

May 9, 2002

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Conditions that sparked 1992 rebellion still exist

Could Los Angeles erupt again?

Bush visit ignores racism, poverty, police brutality

By Monica Moorehead

President George W. Bush visited South Central Los Angeles on April 30, the 10th anniversary of the beginning of the Los Angeles rebellion. South Central is home to the highest concentration of African Americans in Los Angeles County.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the purpose of Bush's trip was to promote his "faith-based" programs to "combat" poverty in poor areas like South Central and East Los Angeles, an area home to a rapidly growing majority of Latinos, mostly of Mexican descent.

These "faith-based" programs have been exposed as a ploy on the part of extreme right-wing fundamentalists to replace large chunks of federal monies with voluntary, private monies, supposedly in order to fund social services and programs—particularly for job programs to fight poverty, especially in inner cities. This is also an effort to eventually do away with the progressive principle of separation of church and state.

In reality, Bush's visit to South Central and other parts of California was a photo opportunity to raise millions of dollars in campaign funds for Republican gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon Jr.

Bush could care less about the plight of poor and oppressed peoples in Los Angeles or elsewhere. His attitude is similar to the callous attitude of his father—Bush Sr.—who occupied the White House during the rebellion and made empty promises to rebuild the South Central neighborhood in hopes of being re-elected.

Underlying factors of 1992 rebellion

The Los Angeles rebellion was a profound, widespread uprising of the most oppressed in the United States.

The rebellion lasted for several days. It resulted in the deaths of more than 55 people, more than 8,000 arrests and property damage estimated at the cost of \$1 billion.

The rebellion began in the South Central area but spread to other oppressed and working-class areas, including Hollywood. Before the rebel-

lion exhausted itself, about 50,000 people participated, many of them youths of color.

The spark for the rebellion was an all-white jury's racist verdict exonerating four white Los Angeles police officers in the savage 1991 beating of African American motorist Rodney King. This beating was captured on videotape for the whole world to see.

There were also some 100 other militant and sympathetic actions held in solidarity with the Los

Angeles rebellion throughout the country. The oppressed saw no other recourse but to rise up against an outrageous verdict that clearly gave the green light to racist profiling and brutality on the part of the police and the courts.

This rebellion against police brutality helped to unearth an avalanche of decades-long economic inequality and despair, especially in the areas of unemployment,

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WW PHOTO: BILL HACKWELL

'PALESTINE WILL BE FREE'

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WW CALENDAR	
BOSTON	
Sat., May 4 Workers World Forum: Hear a socialist perspective on how to defeat Bush's 'Endless War' and the worldwide capitalist recession. Featuring Leslie Feinberg, Workers World managing editor, transgender activist and author; and Minnie Bruce Pratt, longtime anti-racist activist and lesbian feminist author/poet. 6:30 p.m. At 284 Amory St., Jamaica Plain. For info (617) 983-3835.	Gutierrez on the Pentagon's escalating war in Colombia. 7 p.m. At 55 W. 17 St., 5th Floor, Manhattan. For info (212) 627-2994.
Fri., May 17 Lebanese resistance. Hear Joyce Chediak on the 2nd anniversary of the victory of Lebanese resistance to Israeli occupation. 7 p.m. At 55 W. 17 St., 5th Floor, Manhattan. For info (212) 627-2994.	
Sat., June 1 National Anti-War Conference. Join hundreds of anti-war activists and organizers from around the country. Panels & workshops. Special panel: Palestine, the fight for freedom. 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. At FIT, 27th Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan. For info (212) 633-6646. www.international-ANSWER.org or e-mail answer@internationalanswer.org .	
NEW YORK	
Fri., May 3 Eyewitness reports from socialist Korea. Hear Deirdre Griswold, editor of Workers World, who has just returned from the DPRK; and Yoomi Jeong, Deputy Secretary General of the Korea Truth Commission. 7 p.m. At 55 W. 17 St., 5th Floor, Manhattan. For info (212) 627-2994.	
Fri., May 10 People's victory in Venezuela. Hear WW correspondent Andy McInerny. Also Teresa	

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Wisconsin jails Black residents at highest rate of any state

By Bryan G. Pfeifer
Milwaukee

A federal Bureau of Justice Statistics report, cited in an April 10 Milwaukee Journal Sentinel article, revealed that Wisconsin leads the United States in locking up African Americans.

According to 2000 Census Bureau figures, Black residents make up 5.7 percent of the state's population. But African Americans are imprisoned in this state 10 times more often than whites.

Wisconsin imprisons African Americans at a rate of 4,058 per 100,000 residents, as of mid-2001. The state locks up 974 Latinos per 100,000 residents and 350 white people per 100,000.

Iowa, another state with a small African American population, ranked second: 3,302 behind bars for every 100,000 African American residents. Texas jails 3,287 per 100,000 Black residents.

All told, the U.S. rate of incarceration for African Americans is six times higher than that for whites. Most Black prisoners are aged 17 to 25.

There are more than 2 million human beings in local, state and federal jails and prisons in the United States. Most are peo-

ple of color and almost all are poor. Millions more are on parole or probation.

"It has an enormous impact on women and children. You can't lock up that high a percentage of the young Black male population without devastating Black communities," said Pam Oliver, a sociology professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison who studies racial disparities in sentencing and imprisonment.

Women are now finding themselves behind bars at increasing rates too.

The most rapidly growing population in jails and prisons in Wisconsin and the United States is women—specifically African American and Latina. This is due to the gutting of social programs like Aid for Dependent Children and the decline of manufacturing epicenters like Milwaukee.

Most of these women—more than 75 percent according to some studies—are locked up for non-violent "crimes" such as passing bad checks, selling small amounts of drugs or defending themselves against an abusive partner. These prisoners are subject to sexual abuse and other forms of brutality by guards. Their children are snatched away and

placed in foster care.

Compare this to the kid-glove treatment of high-placed, big-business criminals like Enron executives.

Within days after the report was issued, Milwaukee activists and community members discussed ways to fight back against this war being conducted on the oppressed community here. Although strategies and tactics differ, all agree that education is the first step.

To that end, the Pan Africanist youth and student group Nia Pempamsie and Africans on the Move sponsored their fifth annual youth conference, "Worldwide Youth Rebellion: Dying for a Cause, Not Just Because," on April 27 at Milwaukee's Kujichagulia Lutheran Center. Workshops focused on gender roles in revolutionary struggle, living in a police state, hip-hop, youths and mass media.

A main goal of the conference, said co-organizer Dr. Doreatha Mbalia, was to

spark an interest among youths "to play a leadership role against injustices," like Wisconsin's exploding African American prison population and the occupation of oppressed communities.

Justice for 'Chago'!

Several protests have taken place since police killed Santiago "Chago" Villanueva in Bloomfield, N.J., on April 20. The cops claim they mistook his epileptic seizure for a dangerous drug high.

On April 25, activists in the Dominican community in New York rallied with members of the N.Y. and N.J. National Action Network. Afterward, demonstrators boarded a bus to travel to the police station in Bloomfield.

On April 28, a musical tribute was held in upper Manhattan, where Villanueva was well known as a musician in the African-Caribbean tradition.

Another protest is planned for May 2 in Bloomfield. Demonstrators will demand an independent investigation and the immediate suspension of the four police who were involved. According to progressive sources the cause of death was not epilepsy but "mechanical asphyxiation."

—Sara Catalinotto

What has changed?

Ten years after the Los Angeles rebellion

Continued from page 1

poverty, segregation, sub-standard housing and much more.

At the beginning of the 1990s, the unemployment rate in the some parts of South Central was 18 percent. This amounted to a rate more than three times the average unemployment rate throughout Los Angeles County.

According to 1990 Census data, if 20 percent of a population lives below the poverty line the area is defined as being high poverty. This was true of many neighborhoods within South Central during the rebellion of 1992.

In 1989, three years before the rebellion, the "non-poor" unemployment rate in Los Angeles was 11 percent. It was 28 percent in Los Angeles County poor areas and 30 percent in the Los Angeles County areas known as Enterprise Zones. The EZs were designated for uplifting economically deprived areas. These proved to be nothing more than a fallacy.

According to the same data, Los Angeles was home to the largest urban Native population in the U.S., with 31 percent of pre-school age Native children living in poverty.

Has anything fundamentally changed?

The big-business press has used the 10th anniversary of the Los Angeles rebellion to examine what changes, if any, have taken place. Have race relations improved? Has any substantial economic growth taken place in economically depressed areas?

Certainly, some important changes have taken place since April 30, 1992. For instance, the Black population in Los Angeles has declined from 17-19 percent to 10-13 percent, while the Latino population has risen considerably. The Asian

population has grown rapidly as well.

Notwithstanding the tragic decline in the Black population, Los Angeles has evolved more and more into an epicenter of union organizing by the most exploited and low-paid workers.

There were some visible displays of Black, Latino and Asian unity to mark this 10th anniversary. This cannot disguise tensions that do exist between communities of color. The root cause of this tension is that the rich white bankers and bosses who control all the wealth created by foreign-born and native-born workers are pitting them against each other economically.

Any economic growth that has taken place in the Los Angeles inner city has not made any fundamental difference in improving the social conditions of people of color. An essay entitled "Gang Life in East Los Angeles" written by Joseph Rodriguez talks about the 75 percent

unemployment rate for Latino youth. In South Central today, close to one-third of the residents live below the official poverty line. In some neighborhoods the rate is 40 percent. Between 39 and 48 percent of children under 18 years old are poor.

The jails are exploding with a majority of jobless Black, Latino and Native youth.

Hunger is on the rise in these poor areas. This is especially true for immigrant children and the elderly who have been affected by the elimination of the federally funded welfare programs.

"The situation has worsened in the past half-year since the reductions were implemented," according to California Food Policy Advocates, which did a more detailed study of Los Angeles and San Francisco counties. Between one-third and one-half of the households that lost food stamps experienced

"moderate or severe hunger," the survey found.

