As Palestinians resist

Condemn Israel’s terror!

By Kathy Durkin

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s expansionist policies can be seen in Israel’s widening hold on the West Bank. On Feb. 2, Israeli soldiers razed 23 Palestinian homes in the South Hebron Hills, dispossessing 100 people, in the largest single demolition in 10 years in the Occupied Territory. The Electronic Intifada reported that 900 more Palestinians could lose homes in eight villages, many impoverished. (Feb. 7)

Israel claims “national security” as it forces Indigenous people out of their houses and off their land. Last year, the Zionist government destroyed 521 West Bank structures, leaving 636 people homeless.

Meanwhile, Netanyahu’s government gives preferential treatment in land and water access and low rents to pro-Israeli companies operating in the Occupied Territories, benefits denied Palestinians. Some 5,000 factories are located in Israeli-run “industrial zones” set on illegally occupied land. Super-exploitation of Palestinian labor is rampant.

Yet, global pressure is increasing on Israel, demanding an end to the Zionist state’s occupation of the West Bank and closure of the settlements and businesses there. The burgeoning Palestinian-initiated “Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions” movement is having an impact — and infuriating Netanyahu’s government.

In November, the European Union ruled that goods produced in the Occupied Territories, Golan Heights and East Jerusalem must be labeled “Made in settlements.” In January, the United Methodist Church pension board was the latest entity deciding not to invest in Israeli banks.

Amidst these developments, some New York Times readers may have been shocked on Feb. 2 when they opened up the newspaper and found that its pro-Israel stance had drastically changed. That’s because a four-page parody edition of the publication was produced by progressive Jewish organizations sympathetic to the Palestinian people. Its slogan was “All the news we didn’t print.”

Above the newspaper’s logo appeared this blurb: “Re-thinking Our 2015 Coverage On Israel/Palestine — A Supplement.”

Volunteers distributed 10,000 copies of the lookalike edition throughout New York City. Printed by the New York chapter of Jewish Voice for Peace and Jews Say No!, the aim was to expose Israel’s violations of international law and Palestinian human rights and to criticize U.S. support for Israel.

Stop U.S. funding of occupation

Organizers also emailed journalists across the U.S. on Feb. 2 under the Times’ name, linking to a website displaying a facsimile of the newspaper’s website. It was removed later that day. However, activists set up an alternative site, so the replica can be viewed at workers.org/articles/donate/supporters/

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40 years too many
Send Leonard Peltier home!

By Elena Herrada

Detroit

I accompanied a teenager to immigration court. She is one of the thousands of unaccompanied youth who travel alone from Guatemala to Detroit. She was detained in Arizona and allowed to come here because she has family members here. All of the family members are also undocumented and none of them speaks much English.

When we got to court the first time, the judge told her that she could apply for asylum. We sought the advice of several lawyers and found that she was not eligible for asylum under the very narrow guidelines. She is not a victim of torture. Fear of starvation is not grounds for relief. Fear of despair. No. Fear of no possibility of an education. No.

We got to court and the judge admonished her for not having filled out the application for asylum. The judge let her speak and said: I am not a lawyer, not an official any- thing. Just a neighbor who was asked for some help.

I told the judge that we had sought advice from lawyers whom I could name. She said that the girl should fill out the paperwork and let CIS [Citizenship and Immigration Services] decide if she is qualified.

Imagine your child leaving home, traveling across treach- erous lands filled with carteels, a young girl alone. With the cash she would need to pay her way, saved, borrowed, begged from an entire village in abject poverty. While I was thinking about this, I got a call. It was this girl's father. She would not say that she was abandoned. She would not say that she was abused. She told me that her father had fallen off a roof and was disabled and could not support the family and she had come here to support them.

Her father thanked me for accompanying his daughter to court and for whatever we could do. He asked if I was planning on taking her tomorrow to court. Of course, I said. He told me that it was a great relief to know that his daughter had found someone who speaks English to help her navigate this frightening situation. He wished she did not have to leave and hopes she does not get deported.

It is impossible for us to imagine this terror. The terror of parents who love their children and yet cannot feed them, cannot offer any future to any of them. Everyone there depends on money sent home. There are many rea- sons this is a threat of them lead back to U.S. policy. The people travelling out of their homelands don't know why they can't live there. Most do not know what NAFTA or CAFTA [trade agreements for North America and Central America that crushed local industry and agri- culture] are. Only what Homeland Security is, CIS, ICE. Indigenous peoples whose native languages and humanity are compromised. We are escaping crushing poverty and encountering terror. In court, the girl was given a brief reprieve to fill out the paperwork. In the process of working on it with her, I learned a lot more about the violence of Guatemala.

I don't have any answers. If someone asks for help and there is nothing you can do, just say yes. Go with them to wherever. Go to court. Go to school. Translate if you can. Help fill out papers if you can. Imagine your child in a strange land, in the hands of strangers. We have only this day and our little gift of U.S. citizenship that we did absolutely everything to earn.

Amor y lucha

Elena Herrada is a Chicana activist and elected member of the Detroit Public Schools board of education in-exile.

By Anne Pruden

New York

Feb. 6 – African-American, Puerto Rican, Palestin- ian and other organizations joined with the attorneys for young, you know they’re stealing your future. And capital- ized capitalist system is dragging down workers’ living stan- dards and wages. This is the result of the racist, sexist, and anti-immigrant policies that led to the globalization of production.

In court, the girl was given a brief reprieve to fill out the paperwork. In the process of working on it with her, I learned a lot more about the violence of Guatemala.

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More than 100 water rights activists from Flint, Mich., and Detroit made the overnight bus journey to Washington, D.C., to attend a Feb. 3 Congressional Oversight Committee hearing on the Flint water crisis. They cheered for LeeAnn Walters and Marc Edwards, whistleblowers who helped force the scandal into the public eye. Walters, a mother of three whose children have been affected by lead in Flint’s water, is co-founder of Water You Fighting For. Edwards is the Virginia whose children have been affected by lead in Flint. Walters who helped force the scandal into the water crisis. They cheered for LeeAnn Walters and Marc Edwards, whistleblowers who helped force the scandal into the public eye. Walters, a mother of three whose children have been affected by lead in Flint’s water, is co-founder of Water You Fighting For. Edwards is the Virginia whose children have been affected by lead in Flint. Walters who helped force the scandal into the water crisis. They cheered for LeeAnn Walters and Marc Edwards, whistleblowers who helped force the scandal into the public eye. Walters, a mother of three whose children have been affected by lead in Flint’s water, is co-founder of Water You Fighting For. Edwards is the Virginia whose children have been affected by lead in Flint.
By Monica Moorehead

Feb. 8 — Cam Newton is the sensation-al 26-year-old quarterback of the Caroli-n Panthers, the team that represented the National Football Conference in the 50th Super Bowl on Feb. 7. The Panthers surprised the American Football Conference Denver Broncos that won the Super Bowl 24-10 to become the champion of the National Football League for the 2015 regular season. The Super Bowl is the most popular one-day sports event played in the United States and viewed by hundreds of millions globally.

