilio, Homosexuales por la Paz y la Justicia, la organización, Unidos por la Paz y la Justicia, la organización, No En Nuestro Nombre y representantes del Comité por el Rescate y Desarrollo de Vieques. Los oradores recordaron a la multitud de que la lucha contra la guerra y el racismo incluye a las luchas para liberar a los prisioneros políticos Mumia Abu-Jamal, Leonard Peltier, Jamil Al Amin y los Cinco Cubanos.

Para más información visite los sitios en el internet o llame a los teléfonos siguiente: www.International-ANSWER.org, www.VoteNoWar.org, dc@internationalanswer.org, New York 212-633-6646, Washington 202-332-5757, Chicago 773-878-0166, Los Angeles 213-487-2368, San Francisco 415-821-6545, Boston 617-522-6626. □