A BBC article reported that a recent poll revealed that 50 percent of the people answered "yes" when asked if another rebellion was possible in Los Angeles.

A more revealing poll, most likely, can be found at the corner of Florence and Normandy in South Central, the intersection where the rebellion was ignited. There, many residents say clearly that for them, nothing has changed for the better since 1992.

So the real question is not whether another rebellion will happen in Los Angeles, but rather what will be the spark?

Moorehead was part of a fact-finding delegation that traveled to Los Angeles shortly after the rebellion to help build support for a demand for amnesty for the 8,000 people arrested by police during the community uprising.

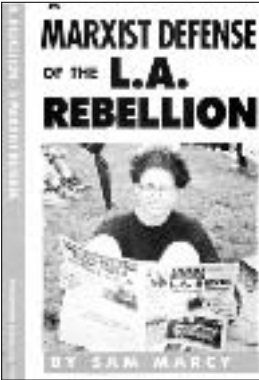
TWO BOOKLETS ON THE LOS ANGELES REBELLION

Written in 1992

A Marxist defense of the L.A. rebellion

by Sam Marcy

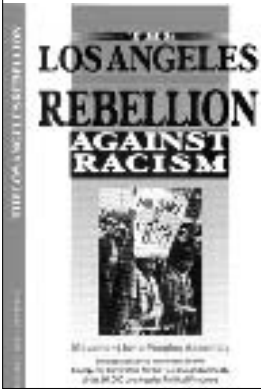
The Los Angeles rebellion was a watershed in U.S. politics. Like the mighty uprisings after the murder of Dr. King in 1968, its impact can be felt even 10 years later. This booklet illuminates the rebellion, comparing it to other great insurrections in history. It helps us better understand the character of the racist, repressive government that cloaks itself in democracy.



The Los Angeles rebellion against racism

a report by the Movement for a People's Assembly

From the introduction: If the Los Angeles rebellion had happened in [apartheid] South Africa, no one in this country would doubt its justness. But the media and politicians and other officials have confused many. A rebellion is not always clearly understood at first. But here is a record giving the view of poor and working-class people in this country who are fed up with the decade of greed that's made the rich super rich and everyone else poorer. This is an account that makes sense of the rebellion.



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NEW YORK STATE

GHI workers strike over health benefits

By John Catalinotto
New York

What would drive an employed single mother to risk her income and security by walking out on strike and picketing for two weeks, and still keep going?

Ask any one of the more than 1,000 workers at Group Health Insurance who voted unanimously to strike after the last company offer and have been out since April 16. They will tell you that more than anything it is the company's demand that workers pay high co-payments and co-premiums for the health insurance GHI provides its employees.

The King Mexican-American Delicatessen at Ninth Avenue and 36th Street in Manhattan serves as temporary strike headquarters for the hundreds of workers walking the picket line outside GHI's offices at Ninth and 34th. There, Workers World spoke with Neysa Griffith.

Griffith has been chief shop steward of Office and Professional Employees Local 153 for the past 15 years, and a GHI employee for the last 33.

"Our union has worked for the past 40 years to get fair benefits and we will not give them up," Griffith vowed. "Our workers have never had to pay for benefits. GHI is a health-care provider. Offering adequate health care to its employees is supposedly part of their corporate philosophy."

Some 1,172 union members are on strike



WW PHOTO: JOHN CATALINOTTO

at GHI's offices in three Manhattan locations and in Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, N.Y. Most are clerical, mailroom and computer workers who process health-insurance claims for the company and its customers.

Griffith said, "Many of our members are single mothers and most are women."

A quick look at the picket line showed that Local 153 is made up of the most dynamic sector of the U.S. working class—women, people of color, immigrants.

The union contract ended Dec. 1. Union-

ists decided to strike after the company made an offer that required co-pays and premiums for health and dental insurance, separated the pension plans of union and management workers, and limited salary adjustments to 3 percent for the next three years. The union is asking to roll over the old contract regarding benefits and for pay increases of 4, 5 and 5 percent respectively over that three-year period.

GHI insures all city agencies including the fire and sanitation departments, postal workers and New York-based federal em-

ployees. The company has attempted to use management-level employees to scab on the union members by doing their work. Union organizers say using management to process claims could disrupt service for millions of GHI policyholders.

Anyone walking along Ninth Avenue can see a strong picket line of hundreds of workers, often shouting out union chants above the din of New York traffic. If the show of militancy is a measure of the strength of the strike, GHI management had better give in soon.

Congressional pork for agribusiness

By Heather Cottin

Congress named it the "Farm Security Bill" in 2001 and passed it at the end of April 2002. These days if you add the word "security" onto any legislation it's bound to pass, even if it is another robbery from the people to enrich the ruling class.

The April 26 New York Times reported that Congress agreed on a \$100 billion farm bill that would raise subsidy payments to the country's biggest grain and cotton farmers. The legislation appropriates more money than ever before for these subsidies, at a time when agribusiness makes up 13 percent of the gross national product.

Couching the report to make the bill appear beneficent for the poor, the Times called the Farm Security Bill a "major piece ... of social welfare legislation ... increasing food stamps for working families and children and restoring the right of legal immigrants to receive them." It claimed the bill will relieve the food pantries and soup kitchens that have been unable to meet the needs of those who face "food insecurity"—the new jargon for hunger.

The farm bill sets aside \$6 billion for food stamp payments. Food stamps are a real, concrete benefit for poor people and winning back some of them for some of the poor is a victory. Much of the money, however, will still end up in the pockets of agribusiness billionaires.

The billions of dollars slated for this part of the program will go right back into the corporate coffers. The farmer only gets 20 cents from the sale of groceries and the distributors get the rest—and the Times admitted it. So poor people will get some overpriced food while agribusiness and the supermarkets rake in their profits.

Congress paid lip service to saving the small family farm. But the final legislation

actually handed over the money to the corporations so that they could buy out and eliminate the competition of the family farmers more quickly.

Washington was in a hurry. The bill had been around for over a year. Key members of Congress were organized to expedite the heist. Said Rep. Kent Conrad, a Democrat and chair of the Senate Budget Committee, "If we do not use the money ... it is very likely not going to be available next year."

Even the conservative Heritage Foundation is incredulous. "The new subsidies would follow a year in which American agriculture is expected to break its income record by \$3 billion, see its net worth exceed \$1 trillion for the first time." Heritage writes, "Subsidies will continue—by design, if not by intention—to favor the rich."

When there was talk of limiting the

amount paid to \$275,000 per farmer, negotiations got messy. The final bill has a limit of \$360,000 which the Times called "symbolic. . . with exceptions." In other words, you can drive a tractor through it.

The U.S. has 2.2 million farms; 60 percent get no federal government subsidies at all. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 47 percent of commodity payments flow to 176,000 large commercial operations. (Rural Migration News)

A look at U.S. rice production reveals that the top 1 percent of farmers and farm groups in the Mississippi Delta region receive 26 percent of the subsidies. Three-quarters of rice farms are worked by tenant farmers living in shacks and facing "food insecurity" themselves. (Rural Migration News)

But tenant farmers are not getting the

subsidies. Small family farmers aren't getting the subsidies.

There are 25 million people who are facing "food insecurity" in the United States, according to Second Harvest, a charity that has conducted extensive research on hunger in this country. They are not getting the subsidies either.

They may get some food stamps. Hunger will not be eliminated as a result of this legislation.

But agribusiness will be fattened like a hog by this new bill that takes from the poor and working class and gives more money to the ruling class. The corporations are being subsidized. They are the hogs feeding at the trough of congressional appropriations.

But then, what happens to hogs when they are all fattened up?

HERSHEY, PA.

No more 'Kisses' from chocolate

By John Catalinotto

Some 2,800 Hershey Foods Corp. chocolate workers in the company's two unionized factories in Hershey, Pa., went on strike April 26 in a contract struggle focusing on health care.

Hershey is the biggest candy maker in the United States. One-fifth of its work force is out on strike—slowing production of chocolate bars, Hershey's Kisses, Reese's Peanut Butter Cups and other candies.

Contract talks between Hershey and Chocolate Workers Local 464 broke off April 24. The last strike by Local 464, in 1980, lasted three weeks.

On the first strike day, picketers lined

both sides of Chocolate Avenue with signs reading "Stop the Greed, Share the Wealth." Union members set up a giant inflated rat and hung a sign on it referring to Hershey Chief Executive Richard Lenny.

Truckers honked horns in solidarity as they drove by.

"This company's making money hand over fist and there's no reason it can't be shared," striker Frankleen Gibson told reporters. "We're ready and we're going to stand tough. We're not going back in a week or two."

The company offered only around 2.6 percent to 2.8 percent each year for four years, with increases beginning when the contract is signed. Workers' health-insur-

ance contributions would rise from 6 percent to 10 and eventually to 16 percent. The union wants the raises retroactive to November and no givebacks on health insurance.

Hershey management claims it has no plans to bring in scab workers. But analyst George Askew of Legg Mason said the company has increased inventories by at least \$30 million more than it needs for this time of year and had a cash balance of about \$220 million on hand to prepare for the walkout.

For the past year Hershey management has kept up a relentless attack on unionized labor in an attempt to increase profit margins. In mid-April, Hershey reported a 10.3-percent

Drop the charges against the Logan 20!

Boston protest defends immigrant workers

By Noah Cohen
Member, Boston Labor's ANSWER

More than 60 people gathered in front of the Boston Federal Courthouse on April 23 to protest the arraignment of 14 of the 20 immigrant workers from Logan International Airport who were arrested in a series of early morning raids in February.

Although the U.S. attorney has stated that none of the workers is suspected of connection to any serious crime, all face felony charges that could carry up to 10 years in federal prison and almost certain deportation.

Most of the immigrants were cleaning workers paid poverty wages. One woman was eight months pregnant at the time of her arrest.