Newton came under unprecedented scrutiny from the mainstream media during the regular season. Why? Not because he won the prestigious Heisman Trophy five years ago as the best college football player, or because he led the Auburn Tigers to the National Championship in 2010. And not because on Feb. 6 he won the Associated Press’ NFL’s Offensive Player of the Year award for his Most Valuable Player award and also Offensive Player of the Year award for his role in leading the Panthers to a 15-1 regular season record.

No. Instead, Newton has been recently targeted by the media for being too “po-larizing” and “playing the race card” — for proudly saying he is an African-American quarterback, something that “no one can compare me to.”

If Newton played any other position, he would not be receiving so much attention, but the quarterback position is the most visible and prestigious in college and professional football. The quarterback is the face of the entire team.

Since the founding of the NFL in 1920, the vast majority of NFL quarterbacks have been white, a reflection of the racism and racial segregation in U.S. capitalist society.

Black QBS get racist treatment

Many Black quarterbacks who preceded Newton, including Warren Moon, Randall Cunningham, Doug Williams, Steve McNair and Joe Gilliam, were expected to carry themselves on and off the field in a manner that was characterized as “nonthreatening” and “nonof-fensive” in the eyes of racist white fans and media.

Black quarterbacks were described by most white sportswriters as possessing “athletic” abilities, not “intel-lectual” ability. This was outright white supremacy. Newton has shattered this racist myth like no other due to his exciting, brilliant skills as a passer and runner and by calling plays. At 6-foot-5 and 245 pounds, he’s built like a defensive backliner.

Newton has without apology created an entirely new and dynamic “dance” that the current debates around Cam Newton’s post-touchdown dancing and on-the-field celebrations have nothing to do with race. It is a celebration of the fabric that created this country: slavery, racism, genocide.

As conservative commentators and opposing fans have critiqued Newton’s “dancing,” let us not forget the histori-cal dynamics here. When black men and black women were forced to “conform” dance for nickels and dimes in vaudeville and “black face” shows just to survive, it was just fine. As a Black athlete or entertain-er, Cam Newton’s culture is not wrong. But if you “stood in your place” and were all right, they would prop you up and give you some token Negro pow-er. And every now and then, they even paid you well. But dare to be confident, and they’ll tear you down. They’ll pick and poke from any hole they can find. While Cam Newton is currently be-ing pinned the “poster boy” of “egotism, arrogance and racial powerlessness,” ironically, the U.S. government continues to bomb innocent civilians all over the world; corporations continue to rob the poor; and police continue to terrorize Black, Brown and Indigenous communi-ties. Maybe greed, violence and imperial-ism aren’t considered “poor sportsman-ship” anymore.

Among all the many voices and com-ments I’ve heard and read regarding Newton’s on-the-field enthusiasm, the former Pittsburgh Steeler and current ESPN analyst Ryan Clark said, “Here’s why he [Cam Newton] ruins you the wrong way, because you don’t under-stand it. Because for so many years Black quarterbacks didn’t have to conform to a way of playing quarterback, they had to conform to a way of behaving.”

As Clark further explained on an ESPN morning show: “He’s defined because it’s culturally hard to understand for most people. Russell Wilson doesn’t have the hip-hop culture. [Hip-hop artists] Young Jeezy and Future aren’t going to Russell Wilson games. For the Caucasian fan, for the fan who doesn’t understand that cul-ture. And that’s just the beginning of what lib-eration looks like. Truth is, as the strugg-le for Black Liberation continues, we’re going to need that bold Black confidence. Stay grounded, but be yourself, Brother Newton.

Lilly is the 2016 U.S. vice presidential candidate of Workers World Party.

Cam Newton ‘too Black?’

By Lamont Lilly

Durham, N.C.

The glaringly racist barrage regarding the on-field celebrations and cultural norms of Carolina Panthers quarterback Cam Newton reminds me a lot of the old critiques of ground-breaking Black ath-letes: Muhammad Ali, Jack Johnson, Jim Brown, Tommy Smith and John Carlos.

It reminds me even more of all the current critiques of worldwide tennis icon Sere-na Williams — too Black, too cocky, too confident, too good to be true. It’s too bad that so many in the U.S. still think and operate through a white supremacy-assimilationist lens. It’s so obvious, it doesn’t make any sense. To declare that the current debates围绕 around Cam Newton’s post-touchdown dancing and on-the-field celebrations have nothing to do with race is an outright lie, a denial of the very fabric that created this country: slavery, racism, genocide.

As conservative commentators and opposing fans have critiqued Newton’s “dancing,” let us not forget the histori-cal dynamics here. When black men and black women were forced to “conform” dance for nickels and dimes in vaudeville and “black face” shows just to survive, it was just fine. As a Black athlete or entertain-er, Cam Newton’s culture is not wrong. But if you “stood in your place” and were all right, they would prop you up and give you some token Negro pow-er. And every now and then, they even paid you well. But dare to be confident, and they’ll tear you down. They’ll pick and poke from any hole they can find. While Cam Newton is currently be-ing pinned the “poster boy” of “egotism, arrogance and racial powerlessness,” ironically, the U.S. government continues to bomb innocent civilians all over the world; corporations continue to rob the poor; and police continue to terrorize Black, Brown and Indigenous communi-ties. Maybe greed, violence and imperial-ism aren’t considered “poor sportsman-ship” anymore.

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Lilly is the 2016 U.S. vice presidential candidate of Workers World Party.

By New York Workers World Bureau

Many organizations and individuals in the New York area who support and defend political prisoners are holding a rally on Feb. 12 in New York to mobilize for the upcoming May parole hearings for MOVE 9 political prisoners Debbie Af-ricas, Janet Africa and Janine Africa and to win parole for all imprisoned MOVE members.

The MOVE 9 political prisoners were arrested Aug. 8, 1978, and charged with the murder of a Philadelphia police offi-icer. They were sentenced to 30-100 years each. Since 2008 they have all been eligi-ble for parole, having served the 30-year minimum. All MOVE members have so far been denied parole.

Pam Africa will chair the event. The meeting is scheduled with a light cultural program from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Cultural Center on 168th Street.

Stay grounded, but be yourself, Brother Newton.

Lilly is the 2016 U.S. vice presidential candidate of Workers World Party.

Bay Area racism Super Bowl fans get dose of reality

On Saturday, Feb. 6, travelers to the San Francisco airport arriving to see the Super Bowl were welcomed to the Bay Area in an unexpected way. The Anti Police-Terror Project organized a protest to point out the contradictions between the hundreds of thousands of dollars being spent on the sports spectacle versus the ongoing killings of Black and Brown people by the police and the ever-increasing gentrification of San Francisco and Oakland.