The Massachusetts chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Service Employees Local 254 and Boston Labor's ANSWER—Act Now to Stop War and End Racism—organized the protest. Demonstrators included union leaders, labor and civil-rights activists, representatives of diverse community organizations and members of the defendants' families.

The message of the assembly was unequivocal: Stop targeting immigrant workers and drop all charges against the Logan 20.

Iris Gonzales, whose husband is one of the 14 workers arraigned that day, spoke of the hardship she and her husband have faced trying to pay their monthly expenses since his arrest and firing, and of the daily fear under which they live as he awaits trial and sentencing.

Her statement underscores the harsh treatment workers have faced pending trial. They were held in jail for more than a week before their initial detention hearings. They were finally released on a set of pretrial conditions that have made it nearly impossible for them to find or keep jobs.

These conditions include being subject to electronic monitoring, continuous presence in third-party custody, and mandatory reporting to pre-trial services as often as three times per week in the middle of the work day.

Massachusetts AFL-CIO President Robert Haynes, Jill Hurst of the Service Employees and Electrical Employees-

Communications Workers Local 201 Vice President Lyn Meza all expressed their sense of outrage that allegations of minor misconduct—providing false information on employment applications—were being treated as felony offenses.

"We have to ask ourselves 'Why is this happening now?'" said Meza, a representative of Labor's ANSWER. "We have to see that this attack on immigrants is part of a larger pattern of George Bush's war—a war which has targeted innocent civilians in places like Afghanistan and innocent workers here at home." She called upon activists to stand up against the war both at home and abroad.

The speeches were punctuated by spontaneous chants of "Justicia, justicia," led by a large contingent of Spanish-speaking workers, many of them from Local 254.

Jean-Claude Sinan, coordinator of the

Haitian American Public Health Initiative, spoke of many roles that immigrant workers fulfill in the daily lives of people in the United States.

Tito Meza of Proyecto Hondureño and the Coalition for Dignity and Amnesty concluded: "These twenty workers could be any of us. Today they have come for the immigrants; next they will come for the citizens." He said citizens and non-citizens alike must now unite in their resistance to the targeting of poor and working people of all backgrounds.

The arrest of 104 more immigrant workers at Dulles and Reagan International Airports in Washington, D.C., on the day of the hearing drives home the importance of his words.

In Salt Lake City—perhaps the most egregious example to date—more than 271 airport workers were fired in the period

leading up to the Olympics. Sixty-nine were also arrested; 200 are slated for deportation. All are victims of the wave of anti-immigrant roundups in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 events.

The protest at the federal courthouse in Boston is evidence that the tide may be turning. The number of participants nearly doubled in size from the first protest. Many who participated had just returned from Washington, where more than 100,000 people had marched April 20 to denounce Bush's "war on terrorism"—from U.S. support for Israeli massacres in Palestine to the targeting of immigrants here in this country.

In that protest as in this one, the range of participating organizations and the strength and unity of their demands were signs that a new and vibrant movement of resistance is in birth.

QUEENS, N.Y.

Palestinian activist arrested at home

By John Catalinotto
New York

It happened in the early morning of April 26. Three New York Police Department detectives and one Immigration and Naturalization Service agent, all in civilian clothes, and a group of uniformed police officers arrested Faruk Abdel-Muhti in Corona, Queens, at the apartment he shares with Bernard McFall.

Abdel-Muhti is a well-known Palestinian community activist in New York. He has recently contributed to Pacifica/WBAY's radio coverage of the Israeli assault on occupied Palestine. It was the second time in three weeks that agents had come to his home.

This time the cops knocked loudly and said they wanted to ask Abdel-Muhti some questions about Sept. 11. McFall asked if they had a warrant. They claimed they did not need a warrant and that they believed there were weapons and explosives in the apartment.

Reportedly, police threatened to break the door down and became verbally abusive. At that point, McFall called attorney Gilma Camargo of the American Association of Jurists. Advised by counsel to open the door to keep police from breaking in, McFall did so.

The agents asked Abdel-Muhti to present his identification. When he showed it to them they announced that he was under arrest for being in the United States illegally, handcuffed him and threatened him with deportation.

They did not search the apartment.

Bernard McFall and Tarek Abdel-Muhti—Faruk Abdel-Muhti's son—were in the apartment and witnessed the arrest. INS agents reportedly said one reason for his arrest was Abdel-Muhti's criticism of Israel's policies toward Palestinians.

This most recent arrest comes amid racist roundups by police and INS agents across the United States against immigrants from the Middle East, South Asia



Tarek Abdel-Muhti speaking at April 26 news conference about his father's arrest.



Faruk Abdel-Muhti speaking last November.

and Northern Africa under the cover of the so-called war on terror.

The Coalition for the Human Rights of Immigrants, an immigrant-rights activist group that has worked with Abdel-Muhti, is supporting him in his case.

Abdel-Muhti's supporters are asking people to call or fax Andrea Quarantillo, the district director of the INS in New Jersey, and demand that the agency release Faruk Abdel-Muhti immediately. Phone (973) 645-4421 or fax (973) 297-4848. Also call the deputy commissioner of the New York Police Department to protest its collaboration with the INS on this and other arrests of immigrants. Phone (646) 610-5420 or fax (646) 610-8482.

For more information, contact the Coalition for the Human Rights of Immigrants at (212) 254-2591.



Paul Aranas

WW PHOTO: SAUL KANOWITZ

Activist targeted for Palestine support?

Paul Aranas, of Justice in Exile and a University of San Francisco student, spoke out at a recent news conference against university inaction after three arson attacks on his dorm room. Aranas and other members of Justice in Exile believe he was targeted because of his activities in solidarity with Palestine.

Other speakers included his parents Fred Aranas and Karen Aranas; San Francisco School Board member Eric Mar; lawyer Mark Vermuelen; Kate Rafael of the Community Protection Network; Typographical Sector, No. Calif. Media Workers Union President Gloria La Riva; S.F./Bay Area Chapter National Lawyers Guild Program Director Riva Enteen; Linda Sherif of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee-San Francisco; and Richard Becker of the International ANSWER—Act Now to Stop War & End Racism—coalition.

—Saul Kanowitz

workers

increase in its first-quarter earnings over the same period last year.

The company's strategy under Lenny is to cut expenses and use the savings to advertise its best-known brands, like Hershey's Kisses and Reese's Peanut Butter Cups.

Last fall management outlined plans to close three plants and a distribution facility, eliminating more than 1,100 jobs, and farm out production of cocoa powder to outside contractors.

Bruce Hummel, business agent for Local 464, noted to reporters that in nine months on the job last year, CEO Lenny made \$1.5 million in salary and bonuses and stock options worth \$3.1 million.

White House deepens anti-Palestinian policy U.S. blocks Jenin probe

By Richard Becker

President George W. Bush announced on April 29 that an agreement had been reached to release Palestinian Authority President Yasir Arafat from his month-long captivity inside the destroyed PA compound in Ramallah.

The terms—official and unofficial—of the U.S.-brokered deal shed light on the relationship between the U.S., Israel and the PA, as well as U.S. strategy for suppressing the Palestinian struggle.

Arafat has been surrounded by Israeli troops and armor since Israel began its massive assault on the West Bank on March 29 with an attack on Ramallah, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jenin and other West Bank cities, towns and refugee camps. The PA president has held out under very difficult conditions and against the arrogant and colonialist demands of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon.

As a result, Arafat’s prestige, along with demands for his freedom, have risen throughout the Arab world and beyond. News of his imminent release was widely welcomed.

The conditions for ending his imprisonment, however, pose a danger to the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement, and may presage a wider direct U.S. intervention in the conflict.

Israel’s offensive, the largest since the June 1967 war when it conquered the West

Bank and Gaza, has left unprecedented destruction and a still-uncounted number of dead in its wake.

The Israeli attack, carried out by 100,000 troops, hundreds of tanks and the heavy use of attack helicopters, deliberately destroyed much of the Palestinian urban infrastructure, including water, power, sewage, phone and other systems.

Israeli army troops systematically wrecked and looted PA offices, among them the health and education ministries.

The offensive was clearly aimed at destroying not only the Palestinian resistance organizations but the entire structure of the PA, from top to bottom, and to humiliate and demoralize the Palestinian people.

Palestinians struggle against colonialism

Isolating and confining the elected Palestinian president, after leveling most of his compound and killing many PA officials, illustrated once again in dramatic fashion the colonial character of the Israeli-Palestinian struggle.

Most appalling was the utter destruction of the Jenin refugee camp, which Israeli military officials, in their typical racist language, had described as “a hornets’ nest.” That kind of racism is employed to justify the most terrible atrocities, like those carried out against this impoverished camp housing 13,000 people in one square mile of the northern West Bank.

The entire central area of Jenin camp was reduced to rubble. The Palestinian resistance fought heroically. It took Israel more than a week, with all their high-tech weaponry, to subdue Jenin and cost Israel at least 23 soldiers killed and more than 100 wounded. The Palestinian toll is not confirmed, because many of the bodies are buried under destroyed homes.

The U.S. corporate media commonly presents the struggle in Palestine as one between two peoples, and depicts the Israelis as the victims and the Palestinians as the aggressors.

The developments of the past month show how thoroughly false that presentation is.

It is not the Israeli leader who is held captive by the Palestinians; it is not Israelis who are forced to live under 24-hour, shoot-to-kill curfews; and it is not Israeli cities that are occupied and destroyed by Palestinian soldiers.

The U.S.-Israeli occupation

But it is not just Israeli colonialism and occupation either, and that too was proven once again in the past month. The F-16 fighters, “Apache” and Cobra attack helicopters and much of the other weaponry in the Israeli arsenal are not produced in Israel. It is all delivered, usually free—or more accurately paid for out of U.S. workers’ taxes—by the United States government.



Without the enormous assistance Israel receives from the U.S., the occupation could not continue, nor could it have started. Israel gets more than \$300,000 per hour in military and economic aid from Washington, far more than any other country in the world.

U.S. military aid has turned Israel into the nuclear-armed, fifth-ranking military power in the world, despite the fact that Israel has a population of less than six million people.

The reason for such massive support is simple, and it has nothing to do with sympathy for Jewish people. Sentiment is not a category of imperialist foreign policy. Israel earns its keep by playing a key role in defending the interests of Corporate America in the Middle East.

From an objective viewpoint, what is going on today must be called the U.S.-Israeli war against the Palestinian people. The support of the U.S. leaders, Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld and others, for the Israeli offensive was unmistakable.

The role of the U.S. was more than apparent to the survivors of Jenin, who turned away a shipment of U.S. aid after their homes were destroyed. Residents refused to even unpack the food, tents and toys delivered by trucks of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

A spokesperson at the camp told the Voice of America that they “would not accept U.S. aid because their homes had been destroyed by the Israeli army using American-made weapons.”

Palestinian resistance an obstacle to war on Iraq

The problem for Washington was that as Israel escalated its attack to new heights in early April, protests of a size and militancy not seen in two decades broke out all over the Arab world. These massive demonstrations posed a serious problem for pro-U.S. regimes in Egypt, Jordan, Bahrain and elsewhere. The anger of the masses was clearly directed against their “own” subservient regimes as well as the U.S. and Israel.

The mass protests came at a time when the U.S. leaders were trying to line up Arab support or acquiescence for a new war of conquest against Iraq. Iraq is a huge prize for the oil, banking and military-industrial interests who predominate in the Bush administration and every U.S. government.

The Palestinian struggle and the mass militant support for it throughout the Mid-



British citizen Kunle Ibidun peacefully approaches an Israeli armored personnel carrier during a protest of more than 100 internationals in Beit Jala, near Bethlehem, above. Moments after this photo was taken the Israeli military fired live ammunition at the crowd. Eight people were shot, including Ibidun. Right, top and bottom, Palestinians and ‘internationals’ block Israeli military from invading hospital in Ramallah, March 31.



New York news conference International observers report from Palestine

By G. Dunkel
 New York

Maia Ramnath just returned to the United States after being an international observer in Palestine. She reported, “I was on the outskirts of Jenin, talking to a resident of the camp, who told me: ‘You are too late. What can you do? The killing has already been done.’ My response was: ‘I am a human being with two eyes, a mouth and a U.S. passport. I will go back to the U.S. and tell what I have seen.’”

She and several of her companions spoke at a news conference held at Judson Memorial Church here on April 27.

Jordan Flaherty, a Service Employees union organizer, spent the past month in

Bethlehem, Nablus and Jenin. Flaherty said, “Israel’s brutal invasion has destroyed the basic structures of civilian life in Palestine.”

Zaid Khalil is a Palestinian American who was slightly wounded when Israeli soldiers fired on a group of unarmed international observers trying to bring medical supplies to a hospital in Beit Jala. The Israeli military deployed seven tanks, three armored personnel carriers and 20 heavily armed soldiers to stop 30 unarmed international observers.

Khalil stressed that the bullets were hollow-point, which is forbidden by a Geneva Convention. He said, “If the Israeli soldiers were willing to shoot us, a group of international observers with solid press

contacts, what did they do to defenseless Palestinians who were isolated in their camps?”

Khalil added that Palestinians he had talked to in the West Bank were particularly terrified of house-to-house searches.

Khalil explained that while the Israeli government initiated the invasion, it was supported and funded by the U.S. government.

He concluded, “It is important for people in the United States to go to Palestine and stand with the Palestinian people in their struggle for survival.” Teams are planning to go this summer to help with reconstruction. For more information visit: <http://ccmep.org/>.



SAN JOSE

'Bush, Sharon you will see: Palestine will be free!'

Despite a last-minute change in President George W. Bush's location, 700 protesters came out to the Santa Clara Convention Center in San Jose, Calif., to confront him as he was whisked in and out of a Republican fundraiser for millionaire gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon.

While raising more than \$1 million, Bush ranted on about how his so-called fight against terrorism had to continue.

The protesters across the street came from the environmental movement, labor unions and the women's rights movement. They were there to let everyone know that Simon, like Bush, is against women's right to choose abortion. The biggest contingent came from the large Arab community living in Santa Clara County. The most militant of those were Palestinian women, carrying babies, chanting, "Bush, Sharon, you will see, Palestine will be free!"

The demonstration was called by the ANSWER—Act Now to Stop War & End Racism—coalition, American Muslims for Peace and Justice, the South Bay Labor Council and the Building Trades Unions.

—Story and photo by Bill Hackwell

dle East emerged as a new and formidable obstacle to Washington's war plans in the oil-rich Gulf.

The argument in Washington centered on how to remove that obstacle in order to get on with the wider Middle East agenda. One side, led by Secretary of State Colin Powell, advocated a renewal of negotiations. Powell was clearly behind the Saudi plan passed by the Arab League. The idea was that the Palestinians would call a halt to the struggle, and talks would then resume, possibly leading to the creation of a Palestinian mini-state on part of the territory of the West Bank and Gaza.

Powell's aim is to liquidate the struggle by splitting the Palestinians and making the Palestinian Authority beholden to the U.S.

Bush, Vice President Richard Cheney, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and others held a different perspective. Their view is that the Palestinian movement as a whole must be simply crushed and destroyed as a necessary step in subjugating the entire region.

That outlook coincided with Sharon's view, although for different reasons. Sharon wants to annex all of historic Palestine, or as much as is politically possible. The remainder, in Sharon's plan, might be called a state, but would be in reality a bantustan-like dependency, completely subordinated to Israel.

Bantustans were the phony "independent states" set up by the South African apartheid regime as "homelands" for African people. The bantustans were entirely surrounded by South African territory and ruled by puppet leaders appointed

by the apartheid government. They went unrecognized by the world and disappeared with the end of the apartheid system.

Sharon's entire political and military career spanning more than 50 years has been dedicated to the elimination of the Palestinians as a people and the absorption of all of Palestine into Israel.

Sharon's favored tactics have been the most brutal repression and massive destruction, with the aim of driving out the Palestinian population by means of terror.

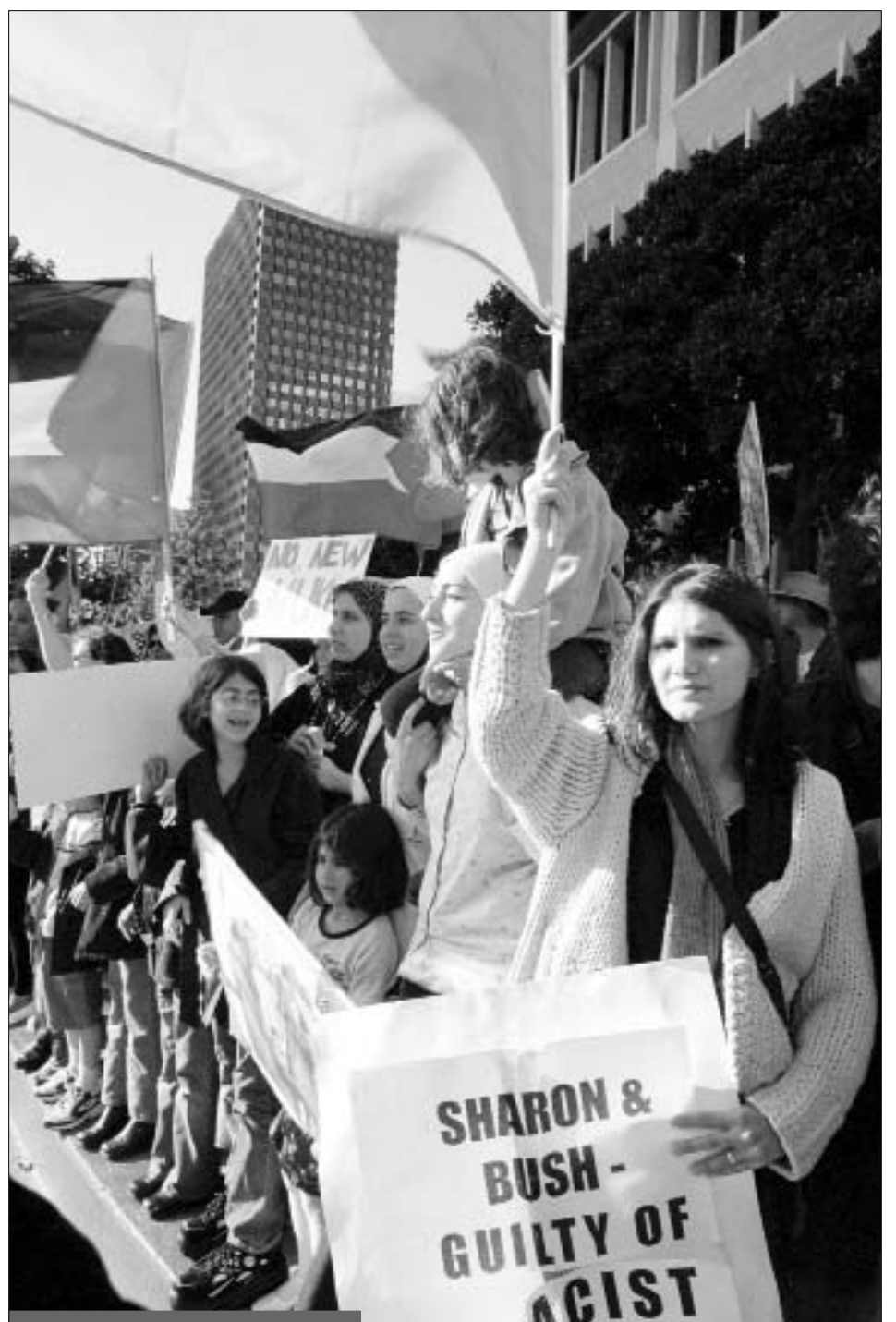
To the astonishment of most of the world, Bush recently called Sharon "a man of peace," a statement revealing more about the president than it did about the prime minister.