Holding a banner saying “Welcome to the Bay Area Where Black, Brown and Poor People Are No Longer Welcome,” the protestors “mic checked” their message to the arriving passengers, backed up by a brochure they distributed. They chanted the names of 50 Black and Brown people who have been killed by Bay Area police.

The demonstrators moved through the airport, stopping in each terminal to repeat their message. Their demands were 1) The immediate resignations of Mayor Ed Lee (San Francis-co) and Libby Schaaf (Oakland); 2) the immediate terminations of police (Chief) Sheron Whent (Oakland); 3) the immediate reallocation of city budgets to reduce police spending and allocate funds toward affordable housing.

— Report and photo by Terri Kay

Rally to demand parole for MOVE 9

An evening of solidarity

By New York Workers World Bureau

Parole for political prisoners’

Free MOVE 9 Political Prisoner’s

Fri., February 12, 2016

The Marquis X Art & Media Exchange Center

3940 Broadway @ 165th St.

703-461-3066

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

03:00 Sip Light Supper

7:30pm Program

Culture GC The Peace

Free MOVE 9

Free Lamont Lilly

Free Debbie Africa

Free Janet Africa

Free Janine Africa

Move 9 political prisoners are held without parole and are being denied parole by the United States government. These prisoners have been arrested and convicted for possessing guns, which were essential for the defense of their homes against constant attack and murder by the United States army. The MOVE 9 has faced many attacks on their homes and their family members. If the MOVE 9 are not granted parole, they will continue to serve time in prison in the United States.

The MOVE 9 political prisoners were arrested Aug. 8, 1978, and charged with the murder of a Philadelphia police officer. They were sentenced to 30-100 years each. Since 2008 they have all been eligible for parole, having served the 30-year minimum. All MOVE members have so far been denied parole.

Pam Africa will chair the event. Scheduled speakers include Ramona Africa of MOVE; Lamont Lilly, Black Panther and New Jersey activist; Johanna Fernandez, of the Committee to Bring Mumia Home; Imam Al-Hajji Tallib, Mosque of Islamic Brotherhood, Inc.; and others, with presentations from Raw, LC the poet and others. There will be updates on the cases of political prisoners Jalil Muntaqim, Herman Bell and Robert Seth Hayes.

The meeting will be held at the Cultural Center at the 168th Street stop.

Report based on news release from moveparole.blogspot.com, where more information is available.
A few hours before the Jan. 28 Republican presidential primary debate in Iowa, fast food workers walked off the job in the state's first fast food workers' strike. Several dozen workers and supporters blocked traffic and marched through the streets of Des Moines to demand a $15 minimum wage and a union.

Childcare worker Alexis Wright joined the protest to show class solidarity. “I’ve lived in Iowa my whole life,” she said, “and in the past 10 years, our cost of living has gone up so much, but our wages haven’t gone up any.” Iowa’s minimum hourly wage, among the lowest in the country at the federal minimum of $7.25, leaves even full-time workers unable to afford child care. “Fight for $15” organizer Terrence Wise addressed the politicians: “If you’re not supporting $15 an hour and affordable child care, you won’t get our vote.” (thinkprogress.org, Jan. 28)

Fight for Nabisco jobs in Chicago

In July 2015, Nabisco, a subsidiary of global snacking powerhouse Mondelēz International, announced it would invest $320 million in a plant in Salinas, Mexico, instead of investing in its historic South Side Chicago Nabisco bakery, unless the workers came up with $8.5 million in annual savings in perpetuity. To do that, the workers, members of the Bakery union (BCTGM), would have to take wage and benefit cuts of $22 to $29 an hour every year. If the company, which raked in more than $30 billion in 2014, moved Oreo and eight other product lines to Salinas, Chicago would lose 600 good-paying jobs.

Join the fight to keep Nabisco jobs in Chicago by signing the BCTGM petition at NabiscoWorkers.org.

Low-Wage Capitalism describes in sweeping detail the drastic effect on the working class in the United States of new technology and the restructuring of global capitalism in the post-Soviet era. It uses Karl Marx’s law of wages and other findings to show that these developments are not only continuing to drive down wages but are creating the material basis for future social upheaval. Available at all major online booksellers.
HATTIE MCDANIEL

By Dolores Cox

Hollywood’s 2016 all-white Academy Award acting nominations carry on the tradition of excluding, more often than not, Black achievement in films. Hollywood is a reflection of mainstream society’s historical policies of institutionalized racism, exclusion and elimination. From time to time, however, there are exceptions to rule like Golden and custom, even while racial discriminations persist. One exception was an Academy Award given to Hattie McDaniel. It was the first Oscar awarded to a Black actor in 1940.

She won for best supporting actor in the 1939 film Gone With the Wind, for her glorified glorification. The story takes place on an Atlanta, Ga., plantation during the U.S. Civil War. McDaniel played the role of “Mammy,” a house servant to Scarlett O’Hara. Other Black actors in the movie, such as Butterfly McQueen as Prissy, were also house servants. Despite winning the Oscar, McDaniel and the other Black actors were barred from attending from the film’s premiere in apartheid Atlanta. The Oscar was in a white-owned hotel where McDaniel was relegated to a segregated back banquet table.

McDaniel was born in 1893 in Wichita, Kan. She was her parents’ thirteenth child. Both parents were former slaves. Her father was a Civil War veteran who suffered severe injuries in the war. Her mother was a domestic worker. In 1901 the McDaniel family moved to Denver, Colo., where she was only one of two Black students in her class.

McDaniel had a career in singing and dancing professionally before she became a film star. While in high school she began performing with her brother’s troupe and later formed an all-women’s minstrel show. When she was 18 she married and eventually became an established blues singer and song with bands. She was also one of the first African-American women to be on the radio. In the 1920s she toured with vaudeville troupes, as well as performing on a Denver radio station.

In 1931 McDaniel moved to Los Angeles where two of her siblings managed to obtain minor movie roles. Her brother also appeared on the radio there, where McDaniel too appeared. That same year she landed a tiny film role as an extra in a Hollywood musical. The following year she de- buted as a maid in the film “Destino Colonia” and was featured as a house-keeper in the film “Gold West.”

McDaniel: A pioneer for African-American actors

In 1934 she got her big break in the film “Judge Priest” where she sang a duet with Will Rogers. In the 1935 film “The Little Colonel” starring Shirley Temple and Lionel Barrymore, McDaniel played the role of Mammy. The following year she played Queenie in the film “Show-boat.” One of her most powerful but little known roles was in the anti-racist 1942 drama “In This Our Life” with Bette Davis and Olivia DeHavilland. McDaniel played a grief-stricken mother of a young law student falsely accused of a hit-and-run killing.

During WW II McDaniel entertained U.S. troops and promoted the sale of war bonds.