Sharon could much more accurately be called "a man of massacres." Since 1953, when he led the Unit 101 force of the paratroopers that massacred the population of the village of Qibya, Jordan, mass killings have been Sharon's specialty. It could not have been a coincidence that the same unit was sent to carry out the horrendous destruction of the Jenin refugee camp in April 2002.

After the June 1967 war when Israel conquered the Golan Heights, Sinai Peninsula, West Bank and Gaza, Sharon became military governor of Gaza. His job was to crush the formidable Palestinian resistance to the new occupation. Just like in Jenin, Sharon ordered the bulldozers in to widen the streets in the densely populated Gaza refugee camps so that Israeli battle tanks could do their deadly work.

Sharon is most infamous for the Sabra

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LOS ANGELES

WW PHOTOS: JULIE LA RIVA

Everywhere Bush turns, Palestine supporters protest

By Scott Scheffer
Los Angeles

By the time President George W. Bush showed up for his fundraising stop in Los Angeles on April 28, a huge crowd of people had already gathered. They were demonstrating against the U.S. war in Afghanistan and against the president's support for the Israeli war against the Palestinian people.

If, after the historic national demonstrations April 20 in San Francisco and Washington, D.C., Bush needed more proof that U.S. aid to Israel's brutal occupation of Palestinian territories is fueling a new anti-war movement in the United States, he must have gotten the message here. He was here to try to raise \$4 million for right-wing California gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon.



The demonstrators came for a variety of reasons. People had driven from as far away as San Diego. There were workers from the Service Employees union who came with signs and banners to oppose Simon for his attacks on workers' rights. One banner held by Puerto Rican activists called for the U.S. Navy to get out of Vieques.

There were placards calling for justice in Colombia, denouncing Bush for stealing the presidential election, decrying his ties to the corporate crooks at Enron and demanding an end to the horrific U.S. war in Afghanistan.

But the demonstration's passion and energy were clearly provided by the young Palestinians who led the chanting. Because the protest was so loud and so many people joined the chanting, police tried to quash the demonstration by threatening to shut down the sound equipment. For a brief period it was lowered slightly, but soon the volume was turned right back up.

About halfway through the demonstration, when momentum normally slows a little, a collection was taken up to pay for renting a room in the hotel in order to hang a Palestinian flag from the balcony. A group of Palestinian women took the money and went in.

A short time later two Palestinian flags appeared from a fifth floor window of the mammoth and otherwise dull-looking building. For about 15 minutes it seemed there was not one person present who wasn't chanting, "Long live Palestine; free, free Palestine!"

The International ANSWER—Act Now to Stop War & End Racism—coalition, American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee and the Coalition for World Peace had jointly initiated the protest.

How Bush got Fox to betray Mexico-Cuba friendship

By Gloria La Riva
Havana

With Mexico’s April vote against Cuba at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the government of Vicente Fox carried out yet another of Washington’s orders, further subordinating Mexico’s sovereignty and threatening a rupture in relations with Cuba.

The Fox government’s vote represented not only a capitulation to U.S. pressure, but also a break with Mexico’s longstanding tradition of friendly relations with Cuba.

In a decisive response on April 22, Cuban President Fidel Castro exposed Fox’s earlier complicity in the virtual expulsion of the Cuban leader from the UN Summit on Development Financing, which took place in Monterrey, Mexico, on March 21.

It is widely known that George W. Bush refused to land in Monterrey until Cuba’s president was gone. Before this latest revelation, Cuba had only attributed the action to Jorge Castañeda, Mexico’s foreign minister.

After Castro’s departure from Monterrey, in response to questions by the Mexican and international media, Castañeda denied pressuring Castro to leave. In recent weeks Castañeda has engaged in unprecedented attacks on Cuba. In mid-February he openly instigated a crisis at Mexico’s Havana-based embassy, by encouraging disaffected Cubans to enter Mexico’s embassy.

Meanwhile, at the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the U.S. government worked overtime for months to find a Latin



American country willing to sponsor an anti-Cuba resolution to be voted on April 18. Latin American government leaders were invited to several meetings by the United States, one of them a breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, with the open proposition of sponsoring the resolution.

Isolating Cuba in international circles has been one of Washington’s many tactics against the Cuban Revolution since its triumph in 1959. In turn, many countries that make up the Human Rights Commission and similar international bodies bow to U.S. policy to condemn socialist or anti-imperialist countries.

Since the collapse of the socialist camp, some ex-socialist countries have done Washington’s bidding. For example, for the previous three years, the Czech Republic—part of the former socialist Czechoslovakia—had presented the anti-Cuba resolution in Geneva.

This time the United States was determined to get a Latin American sponsor. Uruguay served as Washington’s stalking horse this year.

Increasing U.S. intervention in Latin America

The Mexican government’s action should be seen in the context of deepening U.S. interference in Latin America, which aims to weaken the countries’ sovereignty.

U.S. imperialism’s fingerprints are on the frustrated Venezuelan military coup against Hugo Chavez. It is engaging more directly in military actions against the revolutionary FARC guerrilla army in Colombia.

It is significant that Mexico recently closed down the FARC offices in Mexico City.

Mexico—for Latin Americans the political center of the continent—has sheltered many political exiles fleeing repression over the years. From Leon Trotsky to the Spanish Republican fighters to Chilean progressives escaping the fascist Pinochet to Puerto Rican revolutionary William Morales—Mexico offered safe haven.

Mexico’s foreign policy, historically independent of U.S. imperialism’s desires, is rooted in the 1910 Revolution and radical struggles that led President Lazaro Cardenas to nationalize U.S. and British oil companies on March 18, 1938.

That policy has in many ways contrasted with its position against Mexican progressives. Most notorious was the government’s massacre of hundreds of students in 1968.

Ramon Pacheco, international secretary



for the Independent Mexican Union of Electricians, told Workers World in Havana: “The weight of the Mexican Revolution is strong and Mexico’s foreign policy is linked to that sentiment.

“Only two generations ago, our grandparents participated in the Revolution. We heard the living stories of those who sought to create an autonomous, just society. And there has always been a strong sentiment of brotherhood towards Cuba.

“Even in the worst moments for those of us Mexican activists who don’t agree with the government’s policies against the workers, we’ve never forgotten that the foreign policy is based on the principle of Benito Juárez: ‘Respect for self-determination is peace.’”

Pacheco explained that there is widespread, majority opposition within both chambers of the Mexican Congress against Fox’s and Castañeda’s attacks on Cuba. And feelings among the population are strongly distrustful of both leaders’ versions of the Monterrey scandal.

La Riva is in Cuba to speak at the massive May Day event in Havana.

White House deepens anti-Palestinian policy

U.S. blocks Jenin probe

Continued from page 7

and Shatila massacres in 1982. As then-defense minister, Sharon ordered the Israeli army occupying Lebanon to allow a Lebanese fascist militia to enter the two undefended Palestinian refugee camps. For three days the fascists rampaged through the camps under the watchful eye of the Israeli army, slaughtering as many as 2,000 Palestinians, mostly children, women and elderly men.

Now, the same Sharon has ordered the destruction of Jenin. Rather than a “man of peace,” Sharon should be seen for what he is: a serial killer. Having executed so many poor people himself when he was governor of Texas, Bush may truly see in Sharon a kindred spirit.

U.S. deal terminates UN mission to Jenin, endangers unity

The hard cops in the Bush administration support the Sharon approach, not because they share his desire that Israel annex all of the West Bank, but because they want to crush all resistance to imperialism in the region.

Bush, Cheney, and Rumsfeld on one side, and soft-cop Powell on the other, are carrying out a concerted and coordinated policy against the Palestinians.

Their strategy has apparently begun to produce some results. On April 29, it was

announced that a U.S.-brokered agreement had been reached for Arafat to be released from his captivity. In exchange, the PA leader agreed to place six men who are inside the compound under U.S.-British supervision.

The six include a high-ranking member of the PA, Fuad Shubaki, who was accused by Israel of the “crime” of attempting to arrange for an arms shipment to the PA security forces. Of course it’s not crime for Israel to get hundreds of times as much weaponry.

Four of the men are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who are said to have assassinated former Israeli Minister of Tourism Rehavam Ze’evi last October. The PFLP is the largest Palestinian Marxist party.

Ze’evi, a former general and crony of Sharon’s, was an extreme right-winger and racist. He publicly referred to Palestinians as “lice,” and advocated that all Palestinians should be driven out of Palestine. Ze’evi was assassinated in retaliation for the August 2001 murder of PFLP General Secretary Abu Ali Mustafa, who was killed by missiles fired from an Israeli helicopter into his office in Ramallah. The assassination of such a high-ranking Palestinian leader could only have taken place at the behest of Sharon himself.

The four PFLP members and Shubaki were arrested by the PA and have been held

inside the Ramallah compound throughout the siege. So, too, has a sixth individual, Ahmed Saadat, who replaced Abu Ali Mustafa as PFLP leader.

Sharon, in true colonialist fashion, has been demanding that all six be turned over to Israel for trial as the price for Arafat to be released. No Israelis, of course, are to be tried for the murder of Abu Ali Mustafa or any of the hundreds of Palestinians assassinated over the past 18 months by the Israeli army and secret police.

The U.S.-engineered “compromise” calls for U.S. and British wardens to supervise the imprisonment of the six in a PA prison in Jericho.

This development raises the question of whether this is the first step in a wider direct intervention by U.S. forces in Palestine.

To “sweeten” the deal for the Israelis, the U.S. agreed to support Israelis rejection of the UN investigation into the atrocities and war crimes committed by the Israeli army in Jenin. The UN’s Jenin fact-finding team, it was announced on April

30 by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, has now been disbanded.

The Politburo—leadership body—of the PFLP responded to the announced agreement by stating that “it is a continuation of a series of major mistakes . . . that began with the arrest of Comrade Ahmad Saadat, General Secretary of the PFLP.”

The PFLP statement maintained that this concession by the PA will “further the appetite of the enemies of the Palestinian People in Washington and Tel Aviv to demand more and more.” Such concessions, the statement continued, will inevitably lead to “the termination of the isolation” imposed on Israel and its prime minister by the international community as a result of “its continued occupation of all of the Palestinian lands, and its progression with new massacres and crimes that have been condemned by the international community.”

The statement expressed the PFLP’s view that the PA position is a “direct and dangerous attack against the national unity of the Palestinian movement.”



He could learn from the Pueblo

Why Bush should study history

By Deirdre Griswold
Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

War is never far from the thoughts of the people here. There are reminders of it everywhere.

This beautiful city itself was built on the ashes left after the 1950-53 war, when U.S. planes and troops carried out a scorched-earth policy as they withdrew toward the south, but never succeeded in breaking the morale of the Korean revolutionaries.

The Taedong River, which flows through the city between rows of graceful willows now clad in spring green, once had its fill of blood and floating bodies. But like Pyongyang itself, it has another, proud history. In 1866 when the USS General Sherman sailed upriver from the sea that separates Korea from China, its officers thought the peaceful inhabitants of Korea would yield up their treasures to the Yankee invaders armed with guns and cannons. But the ship wound up at the bottom of the river, and the first U.S. attempt to subdue Korea ended in ignominy.

Today two small replicas of the Sherman's cannons rest next to a plaque on the bank of the river, just above a dock where the USS Pueblo is moored as a floating museum to another failed adventure. The spy ship, loaded with eavesdropping equipment, entered north Korean waters in January 1968 pretending to be an oceanographic vessel. Suspecting the truth, Korean patrol ships tried to hail it, then boarded and captured the Pueblo. President Lyndon Johnson swore it had been in international waters and demanded the return of this "innocent" vessel.

One year later, the 82 crew members—one had been killed during the capture—were sent home, but only after Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher had made a full confession and apology to the Korean people. The Pueblo remains in the DPRK as a permanent testimony to Washington's treachery.

Sailors tell guests of exploits

This April 26, two sailors from among those who had captured the Pueblo addressed a gathering of international delegations in Pyongyang who had come to show solidarity at a time of new war threats, this time by the Bush administration. The two are decorated naval commanders now, but they were young men at the time of their bold deeds.

One told with pride and some amusement how the ship had arrived at its present berth upriver from the West Coast of Korea. It had been captured in what Koreans call the East Sea—the body of water between the Korean Peninsula and Japan. A few years ago it was brought all the way around the southern part of Korea—through waters controlled by the U.S. Navy—in order to reach the Taedong River. It was a risky business, but the operation was approved by Gen. Kim Jong Il, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and also Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Somehow—the Koreans aren't telling how—the ship was disguised and made the perilous journey without being recaptured by either the U.S. or south Korean navies.

The Korean people don't regard any of this as ancient history. It is fresh in their minds and governs how they respond when the present U.S. administration assails them as part of an "Axis of Evil." The unrelenting military pressure from Washington, represented by some 37,000 troops in

south Korea and annual war games in which more than half a million U.S. and south Korean troops take part, plus the constant presence of nuclear-armed warships and planes in the sea and air surrounding them, are more than enough to convince the leaders of the DPRK to take every U.S. threat seriously and to plan accordingly.

This is codified in what is called the "army-first policy" formulated by Gen. Kim Jong Il. The post of president of the country has not been filled since the death in 1994 of Kim Il Sung, who led the DPRK to victory over both Japanese colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Kim Jong Il acts as the chief executive and, like his predecessor, has been accorded the title Great Leader.

This April 25, the country celebrated the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. In 1932, Kim Il Sung had established this fighting force to consolidate and elevate the armed struggle against the Japanese colonial rulers, who had annexed Korea in 1910.

Early in the morning, Kim Il Sung Square in central Pyongyang filled with scores of thousands of superbly coordinated troops of the irregular army—what in the U.S. would be called reserves. Marching bands led unit after unit in a vigorous, bouncing high-step past the reviewing stand. Women soldiers were just as energetic and precise as the men, as were the student reservists.

Making the parade even more massive was the participation of vast crowds of people in civilian clothes, who created an ever-changing background by alternately raising flowery wands of different bright colors. The colors spelled out revolutionary slogans, then would briskly change to form the DPRK flag or a map of the Korean Peninsula.

While a few units marched with their guns, the emphasis was on the human el-



WW PHOTO: DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

Member of the Korean People's Army explains how the Pueblo was captured.

ement, not on the military equipment needed for national defense.

Pride in strong national defense

The army-first policy has guaranteed a strong, healthy, well-disciplined fighting force despite several years of arduous conditions for the people of socialist north Korea. It represents a sacrifice the people are proud of, and their respect for those in uniform is unmistakable, as is the élan of the fighting forces.

The land, factories, homes, hotels, parks, schools, hospitals, offices, museums, buses, subways—everything in the DPRK belongs to the people as a whole. No logos or brand names claim possession over any of it. When people talk about defending their country from the imperialists who would like to carve it up and swallow the pieces, they take for granted that it belongs to them, not to foreign investors or a wealthy elite, as in all the capitalist countries.

Many of the north Koreans who deal with foreigners—translators, guides, political workers—have been abroad and readily acknowledge that the DPRK, which has had to sacrifice so much for its independence, is still struggling to provide many items that people with money enjoy elsewhere, especially in imperialist countries. But they believe they have something much more precious: a people who are united behind their leaders, who share their achievements as well as their shortages, and whose culture and history are not for sale.

For that, the people of the DPRK are ready to lay down their lives if George W. Bush carries out his bullying threats. It is up to people around the world who believe in justice and the right of national self-determination to make sure that doesn't happen.

Deirdre Griswold, a member of the Secretariat of the National Committee of Workers World Party, led a Party solidarity delegation to the DPRK in April.

WW EDITOR REPORTS
FROM
NORTH KOREA



Korean reservists march as civilians form colorful backdrop.

WW PHOTO: DEIRDRE GRISWOLD



MAY DAY *forged in struggle*

May Day was born of struggle. This year it looks like it is turning back into a struggle, from Rome to Buenos Aires, from Caracas to Paris, from Istanbul to Havana to Palestine.

The U.S. ruling class does its best to suppress working-class history. So many people don't know that May Day was born right here in the United States from the fight for the eight-hour day. Masses of workers, Black and white, took to the streets in cities across the country in 1886 with the demand: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

After that first May Day, a wave of fierce repression from the bosses ensued, resulting in the execution of five labor leaders in Chicago, known as the Haymarket Martyrs. Chicago was the center of the battle for the eight-hour day and a center also for the then-mostly European-immigrant working class.

Despite the sacrifice of those Haymarket Martyrs, the message of working-class resistance spread around the world. The First International, founded by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, took notice of the U.S. struggles and advanced the call for an eight-hour day. Soon May Day was celebrated on every continent, encouraged and supported by the international socialist and communist movements.

As the workers' struggle day grew in popularity, the demands issued by workers also expanded to include the call for a minimum wage, an end to racism and national chauvinism, and a stop to imperialist wars.

During the time the Soviet Union existed, May Day was when the parade in Moscow showed the Red Army's strength defending that country against world imperialism. More recently, it has been a day to celebrate the working class in many countries, but only occasionally has been a focus of struggle—most recently as the anti-globalization movement brought its issues to May Day.

This year the May Day "celebrations" in many countries are becoming a place to express the class struggle as it was in the past.

In Caracas, Venezuela, there will be open conflict. Pro-imperialist, pro-big-business leaders of the old trade union Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV) have called a May Day parade opposing President Hugo Chavez. The Washington-funded CTV backed the coup that almost overthrew Chavez in April. Chavez's supporters in a new Bolivarian Workers' Force (FBT) will be marching from poor, working-class neighborhoods of western Caracas. The FBT will be mobilizing the same people who came out in the hundreds of thousands to reverse the coup.

All over Italy unionized workers and anti-globalization youth will be marching to defend Paragraph 18 of the Labor Law—representing the workers' right to a job—now under attack from the right-wing government of media magnate Silvio Berlusconi. Millions are expected to take to the streets in what is building up to a showdown between bosses and workers in that country.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, workers will demonstrate to try to defend their living conditions in the country most abruptly crushed by the capitalist world economic crisis.

In Paris and other French cities unionized workers—with strong participation by university, high-school and even grammar-school students and by much of the immigrant population—will be taking the struggle against racist, anti-immigrant and anti-Semite Jean-Marie Le Pen to the streets. The surprise second-place finish of Le Pen in the first round of the presidential election has awakened the mass revulsion of the youth. There could be a confrontation between racist Le Pen backers and progressives in Paris.

And along with these national struggles will be the presence of those in solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom, and of the workers and poor of the world against a worldwide war crusade launched from Washington. May Day is indeed, again, a day of struggle.



May Day in France.



Millions take to the streets to oppose French fascist

By G. Dunkel

Waves of anti-fascists of all nationalities flooded into the streets of dozens of cities across France on May Day. Reports of turnouts across the country had reached over 1.1 million by mid-day, according to the Interior Ministry. And that number did not include the massive Paris protest that had already grown to 400,000 by early afternoon, according to Paris police.

These powerful and huge demonstrations condemned the results that gave Jean-Marie Le Pen—a racist, fascist bourgeois politician—a ballot spot in the second round. The winner of the round scheduled for May 5 will be president of France for the next five years. The main political point of the protests is that Le Pen's party, the National Front, is a fascist organization and it is a disgrace that he is on the ballot.

By contrast, only a meager showing of some 10,000-to-12,000 turned out to support Le Pen in Paris on May 1.

The vast May Day outpouring of public sentiment against Le Pen and his anti-immigrant poison followed on the heels of protests by well over half a million demonstrators in the streets across France in the week after the first round of the country's presidential election. A hundred thousand marched in Paris on April 29. Close to 100,000 people marched in Paris on April 27. Another 100,000 marched in more than 40 cities, big and small, throughout the country. Grenoble, a city in the southeast, saw 30,000 to 40,000 people marching, its biggest demonstration in 40 years.