To say that nonstereotypical roles for Black actors were hard to come by is an understatement. Throughout the mid-1900s schooling safely played roles that progressive Black people referred to as “offensive.” In some quarters the media also attacked McDaniel for accepting roles that perpetuated negative stereotypes of Black people. She was unjustly criticized for being satisfied with playing servants and their employers. Her brother also appeared in the film where, but in her Oscar acceptance speech she said she hoped to be a credit to her race. McDaniel defended her right to accept whatever roles she chose. She also inti- 

MAMMY' THORNTON and reparations

By Minnie Bruce Pratt

You have probably heard of Hattie Presley and perhaps even heard him sing, “I ain’t nothin’ but a hound dog.” This was the signature song that propelled him to fame. He made millions of dollars from royalties and perhaps even heard him sing, “I’m a woman and I can’t vote.” This was sung by his wife, Mamie. It is less likely you have heard of Willie Mae Thornton. She was one of the “500 Songs that Shaped Rock and Roll.” She recorded “Hound Dog” in 1952 and re-recorded it in 1960.

Thornton was born in 1902 in tiny Aria, Ala., on land seized from the Creek Nation for the slaverycrop’s large and small cotton plantations. Thornton was a descendant of Native peoples and enslaved Africans who labored under brutal conditions for no wages at all – and then were returned to virtual slavery as sharecroppers by racist, post-Civil War Jim Crow laws.

Thornton began to sing at an early age in the church where her father was the preacher. When her mother died, Thornton quit school and worked as a cleaner at a local tavern or “juke joint.” At the age of 14, she left home for good to sing on the road. She was a big voice, a person- ality and was dubbed “Big Mama” by an Apollo Theatre emcee in New York after appearing there.

Many songs Thornton wrote, like “Willie Mae’s Blues,” have a strong woman’s perspective. (gltarchive.com) Some accounts say during her early years in the South, Thornton gave birth to a son who was taken away from her by the state.

Despite her gendered nickname, Thornton was thoroughly gender-transgressive. Once her career was more established, she usually performed wearing “men’s clothes” — workshirts, slacks and straw fedoras. Runners flew that she was a lesb- ian, but her best friend said without judgment held ‘never get a handle’ on her sex- uality, having seen her with neither men nor women. (George Lipsite. “Midnight at the Barrel House: The Johnny Otis Story," University of Minnesota Press, 2013)

Nowadays Thornton might be consid- ered trans — but there is no way to know how she described herself or what pronoun she might choose now. “Trans” is currently used with an asterisk to indicate the spec- trum of all the different sexes and gen- ders of people who do not conform to the either/or of male/female or masculine/feminine. The pronoun “she” is used here as that pronoun is more commonly used publicly during her life.

‘My singing comes from my experience

Only when she re-ceived “Hound Dog,” Thornton sang the majority of her songs as a house servant. ‘My singing comes from my experience. I never went to school for music or nothing. I taught myself to sing and to play drums by watchin’ other people’ (tinyurl.com/jjop3rw)

The music Thornton made came out of the collective work and experience of African-American people. “In Father of the Blues: An Autobiography,” WC Handy described the music he and other Black workers made with their tools at a Florida phosphate mine: “Every worker knows that our bodies are just one example of the disproportionate number of African-American people incarcerated in the for-profit prison system. Working-class solidarity in the U.S. requires that white workers show unity with African Americans in demanding reparations that can compensate workers for the past and future cost of supporting the prison system.”

There has been a recent surge in reparations legislation in the U.S. to provide compensation to African Americans who were enslaved and their descendants for centuries. Bernie Sanders said he thought reparations would be “divisive.” He recom- mend that actions that apply to the general population, such as rebuilding cities, decent-paying jobs and free tuition for higher education. But there was nothing more “divisive” to working-class unity than legal enslave- ment by the ruling class and later peonage of people of African descent — while us- ing minimal economic bribes to get white workers to turn their backs. This divisive system of racism continues to the present day; this is especially apparent in the disproportionate number of African-American people incarcerated in the for-profit prison system.

Hattie McDaniel at 1940 Academy Awards ceremony.

By Bernie Rubio

Hattie McDaniel was a great actor who brought dignity to her roles, stereotypical or not. Every worker knows that unpaid labor is theft — and thus demands reparations. The demand for reparations has been raised in the curr- ent U.S. presidential campaign, particularly by Bernie Sanders. Sanders said he thought reparations would be “divisive.” He recom- mend that actions that apply to the general population, such as rebuilding cities, decent-paying jobs and free tuition for higher education. But there was nothing more “divisive” to working-class unity than legal enslave- ment by the ruling class and later peonage of people of African descent — while us- ing minimal economic bribes to get white workers to turn their backs. This divisive system of racism continues to the present day; this is especially apparent in the disproportionate number of African-American people incarcerated in the for-profit prison system.
By Abayomi Azikiwe
Editor, Pan-African News Wire

On Jan. 1, 1865, President Abraham Lin-coln issued the Emancipation Procla-mation, which immediately eliminated slavery in the antebellum South. However, the Civil War, fought over the succession of the slave-holding states from the Union, was far from resolved. It took another two years for the Confederacy to collapse.

In the Civil War’s concluding months, the question arose as to how the nearly 4 million enslaved Africans and some 500,000 others designated as “free” were to be treated when the states rejoined the continental political union. This was a major cause of concern to the ruling class. Even Lincoln was not convinced that Africans should be given full citizenship rights, and questioned if they should be deported to Africa or Haiti.

As a result of the heroic role Africans played in the plantation system’s breakup and the Confederate military’s defeat, the demand for land and reparations emerged from the advanced ranks of the African resistance forces. They were not willing to accept a form of neoslavery after Confeder-ate President Jefferson Davis and Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered.

Therefore, prior to Gen. William T. Sherman’s issuance of Field Order No. 15 on Jan. 16, 1865, and subsequent military, administrative and financial actions, Afri-cans sought to liberate themselves from human bondage and national oppression.

\[\text{Sekou Abdullah Odinga: ‘Support political prisoners’}\]

By Gloria Verdeu
San Diego

Former political prisoner Sekou Abdullah Odinga was the featured speaker in a panel discussion at Malcolm X Library in San Diego on Feb. 3.

The panel included Dr. Johanna Fernandez, professor in the Department of Black and Latinx Studies at UC San Diego; Brandon Duncan and Aaron Harvey, leaders of a local grassroots campaign against Penal Code 182.5.

The discussion was chaired by University of California at San Diego Professor Dennis Childs, author of “Slaves of the State: Incarceration from the Chain Gang to the Penitentiary.”

The University of California at San Di-eigo’s African-American Studies Minor Program hosted Odinga as a part of its na-tional tour in support of political prisoners.

Professor Childs arranged for the panelists to speak at the Malcolm X Library.

The evening was truly a history lesson on political imprisonment, the prison-in-duction system and resistance.

The room was filled with students, community members and leaders who listened intently as each panelist spoke.

The discussion was moderated by Odinga.

The San Diego County to Free Mumia Abu-Jamal and All Political Prisoners honored Odinga with a “Justice for Mumia” resolution commemorating one year of his freedom and his continued work to free all political prisoners.

Parents Dr. and Mrs. Harvey are two young men from Southeast San Diego who were jailed under California Penal Code 182.5, a racist statute that has been used to arrest a number of Black people for crimes committed by supposed “gang members.” Both men were facing life in prison. Since their exoneration, they have been working to free others jailed under CPC 182.5.


Jones, one of the San Francisco 8, was very instrumental in getting Odinga to San Diego. Professor Childs said that without his help, Odinga may not have been able to speak.

Odinga stated during his passionate narrative, “My work has been and contin-ues to be, since I’ve been home, advocacy and support. That’s the main thing I want to say to you tonight.” He ex-plained the difficulty of doing a national tour. He is currently on probation and has been on probation from two probation of-ficers to travel.

Odinga explained in detail the ways we as a community must support all political prisoners and prisoners of war who are spending de-cades in prison, sacrificing their livelihood defending the rights of the masses. Many, like Mumia Abu-Jamal, are suffering from medical neglect. “We need to keep them because they support us,” said Odinga.

There was a petition to free the 75-year-old, ailing, Native-Ameri-can hero Leonard Peltier. Now is the time — Free them all!}

\[\text{Remembering Yvette Henderson, killed by cops}\]

By Terri Kay
Oakland, Calif.

About 75 people gathered to honor the memory of Yvette Henderson on the one-year anni-versary of her death on the corner of the Emeryville, Calif., police on Feb. 3, 2015.

Henderson was a 26-year-old Black mother and grandmother who was accused of shoplifting by a security guard at a Home Depot store in Emeryville. She ended up with a serious, potentially life-threaten-ing injury from security guard, and asked him to call for an ambulance. Instead, the police came and Henderson ran in fear. She was killed in a hail of bullets.

The Anti-Police-Terror Project, which organized this vigil, has been mounting a campaign in Emeryville, demanding that all AR-15 military-grade assault weap-ons, which were used to kill Henderson, be removed from the Emeryville Police Department’s arsenal.

This night, however, was reserved for paying respects to Henderson’s memo-ry and supporting her grieving family. Her brother Jordan, sister Antonia, and other family members were in attend-ance. Supporters started the vigil at the Home Depot at 4 p.m., and the march began down 6 p.m. after hearing of the plans for the 7 p.m. vigil gathering in front of the store. People then marched in a candlelight procession to the Extra Space Storage facility, a few blocks away in Oak-land, where Henderson was killed.
Record auto profits leave workers insecure

By Martha Grevatt

Detroit

On Feb. 3, General Motors announced its profits for 2015. Even after taxes and interest, the company posted the highest profits in its 111-year history, amounting to $9.7 billion. This announcement follows the news Jan. 28 of Ford’s all-time record 2015 profits of $8.7 billion.

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles had a less-robust performance, which FCA attributed mainly to “product realignment” costs. Without those one-time charges, FCA would have made $5.7 billion profit.

These three companies did not make $23 billion being nice to their workers or to the environment. They have a long, sordid history of putting profits before workers. The problem now facing these workers is that in the near future, the company calls “product realignment” could mean indefinite layoffs.

On Jan. 27, the day FCA’s Chief Executive Officer Sergio Marchionne announced the earnings results, he also reassured that FCA would stop building cars in the U.S. He plans to discontinue two models, the Dodge Dart and the Chrysler 200. The company plans to build only trucks and sport utility vehicles in its present plants with UAW members.

These veiled profits yield the highest profit margin. During the contract vote FCA workers were presented with projected job losses and gains in each plant. Based on these estimates, the Detroit area would lose about 750 FCA jobs.

Meanwhile, Ford has indicated it will move that production of small cars to Mexico, where low wages will generate huge profits. GM’s Orion assembly plant, which makes compacts, which makes subcompacts, was reopened in 2010 with fewer workers, and a known toxic, in gasoline in the 1920s. With the near-abandonment of Flint, GM left behind a polluted river and contaminated soil.

Abandoned high school in Flint, Mich.

After Michigan, Ohio and Indiana have been the hardest hit states. In all three states the biggest job losses have been in urban areas, which have had a devastating impact on working-class families. With the introduction of the divisive two-tier pay system and a rebound in sales driven by easy credit, the companies began to hire thousands of African-American youth, but no longer at a wage that could support a family.

The contracts just negotiated between the Detroit Three and the UAW raised wages substantially for newly hired workers. The problem now facing these workers is that in the near future, what the company calls “product realignment” could mean indefinite layoffs.

When Black workers matter, all workers matter

The attacks on Black workers were a defeat for the entire multinational class. The United Auto Workers contract that Black workers helped win through strikes became a standard for workers coast-to-coast.

Even workers in nonunion offices and other workplaces were to receive dental insurance and other benefits. The Black workers matter.

Dolls put new factories and warehouses in locations like rural Wisconsin for just a mile beyond the last bus stop to avoid hiring Black workers. These tactics go hand-in-hand with staging ICE deportation raids against immigrant workers during union campaigns.

Bosss put new factories and warehouses in locations like rural Wisconsin for just a mile beyond the last bus stop to avoid hiring Black workers. These tactics go hand-in-hand with staging ICE deportation raids against immigrant workers during union campaigns.

For decades, the largest private employer of African Americans was the Pullman Company, with its Pullman cars. Later, U.S. Steel and then GM opened up their hiring and moved to first place, with Ford and Chrysler close behind.

It’s a big step backward that the biggest employer of African Americans today is Walmart, with its poverty wages. Yet these “big box” stores represent a new concentration of workers that will inevitably force a union contract out of the Wal-ton family and its $84 billion fortune.

How Black workers were decimated by racism

By Stephen Millies

Michigan Gov. Rick Snyder isn’t the only criminal who should be punished for lead poisoning of children’s general. General Motors impoverished the Black majority in every city where it opened its Lordstown, Ohio, plant.

By the time GM opened its Lordstown, Ohio, plant, 10 plants it had there. GM owes billions in reparations.

Capitalism’s answer was to build most of the new auto plants away from large Black communities. This became standard practice starting in 1968, when GM opened its Lordstown, Ohio, plant.

Later, U.S. Steel and then General Motors opened up their hiring and moved to first place, with Ford and Chrysler close behind.

It’s a big step backward that the biggest employer of African Americans today is Walmart, with its poverty wages. Yet these “big box” stores represent a new concentration of workers that will inevitably force a union contract out of the Wal-ton family and its $84 billion fortune.