High school students have been particularly active in protests outside Paris, walking out and closing school for the afternoon. They can't vote—the voting age is 18—but they are proving that they can make their voices heard in the streets.

So many students below high school age have been protesting that the minister of education has sent around a circular requesting teachers try to keep the youngest students in school. University students have also been active, but took longer to get mobilized.

The students have made a point, according to French television, of making sure their demonstrations reflect the character of French schools: "noire, blanc, beur"—"Black, white, North African." Africans and North Africans are on the lead banners, are often in the leadership and are chosen as spokespeople.

In Paris on April 27, a 14-year-old French student who lives with his father in the predominantly poor, North African housing projects of the suburbs told the newspaper Libération that he was afraid all his friends would be sent away. Le Pen has proposed putting all immigrants into "transit camps" and "loading them into special trains" to be sent out of France.

Nassiva and Fériel, two teenaged daughters of North African immigrants, said on April 27: "Our mother is not here because she has to work. All three of us will be here on May Day so that those who cast their vote for Le Pen will realize what they did and regret their gesture."

Since the high schools in Paris return from their spring break on April 29, a massive demonstration had been called for that afternoon. This was a building action for the traditional march on May 1, which has been endorsed by a whole gamut of unions, political parties, student groups, associations and community groups. Almost every city and large town in France will also march May 1.

May 1 is also the day when the National Front marches, although they call it St. Joan of Arc Day. In the past, their security forces have attacked North Africans that came upon the FN march.

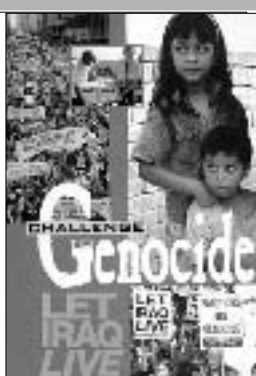
In 1995, the date of the last presidential election, they killed a young Algerian named Brahim Bouaram by throwing him into the Seine. Ever since, anti-racist and progressive groups have commemorated his death on the bridge where it occurred. This year there is a significant chance of a confrontation with the FN.

There is a huge public debate going on in France these days over how Le Pen managed to come in second, what it means and what to do about it. But the debate has not stopped progressives and militants from taking to the streets and protesting.

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Anti-war alert

U.S. leaks plans for major invasion of Iraq

By John Catalinotto

A front-page story in the April 28 New York Times detailed U.S. plans to invade Iraq toward the end of 2002 or the beginning of 2003. Whatever the timetable, the anti-war movement here has to take the threat seriously and prepare to combat these ever more concrete plans for war against Iraq.

The Times reported that U.S. officials “said the nascent plans for a heavy air campaign and land assault already included rough numbers of troops, ranging from a minimum of about 70,000 to 100,000—one Army corps or a reinforced corps—to a top of 250,000 troops ... The invasion would involve between 75,000 and 200,000 U.S. and British troops after a heavy and continuous bombing attack.”

According to the Times, U.S. officials say they are waiting for the proper political and military conditions.

The Bush administration’s most aggressive elements have never made secret their desire to take over Iraq, or at least to replace the Saddam Hussein government with one more subservient to U.S. interests. It has apparently leaked its strategy as part of its plan to promote the invasion.

The administration’s war plans have run up against many obstacles. None of the regimes in the Gulf region, even those most obedient to Washington, is willing to say publicly that it supports

U.S. invasion plans. Even Washington’s Western European allies in NATO have warned against an assault on Iraq—although none will confront Washington on this issue.

In addition, the Palestinian people’s continued resistance to the U.S.-backed Israeli invasion has awaked the struggle of the Arab and Muslim masses worldwide, and infused it with combative-ness. It has also inspired the anti-war movements in some of the imperialist countries, including the United States.

U.S. military tactics won’t necessarily follow the program as outlined in the Times. Indeed, a Boston Globe article reported that aides to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld were pushing for an invasion as soon as possible.

An unofficial grouping of veteran cold warriors including Assistant Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, Rumsfeld, Vice President Dick Cheney, Newt Gingrich and Henry Kissinger have been pushing aggressively for an assault on Iraq.

These forces contend that once the Pentagon is committed to win in the Gulf, the reluctant leaders of these client states will fall in line behind the United States even if this risks revolt in their own country. Cheney, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz and their cabal give little weight to the importance of mass struggle. They are capable of overestimating U.S. strength because they base their judgment on military and economic power alone.

Meanwhile the United States continues to wage war on Afghanistan and on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, and to expand its military bases in Central Asia. The April 29 Washington Post reported that U.S. and British forces have gathered on that border and are targeting alleged al-Qaeda fugitives in the country’s mountainous areas.

The same day, USA Today reported that U.S. Special Forces led military raids on mosques inside Pakistan.

Javaid Marwat, the Pakistani government’s deputy administrator in Miram Shah, said U.S. and Pakistani troops smashed the front door of a mosque and conducted a room-to-room search of the religious shrine and preparatory school.

Marwat said the search was “totally unwarranted, baseless and wrong.”

While the war continues in Afghanistan, the Pentagon also continues to expand its presence throughout Central Asia. What a mere 14 years ago was unthinkable—U.S. military bases in parts of what was then the Soviet Union—is now an everyday event that hardly makes the news.

After a visit by Rumsfeld, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan—until now the last hold-outs—have joined Kyrgystan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in harboring U.S. troops, war planes, military bases and surveillance facilities.

The Pentagon is preparing for military intervention throughout Central Asia, where so much of the world’s known oil reserves lie.

Tariq Aziz exposes U.S. aims

Speaking to a group of 121 progressives and anti-war activists from 17 mostly European countries April 25, Iraqi Vice Prime Minister Tariq Aziz exposed U.S. aims in the Gulf region.

After the most recent events in Palestine and Venezuela, Aziz explained, it must be clear to the entire world that Washington’s belligerent attitude toward Iraq and Iran is based “neither on human rights nor on democracy,” but is aimed at the “total control of the oil reserves of the Gulf states.” (Neues Deutschland, April 26)

Aziz added that it would be impossible for the United States to use anti-Baghdad forces in the Kurdish northern region or the Shiite southern region to foster a revolt and overthrow the central Iraqi government as was done in Afghanistan. Both the Shiites and the Kurds “feel too much like Iraqis” to let that happen, said Aziz.

Apparently CIA officials agree with this assessment and have told the Bush administration that only an invasion would eliminate the Saddam Hussein government.

The European group, organized by the Belgian association “SOS-Children in Iraq,” had been on a two-week tour of Iraq to examine the consequences of almost 12 years of harsh economic sanctions.

In a final statement, this group called for an end to economic sanctions against Iraq and for no support from Europe for any U.S. military moves against Iraq.

¿Porqué la protesta del 20 de abril se puede llamar histórica?

Palestina hoy en agenda para movimiento anti guerra

Continúa de pagina 12

participar como segunda maestra de ceremonias Randa Jamal, una activista palestina y líder estudiantil. La propuesta de ANSWER fue motivada por la concepción de que la participación de una palestina como segunda maestra de ceremonias tendría el significado de que la lucha palestina lleva una importancia central en este momento. El representante de la Coalición Nacional por la Paz de Jóvenes y Estudiantes rechazó la propuesta de inmediato. “Tal idea nunca va a ser aceptada” en la coalición de jóvenes y estudiantes, porque la cuestión palestina es “una sola cuestión”, declaró el representante de NYSPC.

Finalmente, la Coalición Unidos Marchamos oficialmente acordó a la propuesta de un frente unido al aceptar la idea de la maestra de ceremonias palestina.

Las dos coaliciones concluyeron por redactar un borrador de un acuerdo de unidad una semana antes del 20 de abril. El acuerdo especificó que las dos coaliciones se reunieran en una marcha callejera masiva después de los dos mítines de apertura.

¿Porqué la actitud atrasada sobre Palestina?

¿Porqué es que Palestina y una crítica profunda de Israel fueron temas casi prohibidos en la corriente dominante del movimiento por la paz en los Estados Unidos desde 1967?

El mismo movimiento apoyó a la lucha contra apartheid en Sudáfrica y se opuso a la Guerra en Vietnam. Sin embargo, cuando Israel lanzó la guerra de 1967 contra los países Árabes y se apoderó de Cisjordania, Gaza, los Altos de Golan y el Sinaí, solamente las voces más radicales en el movimiento progresista de los EE.UU. demandaron que el movimiento opuesto a la guerra de Vietnam abrazara la causa palestina y árabe como una parte integral del movimiento anti colonial recorriendo el mundo. El movimiento más amplio por la paz no manifestó interés algún.

Y la historia se repitió en 1982. Entonces, esta prohibición auto impuesta permitió a las organizaciones por la paz moderadas y algunos sectores del movimiento pacifista convertir a una marcha por la paz y en oposición a las armas nucleares en casi una falta de pertinencia total a pesar del tamaño enorme de la marcha. El 12 de junio de 1982 estos grupos que movilizaron a esta marcha de casi un millón de personas en Nueva York sacrificó su relevancia cuando rehusaron dirigirse y mucho menos condenar la invasión israelí en Líbano que había comenzado la semana anterior. Eventualmente 20.000 personas libaneses y palestinas perdieron la vida durante esa invasión, mientras que las Fuerzas de Defensa Israelíes encabezada por el Gen. Ariel Sharon obligara a Yassir Arafat y la Organización de Liberación Palestina a retirarse de Beirut.

La razón por esta postura histórica retrógrada con relación a la causa

palestina es tergiversada o frecuentemente mal interpretada como el resultado de la participación de partidarios de Israel judíos quienes son activos en otras luchas anti guerra pero tienen líos políticos con Israel y por eso no pueden apoyar a la causa justa del pueblo palestino. Aunque es posible que esto es un factor, no es lo decisivo.