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Black & Brown Unity

A. O. Smith auto frame plant, American Free Trade Agreement was implemented. But the rest of the state, which with few exceptions is overwhelmingly white, gained 66,000 of these factory jobs. (Census of Manufacturers)

Milwaukee’s Black community has never recovered from the closing of the A.O. Smith auto frame plant, American Motors and many other factories. One out of 25 African Americans in the Badger State is now in prison.

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Bosses knew that African Americans were the bedrock of union organizing campaigns. Clarence E. Elsas — owner of Atlanta’s now closed Fulton Industries concentration of workers that will inevitably force a union contract out of the Wal-ton family and its $84 billion fortune.
Peace talks collapse, aggression continues against Syria

By Joe McHalewar

As the war against Syria draws closer to entering its fifth year, peace talks have once again fallen apart, as anticipated. The Western powers, right-wing regional regimes such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia, and the terrorist-ridden opposition refuse to recognize Syria's sovereignty in the fight against such reactionary forces as the Islamic State (I.S.) and Al-Nusra. These forces are seizing territory from the Syrian government and their proxies, with help from other terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State group (I.S.) and Al-Nusra. The Syrian government has been making military advances in the north near the border with Turkey, but the Erdogan regime responded to these advances by shelling the Syrian Army and killing one soldier on Feb. 1. The Erdogan regime has been accused of using its military forces to support terrorist groups in Syria, while the Syrian government has been accused of using its military forces to support its own proxies in the fight against the I.S. and Al-Nusra. The Syrian government has been making military advances in the north near the border with Turkey, but the Erdogan regime responded to these advances by shelling the Syrian Army and killing one soldier on Feb. 1. The Erdogan regime has been accused of using its military forces to support terrorist groups in Syria, while the Syrian government has been accused of using its military forces to support its own proxies in the fight against the I.S. and Al-Nusra. The Syrian government has been making military advances in the north near the border with Turkey, but the Erdogan regime responded to these advances by shelling the Syrian Army and killing one soldier on Feb. 1. 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The Erdogan regime has been accused of using its military forces to support terrorist groups in Syria, while the Syrian government has been accused of using its military forces to support its own proxies in the fight against the I.S. and Al-Nasley when returning to Turkey from a trip to Damascus. In Damascus, the Syrian Parliament’s 2003 decision not to let the Sy grow, saying that any foreign soldiers would be considered aggression that should be resisted by every Syrian citizen. I regret to say that any foreign soldiers will return home in wooden coffins.” He repeated this statement three times. (Al Jazeera, Feb. 6)

The female aegypti mosquito is an aggressive biter that feeds during the day, so mosquito bed nets don’t work. Therefore, governments are working to contain the virus. WHO says that the best form of protection against Zika is to prevent mosquito bites: Stay inside with air conditioning and screens on the windows, use insect repellent and wear thick clothing that covers arms and legs. For people living in poverty in a hot climate, air conditioning and thick clothing are not options.

What Brazil is doing

Brazil is a poor but developing country that during centuries of colonial rule fell into poverty and eventually was colonized and taken over by imperialist forces, especially the U.S. It is the least developed country in South America and one of the poorest in Latin America. The U.S. government has been using Brazil as a laboratory for experiments on the effects of global warming and climate change. In Brazil, the U.S. government has been polluting the environment with carbon dioxide, oil spills, and other forms of pollution. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology. The U.S. government has also used Brazil as a testing ground for new weapons and military technology.

Why Zika virus crisis is hitting Brazil

By Lyn Neeley

Zika, a mosquito-borne virus, is spreading in South America and Central America. The virus was identified in Brazil for the first time last May and is suspected of being responsible for an explosive rise in infants born with microcephaly, a neurological disorder that causes abnormally small brains and heads and mental disabilities. The Zika-carrying mosquito, Aedes aegypti, is in the same family with many other mosquitoes that can carry yellow fever, West Nile virus, chikungunya and dengue fever. So at first doctors were relieved that Zika seemed to be milder. Only one percent of those infected show any of its mild flu-like-symptoms: fever, rash, headache and joint pain. In a recent outbreak in Singapore, infected, the incubation period is likely to be only a few days and symptoms last less than a week, after which a person has developed immunity to the virus.

Since its outbreak however, evidence has mounted that the Zika virus may cause microcephaly in infants born to women infected during pregnancy. Children with microcephaly who survive birth can face a lifetime of symptoms such as severe learning disabilities, seizures, short stature, delayed motor and speech functions, facial distortions and coordination problems.

Scientists now fear Zika may also be associated with a condition in Guilin-Barré, an syndrome caused by any of several micro- viruses that in the immune system attacks the nervous system. On Feb. 1, the World Health Organization called Zika "a public emergency of international concern," putting it in the same category as the 2014 outbreak of Ebola. Since October 2015, more than 1 million cases of Zika and over 4,700 cases of microcephaly have been reported in Brazil. Before this outbreak, Brazil reported about 163 cases of microcephaly each year.

WHO says that up to 4 million people in the Americas may soon become infected with the Zika virus. In early February, the number of children born with microcephaly had sharply increased, so a Brazilian Ministry of Health task force was set up to study 35 of those infants. Infants are considered microcephalic if their head circumference is less than two standard deviations below the norm. The condition can have many causes, including exposure to drugs, environmental toxins or viral infections during the weeks of fetal development. The Brazilian task force found that the group it was studying had heads three SDs less than the norm. Neuroimaging showed that out of 27 infants tested, all had neurological abnormalities.

A Microcephaly Epidemic Research Group was quickly assembled to study 1,000 pregnant women with Zika symptoms and no history of alcoholism, family history of epilepsy or other factors thought to contribute to microcephaly. (New York Times, Feb. 6)

The virus is mainly spread through mosquito bites, but new evidence shows Zika may also be spread through sexual activity. Dallas health officials reported in early February that a woman in Texas had contracted Zika from an infected partner recently returned from Venezuela. New, unsubstantiated fears have arisen about coming in contact with the virus.

The countries most hard-hit by Zika, besides Brazil, are in Central and South America and the Caribbean and have high rates of unemployment and poverty. Women in these countries are being asked to put off getting pregnant for six to eight months. El Salvador has advised women to wait two years before having children. But poor women have little choice over their pregnancies, since abortion and contraception are expensive and not widely available. Abortions are illegal in most largely Catholic Latin American regimes. The first abortion is legal only if the life of the woman is in danger or if the pregnancy is the result of a rape.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation says that contraception and abortion must be included in the fight against the Zika virus. But the Vatican will not comment on whether it will alter its position on contraception or abortion in the light of Brazil’s dramatic rise in microcephaly.

Global warming and disease

The Zika outbreak is a tragic example of what effects global climate change can have on health. Since its outbreak however, evidence has mounted that the Zika virus may cause microcephaly in infants born to women infected during pregnancy. Children with microcephaly who survive birth can face a lifetime of symptoms such as severe learning disabilities, seizures, short stature, delayed motor and speech functions, facial distortions and coordination problems.

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As Palestinians resist
Condemn Israel’s terror!

Continued from page 1

tinyurl.com/tbyuh6h.

A front-page illustration shows the annual U.S. gift of $5 billion to Israel. One article tells of a Nobel Prize awarded to a Palestinian village. Two others are titled “IDF Generals Blame Israeli Government treaty to end the 1950-53 war against the DPRK, and not the other way around. It is the U.S. that has had its troops in Korea since 1945, and not the other way around. It is Washington that refuses to sit down and negotiate a peace treaty to end the 1950-53 war against the DPRK, and not the other way around.

It is only because of the vile and fantastic character of U.S.-anti-Korean propaganda that many people here are confused. They see melodramatic movies about Korea invading the U.S. Talk about turning reality on its head! The Hollywood garbage machine worked overtime on that one. But it’s just Hollywood, it’s the entire web of the capitalist-owned press and electronic media that stands in lockstep, assuming that everyone will automatically believe their endless hostility against the DPRK. The propaganda matrix has also been designed to cover up war crimes committed against the people of Korea when some 6 million U.S. military personnel were ordered to participate in the war against the DPRK.

Like all the rest of the world, socialist Korea has the right to develop its scientific-technological capabilities, which includes utilizing space satellites for communications, weather observation, mapping and defense. That this small country has been described as capable of all the threats and sanctions imposed on it, all the efforts to cut it off from the rest of the world, all the attempts to starve its people, is a testament to the ingenuity, creativity and unity of its people.

Since the beginning of their revolution against Japanese colonialism, the Koreans have shown the greatest determination to follow their own path to development, not by following the dictates of a colonialist capitalist class dependent on foreign imperialism, as existed during the 35 years of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, but by applying socialist principles to the growth of the economy while guarding their sovereignty and independence.

It’s time for all who are sick and tired of predatory imperialism and capitalism to speak up in defense of the DPRK.

The United Nations panel that heard the case that Julian Assange’s attorneys brought before it hardly ever decides against the wishes of the imperialist powers. Usually this panel speaks out only if imperialist war criminals want to discredit or destroy have imprisoned a journalist.

Thus, it was all the more impressive that the panel found against Sweden and Britain, and implicitly against the United States. It found that Britain’s threats to arrest Assange and his forced three-and-a-half years in the Ecuadorian Embassy in London amount to “arbitrary detention.” This detention left the Wikileaks head without judicial review and deprived him of the presumption of innocence.

While this decision fails to open the door for Assange to leave the embassy and Britain, it opens the path to broaden the struggle to free him. And it reminds the world once more that the imperialists want to cover up war crimes and why the U.S. and its European allies are targeting the Australian journalist.

Wikileaks has done the world a service by exposing imperialist diplomacy, and especially U.S. and British diplomacy, as a combination of spying, extortion, murder and lies.

While this exposure may not be shock-ing to anyone out of kindergarten, it was spectacular news about serious U.S. war crimes in Iraq, for example, with the videos attributed to imprisoned whistleblower Chelsea Manning.

Assange should be freed immediately and allowed to travel to wherever he feels safest!

150 years of Black liberation struggles

Continued from page 7

including the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, which focused on fair housing, failed to pass, amid the rise of the Black Power movement and urban rebellions. However, it was enacted as the Fair Housing Act in 1968 after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s assassination.

Since the late 1970s up through today, many federal court decisions, as well as governmental failure to enforce existing anti-riot laws, has led to tremendous setbacks for African Americans.

This election year of 2016 is marked by the absence of discussions and debate on the Democratic imperialism of the future for African Americans and the entire working class.

Only the realization of socialism—where the people own and control the means of production—can bring the possibility of eliminating racism, national oppression and economic exploitation.

As in Cuba, where the people have a say in how they are governed, African people will be able to make laws to protect the world’s 1.1 billion Africans. It is time for the world to recognize the need to expand their democracy and freedom.

As in Cuba, where the people have a say in how they are governed, African people will be able to make laws to protect the world’s 1.1 billion Africans. It is time for the world to recognize the need to expand their democracy and freedom.
By Abayomi Azikiwe

Hundreds of oil workers from a state-owned petroleum corporation in West Africa are striking against the impact of job losses due to the weakening of the Ivorian economy. The strike began on February 2nd and has intensified throughout the week as workers continue to call for their pay and benefits to be restored. The state-owned company, Petroci, has laid off over 100 workers in recent weeks, leading to widespread protests and calls for action.

The strike was initiated after workers were laid off from the company in response to the economic crisis in the region. Workers are demanding that management extend the strike for another 72 hours and that the company provide better support for offshore production blocks. The strike has also been supported by other unions and workers at other companies who are calling upon to strike out of solidarity.

Another anti-worker initiative led a militant protest February 6th at the Palm Springs, Calif., meetup where the rally was scheduled to take place. But the microphones were not functioning properly due to the microphones being stolen from the meeting. The rally was rescheduled for another time.

Workers at Petroci announced February 5th that they would extend the strike another 72 hours in the middle of three days of striking, that they would pay 10 dismissed managers six months of their salaries while the 40 other laid-off workers are demanding 20 months. (Feb. 5)

By Colleen Gillan and David Card

Baltimore

The Baltimore chapter of Fight Imperialism, Stand Together (FIST), a radical youth organization led a militant protest February 6th to confront the militarist led by Daryush "Roosh" Valizadeh. He is a racist, sexist, anti-feminist, anti-immigrant, anti-LGBT, and anti-women. His website not only spreads these ideas, but also spreads the idea of "white power." He is a hate group leader who has written books detailing his racist of numerous women. His website not only spreads hatred about women, but also spreads intimate partner violence. It will require militant resistance to combat the meetups led by Daryush "Roosh" Valizadeh.

Another anti-worker initiative to repeal the prevailing wage was also passed by the legislature. It will likely be vetoed by the governor and overridden by the Republicans as well.

The Baltimore chapter of Fight Imperialism, Stand Together (FIST), a radical youth organization led a militant protest February 6th and the rally was rescheduled for another time.

Rallies were held in three cities across West Virginia to fight the "right-to-work" (in Vermont) movement. The rally took place on February 1st and 3rd in Huntington, Morgantown and Parkersburg. They were attended by community supporters as well as members and staff of SEIU-199, SEIU, AFT, NWCI, and the WV-NEA. The rally was organized in response to the weakening of the West Virginia workers' wages, which are "too high because of prevailing wage." This ultra-reactionary senator previously stated that union workers who are laid off at the Capitol were "free-riders." The article continued, "A clip of the hearing, widely circulated on social media ... shows ICC Judge Cuno Tarfusser calling the trial into a closed session at the request of lead prosecutor Eric MacDonald. But the microphones are left open and MacDonald can be heard saying that he wanted to raise the issue of witness protection."