¿Cuál es el factor decisivo?

El problema reside en la orientación estratégica de algunos sectores en el movimiento progresista que quieren forjar una coalición centro izquierdista, a veces que se refiere a una coalición de “fuerzas amplias” o cosa semejante. La meta es de reformar al Partido Demócrata, para reconstruir una supuesta ala liberal en el liderato nacional.

Esta orientación fluye de la concepción de que la meta principal del movimiento progresista es de prevenir el triunfo del ala de la derecha extrema en el establecimiento político capitalista, y derrotar sus políticas internas y extranjeras por promover políticas “más liberales”. Para poder asegurarse del apoyo del establecimiento capitalista liberal, o por lo menos formar un bloque con algunos de sus dirigentes destacados, según este enfoque, el movimiento progresista tiene que limitar su programa político en tal forma que sea aceptable o no amenazante al ala liberal del establecimiento capitalista.

El establecimiento político de los

EE.UU. estuvo profundamente dividido sobre la intervención militar continua en Vietnam y más tarde sobre el apoyo de los EE.UU. por el régimen de apartheid en Sudáfrica. En consecuencia, habían varias expresiones significantes de apoyo al movimiento anti guerra y anti apartheid de parte de políticos y hasta en los medios de comunicación capitalistas.

En el caso del Medio Oriente, esta orientación centro izquierdista ha necesitado que este sector del movimiento abstenga de demostrar la solidaridad con el pueblo palestino porque entre la clase capitalista de los EE.UU. no ha habido ninguna división política sobre el apoyo de Israel. El imperialismo de los Estados Unidos apoya a Israel porque funciona como un estado cliente fuertemente armado y relativamente estable en la región donde dos terceras partes del petróleo del mundo se encuentra. Los grupos con la voluntad de limitar su programa político con la esperanza de ganar apoyo sustancial del establecimiento liberal necesariamente han tenido que descuidar el apoyo al pueblo palestino.

La coalición ANSWER comparte el objetivo de unirse con todas las fuerzas posibles en contra de la guerra, el racismo y la represión, pero no por liquidar su orientación antiimperialista de principio y estratégicamente crucial.

La movilización del 20 de abril fue histórica porque rompió con el legado de inacción y puso la cuestión de la solidaridad con el pueblo palestino en la primera fila de importancia.



¿Porqué la protesta del 20 de abril se puede llamar histórica?

Palestina hoy en agenda para movimiento anti guerra

Por Brian Becker

El escritor es co director del Centro de Acción Internacional y miembro del comité dirigente de la coalición Actúa Ahora para Parar la Guerra y Dar Fin al Racismo (ANSWER, siglas en inglés.)

¿Cómo la movilización del 20 de Abril en Washington, D.C., será recordada en la historia del movimiento anti guerra e imperialista en los Estados Unidos? ¿Cuáles son las lecciones más importantes de aprenderse de esta movilización que reunió a más de 100.000 personas en la protesta más grande hasta la fecha contra el programa político doméstico y del exterior de la administración de Bush.

Puesto que han habido muchas manifestaciones en Washington a través de los años organizadas tanto por organizaciones progresistas como reaccionarias, se requiere algo especial para aludir que una manifestación particular ha logrado un estatuto duradero o históricamente conmemorable. Muy pocas acciones de masas populares toman una importancia decisiva en el proceso histórico, las excepciones siendo las revoluciones y contrarrevoluciones—pero una manifestación asume una importancia “histórica” especial si marca el desarrollo de una nueva sociedad o por lo menos un viraje grave o cambio radical para el movimiento de las masas populares.

Bajo esta definición, la movilización del 20 de abril será recordada como un momento histórico.

Su valor histórico reside no solo en el hecho de singular importancia de que fue la más grande manifestación en solidaridad con el movimiento de resistencia del pueblo palestino en la historia de los Estados Unidos. Esto también constituye un avance para el movimiento anti guerra en los Estados Unidos y un repudio al retrasado legado político de ignorar la justa causa del pueblo palestino.

El hecho de que la manifestación representó algo totalmente nuevo no se perdió en los medios de comunicación dominantes en Washington.

“Manifestantes se Unen a la Causa Palestina” fue el titular de la primera plana del periódico Washington Post bajo una fotografía de tres columnas en colores de la inmensa multitud. El artículo citó a los organizadores en el congregación de la coalición ANSWER frente a la Casa Blanca quienes afirmaron que el evento fue el evento pro Palestino más grande en la historia de los Estados Unidos.

El artículo del Washington Post también mencionó los cálculos, de 75.000 personas, de la policía. Todos aquellos que conocen los cálculos de la policía cuando se trata de actividades progresistas, siempre son bien bajos.

Mientras que varias cuestiones fueron mencionadas en los eventos del 20 de abril, fue claro a todos de que la resistencia palestina a la ocupación israelita fue central. El apoyo para la lucha palestina en los Estados Unidos ha salido a la luz.

Su legitimidad histórica—la cual sectores importantes de los movimientos tradicionales de paz y pacifismo ha negado por décadas—ha sido audazmente afirmada por un nuevo movimiento anti guerra que ha nacido en los Estados Unidos. Este creciente dinamismo por la solidaridad con el pueblo palestino está destinado a resonar a través de todo el movimiento progresista.

Valientemente resistiendo el furor racista

La masiva movilización del 20 de abril produjo consecuencias de largo alcance en otra manera: Esta representó la valiente y nueva confirmación de la vida política pública en masa por las comunidades árabe-americanas, sudasiáticas y musulmanas en los Estados Unidos después del 11 de septiembre del 2001. Que decenas de miles de personas de estas comunidades vinieron a la Casa Blanca a protestar fue algo admirable dado la histeria racista que se ha dado desde el 11 de septiembre.

A estas comunidades se les ha dado un carácter diabólico llamándoseles “terroristas”. Miles han sido ilegalmente detenidos. Decenas de miles han sido visitados por la FBI.

Aún organizaciones de gran caudal popular y de caridad como la Fundación Tierra Santa han perdido sus oficinas y valores por “ayudar a los terroristas” solo por que ellos dieron declaraciones políticas en apoyo a la causa palestina.

Dos coaliciones: dos orientaciones políticas

La movilización del 20 de abril fue ante todo el trabajo de dos distintas coaliciones anti-guerra: la coalición ANSWER y la coalición Unidos Marchamos. Hubieron muchas diferencias en los programas políticos de las dos coaliciones al igual que en sus orientaciones estratégicas. La más notable tuvo que ver con la lucha del pueblo



palestino.

Desde el comienzo, ambas coaliciones se ha dirigido a muchas cuestiones relacionadas con la guerra contra el terrorismo de la administración Bush. Pero ANSWER específicamente abrazó la causa del pueblo palestino y su resistencia anti colonial contra la ocupación israelita. La Coalición Unidos Marchamos declararon que ellos no pudieron llegar a un consenso dentro de la coalición. Así que por mucho tiempo ellos no tuvieron una posición oficial sobre el conflicto.

Porque ANSWER pudo centrarse en la causa palestina

Después de que Ariel Sharon lanzó la re-ocupación de la Unión del Oeste el 29 de marzo, la coalición ANSWER anunció que elevaría la lucha palestina a un punto central para su manifestación multi tópico.

ANSWER podría responder rápidamente a los acontecimientos políticos/militares nuevos porque su comité nacional central había pasado muchos meses antes de la invasión del 29 de marzo discutiendo cómo elevar el apoyo político para la lucha palestina en los Estados Unidos. Ya había organizado masivos eventos bajo techo sobre Palestina que se llevaron a cabo el Nueva York el 23 de febrero y una semana después en San Francisco y Los Angeles, con el objetivo de dan conciencia sobre la lucha palestina.

El 20 de abril, la consigna principal de la manifestación de ANSWER frente a la Casa Blanca fue “Libertad para Palestina, No a Una Nueva Guerra contra Irak”. La manifestación frente a la Casa Blanca reunió a un gran número de personas. La red de informaciones estadounidense, la CNN, en su cobertura del evento dijo que la cifra sobre pasaba las 60.000 personas. Los organizadores estimaron una cifra mucho más alta.

Los organizadores de la manifestación Unidos Marchamos estimaron

que de 20.000 a 25.000 participaron en su protesta en el Monumento a Washington. Y mientras que la mayoría de sus participantes eran compasivos a los sufrimientos del pueblo palestino y un gran número de oradores denunciaron las atrocidades de Israel en la Unión Oeste y Gaza, la coalición optó por un mensaje de paz más pasivo o anti-guerra, en vez de enmendar sus seis demandas a incluir un llamado específico de apoyo para Palestina.

Cuestiones en el frente unido

La cuestión de Palestina y su importancia potencial—o la falta de importancia potencial—en la manifestación fue el enfoque de varias polémicas entre las dos coaliciones mientras que negociaban si formar un frente unido o no el 20 de abril. Después de siete semanas de negociaciones, las dos coaliciones eventualmente acordaron auspiciar conjuntamente un mitin al fin de las actividades cerca al Capitolio. Una de las cuestiones más contenciosas en las pláticas fue sobre Palestina y la participación palestina en el mitin de conclusión.

Algunas de las fuerzas dentro de la Coalición Unidos Marchamos se sintieron entusiasmadas en su apoyo de una acción de carácter unido como había sido abogado por el grupo ANSWER. Esto fue especialmente en el caso de la coalición Trabajo de la Ciudad de Nueva York en Contra de la Guerra, así como otros. Pero algunos miembros de esa coalición, especialmente los representantes del grupo Coalición Nacional por la Paz de Jóvenes y Estudiantes (NYSPC por las siglas en Inglés), citaran objeciones políticas.

Por ejemplo, los dos lados acordaron de que Amy Goodman, la periodista destacada de la radio del programa “Democracia Ahora!” debería ser la maestra de ceremonias en el mitin final. ANSWER propuso que debería