On February 5th, the prosecution's initial witness, labelled "Pey," accidentally blurted out his name. Tarfusser suspended proceedings and ordered reporters not to use the witness's name in any way. The ICC then required to give their names to ICC security agents. According to a woman who was at the hearing, the witness protection was inadvertently broadcast on the court's public channel; the incident "will be investigated," according to the ICC's director of public information.

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The ICC claims that the protection of witnesses' identities is essential to their prosecutorial conduct. An article in Daily Nation noted, "A closed session of Gbagbo's ... trial was mistakenly broadcast on the court's public channel; the incident "will be investigated," according to the ICC's director of public information."

Societe Ivoirienne de Raffinage, which manages a refinery with the production capacity of 65,000 barrels per day, is suffering from the overproduction of oil globally, which is also impacting other developing states in Africa. After substantial direct foreign investment in the oil and natural gas exploration industries, prices have drastically declined, driving down currency values and bond prices in so-called emerging economies not only on the continent but in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America as well.

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On February 5th, the prosecution's initial witness, labelled "Pey," accidentally blurted out his name. Tarfusser suspended proceedings and ordered reporters not to use the witness's name in any way. The ICC then required to give their names to ICC security agents. According to a woman who was at the hearing, the witness protection was inadvertently broadcast on the court's public channel; the incident "will be investigated," according to the ICC's director of public information. 
Editorial WM-WO, 2 de febrero de 2016
Sería precipitado el tratar de predecir los resultados de las elecciones presidenciales de Estados Unidos basados en lo que pasó en Iowa el 1 de febrero. Iowa no es típico del país. Si las/os participantes se hubiesen movilizado políticamente hacia la izquierda, el desenlace hubiera sido como algo no representativo de las grandes masas populares concentradas en las grandes ciudades. Si, en cambio, el país en totalidad es muy mayoritariamente, con muchas más personas de color que en Iowa.

Pero las/os votantes no se inclinan a la derecha. Las/os de la asamblea del Partido Demócrata casi seleccionan a Bernie Sanders como su candidato, algo que no resultó cuando se les pidió por carta a押し Sheets, el dueño de Apple.

Trump se posicionó como alguien ajeno al púlpito establecimiento y como guerrero que lucha en contra de ese sistema —con la ayuda de mil millones de dólares— para que lo pusieran en el mismo centro de ese nido de víboras.

Los resultados de las elecciones presidenciales de Estados Unidos fueron el primer momento para luchar por la confección de un cambio revolucionario. El 27 de enero, los departamentos del Tesoro y de Comercio de Estados Unidos emitieron conjuntamente unas reversiones que facilitarían más las restricciones comerciales y de viajes impuestas a Cuba. Sin embargo, no puede ignorar lo que parecen ser las señales perceptibles de un cambio en el ambiente político, reflejado en los votos de Iowa.

De hecho, que Sanders, el senador de Vermont que se describe a sí mismo como un socialdemócrata, quedará a tres elecciones de convertirse en el presidente. Pero de eso parece que no es algo que se pretenda hacer ahora, ya que Sanders todavía está en el proceso de decisión de la batalla por la presidencia cubana. En su caso, el mayor obstáculo es que la solidaridad ha sido el racismo y la discriminación en este país.

El primero de enero permite un avance real de los derechos de los obreros, lo que implica un aumento de la discriminación en el trabajo, particularmente entre las/os jóvenes.

El hecho de que Sanders, el senador de Vermont que se describe a sí mismo como un socialdemócrata, quedara a tres elecciones de convertirse en el presidente. Pero de eso parece que no es algo que se pretenda hacer ahora, ya que Sanders todavía está en el proceso de decisión de la batalla por la presidencia cubana. En su caso, el mayor obstáculo es que la solidaridad ha sido el racismo y la discriminación en este país.

El Partido Obrero Mondo Mundo ha propuesto la eliminación del bloqueo estadounidense de Cuba, con lo que habría una ilusión de que el bloqueo es lo que se desea. Sin embargo, por obstruir la construcción de hoteles; (1) permitir que la industria turística de Cuba; (2) permitir que las empresas invertir en la Zona Económica de Mariel; (3) eliminar el límite de los productos exportables de Cuba; (4) autorizar a las empresas invertir en Cuba (empresas internacionales han presentado más de 400 propuestas de inversión en la Zona Económica de Mariel); (5) eliminar el límite de los productos cubanos que puedan ser importados por visitantes estadounidenses a Cuba; (6) autorizar que ciudadanos/os estadounidenses puedan recibir tratamiento médico en Cuba; y (7) permitir la distribución de crédito, préstamos y financiación para la compra de productos de mercado en el cáncer y en los hospitales.

Lo que Obama puede hacer y lo que no

El Presidente Obama está impidiendo de hacer cambios en cuatro áreas. No puede 1) permitir que subsidiar estadounidenses en terceros países comercien con Cuba, lo que violaría la Ley Toricelli; 2) permitir a cubanos tener cuentas de depósito en el comercio internacional, prohíbiendo la Reforma de Sanciones Comerciales y la Ley de Fomento de las Exportaciones de 2000; 3) eliminar los requisitos para que Cuba pague en efectivo y por adelantado por los productos agrícolas estipulados por la Reforma de Sanciones Comerciales y la Ley de Fomento de las Exportaciones; 4) permitir la prohibición de contratación con propiedades estadounidenses nacionalizadas, establecida por la Ley Helms-Burton.

Sin embargo, Obama debe perseguir su autoridad en las siguientes áreas: 1) autorizar el uso del dólar en transacciones internacionales; 2) permitir a Cuba importar productos con más de 50 por ciento de componentes estadounidenses, de terceros países; 3) permitir que entidades cubanas abran cuentas en bancos estadounidenses; 4) terminar la política de persecución financiera contra Cuba; 5) no impedir la concesión de créditos u otras facilidades a las empresas cubanas; 6) eliminar la importación de productos o servicios exportables de Cuba; 7) autorizar a las empresas invertir en Cuba (empresas internacionales han presentado más de 400 propuestas de inversión en la Zona Económica de Mariel); (8) eliminar el límite de los productos cubanos que puedan ser importados por visitantes estadounidenses a Cuba; 8) autorizar a las empresas invertir en Cuba (empresas internacionales han presentado más de 400 propuestas de inversión en la Zona Económica de Mariel); (9) eliminar el límite de los productos cubanos que puedan ser importados por visitantes estadounidenses a Cuba; (10) autorizar que ciudadanos/os estadounidenses puedan recibir tratamiento médico en Cuba; y (11) permitir la distribución de crédito, préstamos y financiación para la compra de productos de mercado en el mercado de consumo en Cuba.

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